

COUR FÉDÉRALE
FEDERAL COURT
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FEDERAL COURT

No. T-2030-13

JAN 31 2014

BETWEEN:

NEIL ALLARD
TANYA BEEMISH
DAVID HEBERT
SHAWN DAVEY

SERVICE OF A TRUE COPY
HEREOF ADMITTED

THIS... 31st... DAY OF

January... 20 14...
William F. Portney /cs
Solicitor for
A.G.C.

PLAINTIFFS

AND:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA

DEFENDANTS

AFFIDAVIT OF DANIELLE LUKIV

I, Danielle Lukiv, Legal Assistant at the law firm of Conroy & Company, 2459 Pauline Street, Abbotsford, British Columbia, MAKE OATH AND SAY AS FOLLOWS, THAT:

1. I am a legal assistant to John W. Conroy, Q.C., counsel for the Plaintiffs and as such have personal knowledge of the matters and facts hereinafter deposed to, except where stated to be based on information and believe, and where so stated I verily believe them to be true.
2. I am informed by Mr. Ron Marzel, Barrister & Solicitor of Toronto, Ontario and verily believe it to be true that on July 19th, 2013 he received a response from the Access to Information and Privacy Division of Health Canada responding to his request under the *Access to Information Act* requesting: 1) the total annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption expressed in kilograms per year of authorizations to possess licencees under the *MMAR* with a dosage between 1to 149 grams per day 2) the total number of Authorization to Possess licensees, under the *MMAR* with a dosage of 150 grams or

more per day; and 3) at the time of the repeal of licences issued under the MMAR on March 31st, 2014, based on the actual applications received by Health Canada, as well as the licenses Health Canada anticipates to issue for production of cannabis, the anticipated total annual production capacity of dried cannabis, expressed in kilograms per year, of all anticipated Licenced Producers under the MMPR estimated to be as of April 1st, 2014 (provide us with your estimate, in this regard on a monthly basis commencing August 2013 to March 2014).

3. Now produced and marked Exhibit "A" to this my Affidavit is a copy of a letter dated July 19th, 2013 from Amanda Wilson, Coordinator, Access to Information and Privacy Division of Health Canada attaching a page with specific answers to the questions asked indicating that the total annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption in kilograms per year with a dosage between 1-149 grams per day was 188,189 kilograms as of April 2013 and that there were 89 people with Authorizations to Possess under the *MMAR* with dosages of 150 grams or more per day as of April 2013. The answer to the third question with respect to anticipated production in preparation for March 31st, 2014 was simply "nil from the BMC".

4. I am further informed by Mr. Marzel and verily believe it to be true that in addition he made a further request from Health Canada to break down the amounts of the total cannabis produced in relation to the daily grams dosages as authorized from 1-5 grams up to 101 – 150 grams and now produced and marked as Exhibit "B" to this my Affidavit is a copy of the response of Amanda Wilson, Coordinator, Access to Information and Privacy Division for Health Canada dated October 9th, 2013 which attached specific answers to his questions, including, in particular, the graph on page 2 that sets out the daily grams authorized and the corresponding kilograms authorized in those categories.

5. In that letter was also a copy of a letter dated July 31st, 2012 to Mr. Andrés Finguerut, Secretary International Narcotics Control Board, Vienna International Center, Vienna, Austria from Johanne Beaulieu, Director of the Office of Controlled Substances providing the report from Canada regarding annual estimates of requirements of narcotic drugs, manufacturers of synthetic drugs, opium production and cultivation of

the opium poppy for purposes other than opiate production for the year 2013 and at page 7 of that report the annual estimate in relation to Cannabis is set out.

6. I am further informed by Mr. Marzel and verily believe it to be true that he made a further request to the Access to Information and Privacy Division of Health Canada as follows: "At the time of the repeal of licences issued under the MMAR on March 31, 2014, based on the actual applications received by Health Canada, as well as the licences Health Canada anticipates to issue for production of cannabis, the anticipated total annual production capacity of dried cannabis, expressed in kilograms per year, of all anticipated Licensed Producers under the MMPR estimated to be as of April 1st, 2014 (Would you be kind enough to provide us with your estimate in this regard on a monthly basis, commencing August 2013 and ongoing to March 2014).."

7. Now produced and marked as Exhibit "C" to this my affidavit is a letter dated December 13, 2014 from Amanda Wilson, Coordinator, Access to Information and Privacy Division of Health Canada attaching her reply (8 pages) indicating specifically at page two the status of the processing of applications to become Licenced Producers as of October 2nd, 2013, and showing a predicted current risk weighted production forecast of only 3,055 kilograms by April 2014.

8. I looked at the Health Canada Website to see how many Licensed Producers have been approved and now produced and marked as Exhibit "D" to this my affidavit is a print out of a page from that website showing that as of November 1st, 2013 there are only three.

9. Now produced and marked as Exhibit "E" to this my Affidavit is a copy of a document entitled "Fire Losses in Canada Year 2007 and Selected Years" by Mahendra Wijayasinghe, PhD, Office of the Fire Commissioner which I downloaded from the internet providing the most recent fire statistics from across the country.

10. I am informed by John W. Conroy, Q.C. and verily believe it to be true that all medically approved patients under the *MMAR* received a letter from Health Canada and specifically identified to be from the Marihuana Medical Access Program in November

2013 identifying each person as a patient in the program and providing them with information with respect to the proposed changes (15 pages). Now produced and marked as Exhibit "F" to this my Affidavit is a copy of that letter.

11. As a result of the letter referred to in paragraph 10, a Federal class action was launched against Health Canada for invasion of privacy. Now produced and marked as Exhibit "G" is a copy of a press release and Exhibit "H" the filed Statement of Claim.

12. I swear this Affidavit in support of an Application for an Order under s.24(1) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* as the appropriate and just interim remedy, in the nature of:

- I. An interim constitutional exemption from ss.4,5 and 7 of the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* for all persons medically approved under the *Narcotic Control Regulations C.R.C., c.1041 (NCR)*, the *MMAR* or the *MMPR*, including those patients who have a caregiver 'person responsible' for them designated to produce for them, including an exemption for that caregiver 'person responsible' designated producer, pending trial of the merits of the action or such further Order of the court as may be necessary;

or, alternatively

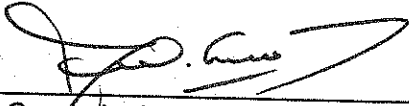
- II. an interlocutory exemption/injunction preserving the provisions of the *MMAR* relating to personal production, possession, production location and storage, by a patient or designated caregiver 'person responsible for the patient' and related ancillary provisions, and if necessary, limiting the applicability of certain provisions of the *MMPR* to such patients or designated caregivers that are inconsistent with their s. 7 constitutional right under the *Charter* pending the decision of this Court on the merits of this action.

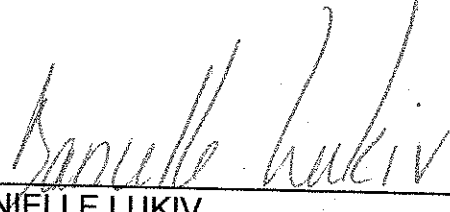
or alternatively, and together with

- III. an interim/interlocutory order in the nature of *mandamus* to compel the Defendant to process all applications, renewals and modifications to any licences pursuant to the *MMAR* in accordance with all of its provisions (other than those challenged as unconstitutional herein), notwithstanding ss.230, 233-234, 237-238, 240-243 of the *MMPR* relating to applications under the

MMAR after September 30th, 2013 as reflected in the amended MMAR sections 41-48.

and such further and other relief as the court deems appropriate and just in all of the circumstances.

SWORN BEFORE ME at the City)
of Abbotsford, in the Province of)
Ontario, this 17th day of January,)
2014)
)
_____)
A Commissioner for Taking Affidavits in)
and for the Province of British Columbia)



DANIELLE LUKIV

Access to Information and Privacy Division
7th Floor, Suite 700, Holland Cross, Tower B
1600 Scott Street
Address Locator: 3107A
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

JUL 19 2013

Our file: A-2013-00332 / nm

Ron Marzel
Marzel Law Barrister & Solicitor
265 Rimrock Rd.
Suite 200
TORONTO ON M3J 3C6

Dear Mr. Marzel:

This is in response to your request made under the *Access to Information Act* (the *Act*) for:

Marihuana Medical Access Regulations and the Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations:

- 1) The total annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 1 to 149 grams per day
- 2) The total number of Authorization to Possess licensees, under the MMAR with a dosage of 150 grams or more per day and
- 3) At the time of the repeal of licences issued under the MMAR on March 31st 2014, based on the actual applications received by Health Canada, as well as the licenses Health Canada anticipates to issue for production of cannabis, the anticipated total annual production capacity of dried cannabis, expressed in kilograms per year, of all anticipated Licenced Producers under the MMAR estimated to be as of April 1st 2014 (provide us with your estimate, in this regard on a monthly basis commencing August 2013 to March 2014).

Enclosed is a copy of the records requested. Please note the records are being disclosed in their entirety.

If you have any questions or concerns about the processing of your request please do not hesitate to contact Nina Muminovic, the Analyst responsible for this request, either by phone at (613) 762-6809, or by fax at (613) 941-4541, or by e-mail at nina.muminovic@hc-sc.gc.ca with reference to the file number cited above.

Please be advised that you are entitled to complain to the Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada concerning the processing of your request within 60 days of the receipt of this notice. In the event you decide to avail yourself of this right, your notice of complaint should be addressed to:

The Information Commissioner of Canada
Place de Ville, Tower B
112 Kent Street, 7th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1H3

Yours sincerely,

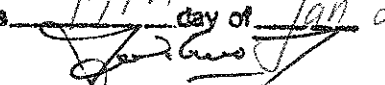


f.w. Amanda Wilson
Coordinator, Access to Information and Privacy Division

Attached: 1 page



This is Exhibit "A" referred to in
the affidavit of Danielle Lukiv
sworn before me at Abbotsford
this 17th day of Jan 2014


A Commissioner for taking Affidavits
for British Columbia

The total annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 1 to 149 grams per day

Total, based on daily amount authorized

188,189 kg as of April 2013

The total number of Authorization to Possess licensees, under the MMAR with a dosage of 150 grams or more per day

89 as of April 2013

At the time of the repeal of licences issued under the MMAR on March 31st 2014, based on the actual applications received by Health Canada, as well as the licenses Health Canada anticipates to issue for production of cannabis, the anticipated total annual production capacity of dried cannabis, expressed in kilograms per year, of all anticipated Licenced Producers under the MMAR estimated to be as of April 1st 2014 (provide us with your estimate, in this regard on a monthly basis commencing August 2013 to March 2014).

Nil from BMC

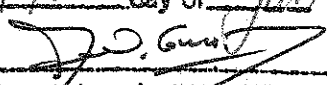
Access to Information and Privacy Division
7th Floor, Suite 700, Holland Cross, Tower B
1600 Scott Street
Address Locator: 3107A
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

OCT 09 2013

Our file: A-2013-00583 / nm

Ron Marzel
Marzel Law Barrister & Solicitor
265 Rimrock Rd.
Suite 200
TORONTO ON M3J 3C6

This is Exhibit "B" referred to in
the affidavit of Nanette Lukiv
sworn before me at Abbotsford, BC
this 17th day of Jan 2014


A Commissioner for taking Affidavits
for British Columbia

Dear Mr. Marzel:

This is in response to your request made under the *Access to Information Act* (the *Act*) for:

With regards to licenses issued under the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations*, SOR/201-227, (MMAR) and the *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations* (citation not available) (MMPR)

- 1) The total current annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption for the 2012 calendar year, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 1 to 5 grams per day;
- 2) The total current annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption for the 2012 calendar year, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 6 to 10 grams per day;
- 3) The total current annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption for the 2012 calendar year, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 11 to 20 grams per day;
- 4) The total current annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption for the 2012 calendar year, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 21 to 50 grams per day;
- 5) The total current annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption for the 2012 calendar year, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 51 to 100 grams per day; and
- 6) The total current annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption for the 2012 calendar year, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 101 to 150 grams per day.

Enclosed is a copy of the records requested. Please note the records are being disclosed in their entirety.

If you have any questions or concerns about the processing of your request, please do not hesitate to contact Nina Muminovic, the Analyst responsible for this request, either by phone at (613) 762-6809, or by fax at (613) 941-4541, or by e-mail at nina.muminovic@hc-sc.gc.ca with reference to the file number cited above.

Please be advised that you are entitled to complain to the Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada concerning the processing of your request within 60 days of the receipt of this notice. In the event you decide to avail yourself of this right, your notice of complaint should be addressed to:

The Information Commissioner of Canada
Place de Ville, Tower B
112 Kent Street, 7th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1H3

Yours sincerely,



for Amanda Wilson
Coordinator, Access to Information and Privacy Division

Attached: Pages 1 - 2

A-2013-00583

With regards to licenses issued under the Marihuana Medical Access Regulations, SOR/201-227, (MMAR) and the Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (citation not available) (MMPR) 1) The total current annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption for the 2012 calendar year, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 1 to 5 grams per day; 2) The total current annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption for the 2012 calendar year, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 6 to 10 grams per day; 3) The total current annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption for the 2012 calendar year, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 11 to 20 grams per day; 4) The total current annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption for the 2012 calendar year, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 21 to 50 grams per day; 5) The total current annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption for the 2012 calendar year, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 51 to 100 grams per day; and 6) The total current annual dried cannabis dosage or consumption for the 2012 calendar year, expressed in kilograms per year, of Authorization to Possess licensees under the MMAR, with a dosage between 101 to 150 grams per day

1. Health Canada has no data on consumption.

2. Health Canada maintains a processing system known as "Safe Access to Medical Marihuana" (SAMMII) to track information, including applications, ATPs and licences to produce issued under the MMAR. The records are created and maintained as part of the usual and ordinary course of business: that is the receipt, verification, and processing of applications for ATPs, applications for PUPLs, DPPLs, renewals, amendments, inquiries, and general administration of the MMAP.

3. SAMMII does not contain the information requested in the form requested. Estimated numbers provided in response to this request are subject to the following factors:

- a) While the requestor seeks daily dosage, Health Canada applications refer to "daily amounts", therefore, the daily amount requested on Form B is used. The daily amount shown on the ATP applicant's Form B, is input into SAMMII manually. The daily amount shown on Form B, which is signed by the medical practitioner, is not the same amount as the maximum quantity of dried marihuana that the ATP stipulates the holder may possess at any time. The maximum authorized amount shown on the ATP is the daily amount x 30 in accordance with the formula set out in the MMAR.

- b) The request sought annual statistics for those with specified daily amounts that ranged from 1-5, 6-10, 11-20, 21-50, 51-100, and 101-150. Statistics for those daily amounts were included in the figures below and those that fell between or outside of these categories were not extracted nor factored into the calculations.
- c) Accordingly, to arrive at an estimated annual number of KGs the daily amount (as described above) was multiplied by 365. This formula was applied to each ATP that fell within the parameters of this request and that were issued in the calendar year specified. This calculation assumes, therefore, that each of these ATPs was licensed to possess dried marihuana for medical purposes for the entire calendar year, from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012.

Therefore, using this calculation an ATP issued September 1, 2012, based on the Form B daily amount of 10 grams, would reflect an annual amount of 3,650 grams of dried marihuana for medical purposes.

It should be noted that the authorized person would not have been authorized to possess this amount. The ATP would have actually granted this person authority to possess 300 grams of dried marihuana for medical purposes at any one time.

- d) For purposes of this report, amendments seeking to increase daily amounts in the same calendar year have not been factored into this estimate. Therefore, if an ATP originally applied to possess 10 grams daily of dried marihuana for medical purposes in January, and then in November of the same year obtained authorization to double that daily amount to 20 grams, this estimated annual amount authorized for this ATP will reflect a daily amount of 10 grams for a 365 day period.

Year	Daily Grams	KGs Authorized
2012	1-5g	15,752.88
	6-10g	42,054.31
	11-20g	89,127.44
	21-50g	12,795.62
	51-100g	3,195.21
	101-150g	4,854.87
	Total	167,780.33



Health
Canada

Santé
Canada

Healthy Environments
and Consumer Safety
Branch

Direction générale,
Santé environnementale et
sécurité des consommateurs

Address Locator 3503D
Ottawa ON K1A 1B9

Your file / Votre référence

2012-07-31

Our file / Notre référence

12-106966-988

Mr. Andrés Finguerut
Secretary
International Narcotics Control Board
Vienna International Centre
PO Box 500
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

Dear Mr. Finguerut:

With reference to your communication, E/INCB/EST/C.L. 8/2012, please find enclosed the report from Canada regarding Form B - *Annual Estimates of Requirements of Narcotic Drugs, Manufacture of Synthetic Drugs, Opium Production and Cultivation of the Opium Poppy for Purposes other than Opium Production*, for the year 2013.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Carol Langlois, Manager, Licences and Permits Division, Office of Controlled Substances by phone at 613-948-4485 or e-mail at: Carol.Langlois@hc-sc.gc.ca.

Yours sincerely,

Johanne Beaulieu
Director
Office of Controlled Substances
Tel.: 613-952-2177
Fax: 613-946-4224

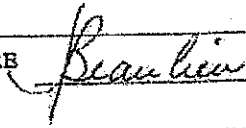
Attach.

cc: Ms. Theresa Ladouceur, DFAIT
Mr. Peter Cahill, DFAIT
Mr. Mark Edwards, Health Canada

Canada

**ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF REQUIREMENTS OF NARCOTIC
DRUGS, MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS, OPIUM
PRODUCTION AND CULTIVATION OF THE OPIUM POPPY FOR
PURPOSES OTHER THAN OPIUM PRODUCTION**

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, Articles 1, 12 and 19.
Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961: Articles 5 and 9.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY:	CANADA	DATE:	31.07.2012
COMPETENT OFFICE :	HEALTH CANADA		
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER'S NAME :	Johanne Beaulieu		
TITLE/FUNCTION:	Director, Office of Controlled Substances	SIGNATURE	

These estimates relate to the calendar year 2013

Remarks

** - Substance is not controlled by INCB

These estimates, in a single copy, should be sent to the
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD
Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria
Telephone: (+43-1) 26060-4277 Facsimile (+43-1) 26060-5867/5868
Telegraphic address: UNATIONS VIENNA Telex: 135612 uno a
E-mail: secretariat@incb.org Internet address: <http://www.incb.org/>

INSTRUCTIONS

General:

1. This form is divided into five parts:
 - Part I: Background information and statement of the method
 - Part II: Annual estimates of requirements of narcotic drugs
 - Part III: Annual estimates of the manufacture of synthetic drugs
 - Part IV: Annual estimates of opium production
 - Part V: Annual estimates of the cultivation of the opium poppy for purposes other than opium production
2. In order to ensure the accurate completion of this form, the definitions given below, in accordance with the provisions of article 1 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, should be borne in mind.
 - a. **Consumption** is the action of supplying a narcotic drug to any person or enterprise for retail distribution, medical use or scientific research.
 - b. **Drug** designates any substance included in Schedules I and II of the Convention, whether natural or synthetic, and subject to specific control measures under the Convention.
 - c. **Manufacture** is any process, other than production (see definition below) by which drugs may be obtained, including the refining and transformation of one drug into another drug.
 - d. **Preparation** is a mixture solid, or liquid, containing a drug and subject to the same control measures as the drug it contains. It should be noted, however, that preparations listed in Schedule III of the Single Convention are exempted from some control measures.
 - e. **Production** is the separation of opium, coca leaves, cannabis and cannabis resin from the plants from which they are obtained.
 - f. **Stocks** are the amounts of drugs held in a country or territory for domestic consumption, manufacture of other drugs or exports.
 - g. **Special stocks** are the amounts of drugs held by the Government of a country or territory, for special government purposes and to meet exceptional circumstances.
3. All drugs are listed in the *List of Narcotic Drugs under International Control (Yellow List)*, a supplement to the statistical forms on narcotic drugs, distributed to Governments on a yearly basis.
4. Figures included in this form should be expressed in terms of the pure anhydrous drug content contained in crude drugs, salts and preparations. Tables showing the pure drug content of bases and salts, as well as their equivalents, in terms of the pure drug, of certain extracts and tinctures are given in the *List of Narcotic Drugs under International Control (Yellow List)*.
5. The estimated quantities should be expressed in kilograms and grams without decimal points or commas.

Part I: This part is to be filled in by all Governments.

6. Governments are required to provide information on some health-related parameters and on the method used to determine the estimates furnished in the Form B.

Part II: This part is to be filled in by all Governments.

7. **Column 1:** The term "quantity to be consumed" refers to the quantity to be supplied for retail distribution, use in medical treatment or scientific research, to any person, enterprise or institute (retail pharmacists, other authorized retail distributors, institutions or qualified persons duly authorized to exercise therapeutic or scientific functions such as doctors, dentists, veterinarians, hospitals, dispensaries and similar health institutions, scientific institutes, both public and private). Only the amounts needed for *domestic* purposes and not those required for export should be taken into account.
8. **Column 2:** Not only the requirements for *domestic* purposes, but also those for *export* should be taken into account.

9. *Column 2 (a)*: The estimated quantities should include the quantities of the drug to be transformed by a chemical process into another drug, but not the amounts of the drug to be transformed into the salts thereof. For example, the quantities of morphine base to be converted into codeine base, but not the quantities of morphine base to be transformed into morphine hydrochloride or morphine sulphate.
10. *Column 2 (b)*: The estimated quantities in this column should include the quantities of drugs needed for the manufacture of preparations for the export of which export authorizations are not required (Schedule III preparations) whether such preparations are intended for domestic consumption or for export. For example, quantities of codeine base to manufacture preparations containing codeine phosphate with a concentration of not more than 2.5 per cent (e.g. 3 mg/15 ml).
11. *Column 2 (c)*: The estimated quantities to be inserted in this column should include the quantities of drugs needed for the manufacture of substances not covered by the 1961 Convention, for example quantities of thebaine to manufacture naloxone.
12. *Column 3*: The term "special stocks" is defined in Article 1, paragraph 1 (w), of the 1961 Convention as "the amounts of drugs held in a country or territory by the government of such country or territory for special Government purposes and to meet exceptional circumstances." Quantities held for "special Government purposes" include in particular the requirements for the armed forces. "Exceptional circumstances" refer to catastrophic events such as large-scale epidemics and major earthquakes. The quantities to be added to the stocks held by the Government for the normal needs of the civilian population are not to be taken into account in computing the estimated quantities to be inserted in this column. The quantities to be held by the Government for such purposes should be included in the estimates to be inserted in Column 4.
13. *Column 4*: Governments are required to furnish an estimate of the stocks they expect to hold at the end of the year. The quantities should cover the actual stocks held at 31 December of the year to which the estimates relate. The estimate should include the quantities to be held in stock for domestic consumption, manufacture of other drugs or preparations and exports. The term "stocks" in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 1 (x), of the 1961 Convention refers to the amounts of drugs held in a country or territory except:
 - (a) The quantities held by retail pharmacists or other authorized retail distributors and by institutions or qualified persons in the duly authorized exercise of therapeutic or scientific functions (see 7 above); and
 - (b) "Special stocks" held by the Government. Stocks held by the Government for the normal needs of the civilian population should be included in Column 4 (see 12 above).
14. With respect to concentrate of poppy straw, the gross weight of the material and the average anhydrous alkaloid content, AMA (anhydrous morphine alkaloid), ACA (anhydrous codeine alkaloid), ATA (anhydrous thebaine alkaloid) and AOA (anhydrous oripavine alkaloid), are to be reported.

Part III: This part concerns only countries where the manufacture of synthetic drugs is authorized.

15. For the purposes of preparing the estimates and ensuring uniform interpretation of the term "synthetic drugs", the definition proposed in the Commentary on the 1972 Protocol prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be followed. The definition is as follows: " 'Synthetic drugs' are all drugs appearing in Schedules I and II of the 1961 Convention, except those at present normally obtained from the opium poppy (its opium or straw), the coca bush or the cannabis plant."
16. The "synthetic drugs" according to this definition are listed in the corresponding part of this Form B.
17. Industrial establishments which simply manufacture salts or preparations of "synthetic drugs" from "synthetic drugs" manufactured in other industrial establishments in the country or abroad should not be included in the estimate. In fact, only the quantities of "synthetic drugs" to be manufactured should be included in the estimates, i.e. not any quantities of preparations of "synthetic drugs" to be manufactured.
18. Quantities should be expressed to the nearest kilogram, without decimal point or comma. Where the quantities are less than one kilogram, they should be expressed to the nearest gram and specified as such.

Part IV: This part concerns only countries and territories where the cultivation of the opium poppy is authorized for the purpose of opium production.

19. Governments should indicate the regions or locations in which it is permitted or intended to permit opium production in the calendar year to which the estimates relate, regardless of when the sowing takes place, in that year or in the preceding year. All areas sown should be expressed in hectares (1 hectare is

equivalent to 10,000 square metres). The estimated quantities of opium to be produced is also requested. The amount of opium should be expressed in kilograms and the percentage of average moisture content should also be provided. All quantities should be expressed to the nearest kilogram, without decimal point or comma.

Part V: This part concerns only countries and territories where the cultivation of the opium poppy is authorized for purposes other than opium production.

20. The information to be furnished should include the geographical location of land used for the cultivation of opium poppy and the area estimated for the cultivation of opium poppy harvested during the calendar year to which the estimates relate, regardless of when the sowing takes place, in that year or in the preceding year. Areas should be expressed in hectares (1 hectare is equivalent to 10,000 square metres).
21. With respect to poppy straw to be produced for the manufacture of narcotic drugs, the estimated quantities of AMA (anhydrous morphine alkaloid), ACA (anhydrous codeine alkaloid) and ATA (anhydrous thebaine alkaloid) to be obtained from the poppy straw are to be reported.

Part I

Annual Estimates of Requirements of Narcotic Drugs
(FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES)

<i>Number of medical practitioners in the country or territory:</i>		
Doctors:	<u>72368</u>	Dentists: <u>20350</u> Veterinarians: <u>12035</u>
<i>Number of pharmacies:</i> <u>9156</u>		
<i>Number of hospitals:</i> <u>721</u>	<i>Total number of hospital beds:</i> <u>86771</u>	
STATEMENT OF THE METHOD		
Please provide here comments on the methods used in determining the various estimates reported in this Form and on trends in the requirements of narcotic drugs		

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please provide any other information which may be useful to the Board
in examining the estimated drug requirements

Part II
Annual Estimates of Requirements of Narcotic Drugs
(FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES)

Narcotic drug	1		2						3		4	
	Quantity to be consumed for domestic medical and scientific purposes		Quantity to be utilized for the manufacture of:						Quantity to be added to special stocks		Quantity to be held in stocks at 31 December of the year to which the estimates relate	
			(a) Other drugs	(b) Preparations included in Schedule III of the 1961 Convention		(c) Substances not covered by the 1961 Convention						
	Whether these other drugs, preparations or substances are intended for domestic consumption or for export											
	kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	kg	g
ALPHAPRODINE	0	100									0	025
ANILERIDINE	0	100									0	035
BEZITRAMIDE												
CANNABIS	42000	000									3000	000
CANNABIS RESIN											0	090
COCA LEAF	0	100									30	000
COCAINE	20	000									10000	000
CODEINE	26531	000			2700	000						
DEXTROMORAMIDE												
DEXTROPROPOXYPHENE	1250	000			250	000						
DIAMORPHINE												
DIFENOXIN	0	015									0	002
DIHYDROCODEINE	0	200									0	050
DIPHENOXYLATE	50	500									0	500
DIPIFANONE	0	060										
ETHYLMORPHINE	0	002									0	001
HYDROCODONE	110	000									80	000
HYDROMORPHONE	1500	000									600	000
KETOBEMIDONE	0	035									0	002
LEVORPHANOL	0	105										
METHADONE	2500	000									1100	000
MORPHINE	4000	000									2800	000
NICOMORPHINE												

Part II

Annual Estimates of Requirements of Narcotic Drugs
 (FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES)

Narcotic drug	1		2						3		4		
	Quantity to be consumed for domestic medical and scientific purposes		Quantity to be utilized for the manufacture of:						Quantity to be added to special stocks		Quantity to be held in stocks at 31 December of the year to which the estimates relate		
			(a) Other drugs		(b) Preparations included in Schedule III of the 1961 Convention		(c) Substances not covered by the 1961 Convention						
	Whether these other drugs, preparations or substances are intended for domestic consumption or for export												
kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	kg	g		
NORMETHADONE	20	000										10	000
OPIUM	20	000										15	000
ORIPAVINE **	0	500										0	050
OXYCODONE	10000	000										3000	000
OXYMORPHONE	100	000										3	000
PETHIDINE	1300	000										500	000
PHENOPERIDINE													
PHOLCODINE													
PIRITRAMIDE	0	006											
THEBACON													
THEBAINE	0	100										0	080
TILIDINE	0	016											
	g	mg	g	mg	g	mg	g	mg	g	mg	g	mg	mg
ALPENTANIL	400	000										250	000
ETORPHINE	10	000										8	000
FENTANYL	15000	000										35000	000
REMIFENTANIL	500	000										20000	000
SUPENTANIL	240	000										200	000

Part II
Annual Estimates of Requirements of Narcotic Drugs
(FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES)

Narcotic drug	1		2						3		4	
	Quantity to be consumed for domestic medical and scientific purposes		Quantity to be utilized for the manufacture of:						Quantity to be added to special stocks		Quantity to be held in stocks at 31 December of the year to which the estimates relate	
	kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	kg	g
Concentrate of poppy straw (M)*												
AMA (%)												
ACA (%)												
ATA (%)												
Concentrate of poppy straw (T)*												
ATA (%)												
AMA (%)												
ACA (%)												
Concentrate of poppy straw (O)*												
ADA (%)												
AMA (%)												

* Quantities to be expressed in gross weight.

** Average anhydrous alkaloid content of the concentrate of poppy straw.

s.20(1)(b)

Form B
Page 11

Part III

Annual Estimates of the Manufacture of Synthetic Narcotic Drugs
(CONCERNS ONLY COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WHERE THE MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS IS AUTHORIZED)

I. Synthetic drugs of Schedule I of the 1961 Convention

Acetylmethadol	Dextromoramide	Levomoramide	Phenadoxone
Acetyl- <i>alpha</i> -methylfentanyl	Diazepam	Levophenacetylmorphan	Phenazone
<i>Alpha</i> -methylfentanyl	Diethylthiambutene	Levorphanol	Phenazocine
<i>Alpha</i> -methylthiofentanyl	Difenoxin	Metazocine	Phenomorphan
Alfentanil	Dimenoxadol	Methadone	Phenoperidine
Allylprodine	Dimisheptanol	Methadone-Intermediate	Piminodine
Alphacetylmethadol	Dimethylthiambutene	3-methylfentanyl	Piritamide
Alphameprodine	Dioxaphetyl butyrate	3-methylthiofentanyl	Prohaphazine
Alphamethadol	Diphenoxylate	Moramide-Intermediate	Propofidine
Alphaprodine	Dipipanone	Morpheridine	Racemorphan
Asiferidine	Dratbanol	MPPP	Racemoramide
Benzetidine	Ethylmethylthiambutene	Noracymethadol	Racemorphan
Betacetylmethadol	Etomidazene	Norievorphanol	Remifenantil
<i>Beta</i> -hydroxyfentanyl	Etixeridine	Normethadone	Sufentanil
<i>Beta</i> -hydroxy-3-methyl fentanyl	Fentanyl	Norpipanone	Thiofentanyl
Botameprodine	Furathidiaz	PEPAP	Thidiaz
Betamethadol	Hydroxypethidine	Pethidine	Trimeperidine
Betoprodine	Isomethadone	Pethidine-Intermediate-A	
Beztramide	Ketobemidone	Pethidine-Intermediate-B	
Clonitazene	Levomethorphan	Pethidine-Intermediate-C	

II. Synthetic drugs of Schedule II of the 1961 Convention

Dextropropoxyphene
Propiram

Industrial establishments which will be engaged in the manufacture of synthetic drugs	Quantities of synthetic drugs to be manufactured by each industrial establishment (In kilograms)								
	3-METHYLFENTANYL	3-METHYLTIOFENTANYL	ALFENTANIL	ALPHA-METHYLFENTANYL	ALPHA-METHYLTIOFENTANYL	BETA-HYDROXYFENTANYL	DEXTROROPROXYPHENE	DIFENOXIN	DIPHENOXYLATE
							0.015	0.015	
	0.002	0.01	0.002	0.005	0.005	0.001	0.006		0.01

Access to Information and Privacy Division
7th Floor, Suite 700, Holland Cross, Tower B
1600 Scott Street
Address Locator: 3107A
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

DEC 16 2013

Our file: A-2013-00587 / nm

Ron Marzel
Marzel Law Barrister & Solicitor
265 Rimrock Rd.
Suite 200
TORONTO ON M3J 3C6

Dear Mr. Marzel:

This is in response to your request made under the *Access to Information Act* (the *Act*) for:

With regards to licenses issued under the Marihuana Medical Access Regulations, SOR/201-227, (MMAR) and the Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (citation not available) (MMPR)

At the time of the repeal of licences issued under the MMAR on March 31, 2014, based on the actual applications received by Health Canada, as well as the licences Health Canada anticipates to issue for production of cannabis, the anticipated total annual production capacity of dried cannabis, expressed in kilograms per year, of all anticipated Licensed Producers under the MMPR estimated to be as of April 1st, 2014 (Would you be kind enough to provide us with your estimate in this regard on a monthly basis, commencing August 2013 and ongoing to March 2014).

Enclosed is a copy of the records requested. Some records, or portions of records, are withheld from disclosure pursuant to the following provisions of the Act: 20(1)(b) [third party financial, commercial, scientific or technical information given in confidence to the government].

If you have any questions or concerns about the processing of your request, please do not hesitate to contact Nina Muminovic, the Analyst responsible for this request, either by phone at (613) 762-6809, or by fax at (613) 941-4541, or by e-mail at nina.muminovic@hc-sc.gc.ca with reference to the file number cited above.

Please be advised that you are entitled to complain to the Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada concerning the processing of your request within 60 days of the receipt of this notice. In the event you decide to avail yourself of this right, your notice of complaint should be addressed to:

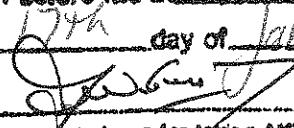
The Information Commissioner of Canada
Place de Ville, Tower B
112 Kent Street, 7th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1H3

Yours sincerely,



Amanda Wilson
Coordinator, Access to Information and Privacy Division

Attached: Pages 1 - 8

This is Exhibit "C" referred to in
the affidavit of Danielle Lukiv
sworn before me at Abbotsford, BC
this 17th day of Jan 2014

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits
for British Columbia

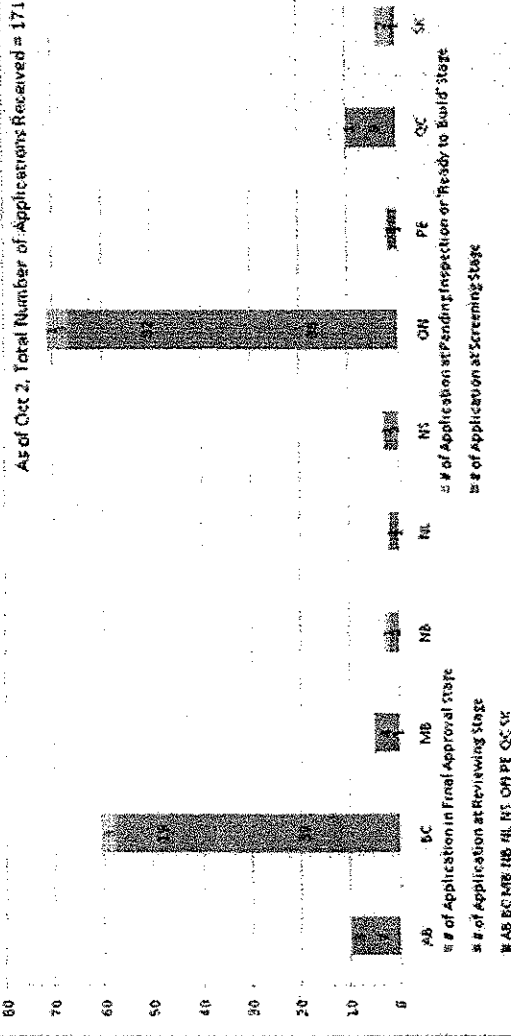
Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR) Reporting Dashboard

As of October 2, 2013

Application Processing and Licensing Activities

Total Applications to Become a Licensed Producer (LP) Processed	Applications to Become a Licensed Screening & Titling Agency (LSTTA)	Applications to Become a Licensed Security Custodian (LSC)	Applications in Review Phase	Applications in Pre-Licence Security Inspection Phase		Applications in Final Review and Approval Stage	Licences Issued
				Standard Licensing	Regulated Licensing		
171	97	79	63	1	7	0	3*

*1 of the 3 licences issued is a staged-interim licence (3 months)



s.20(1)(b)

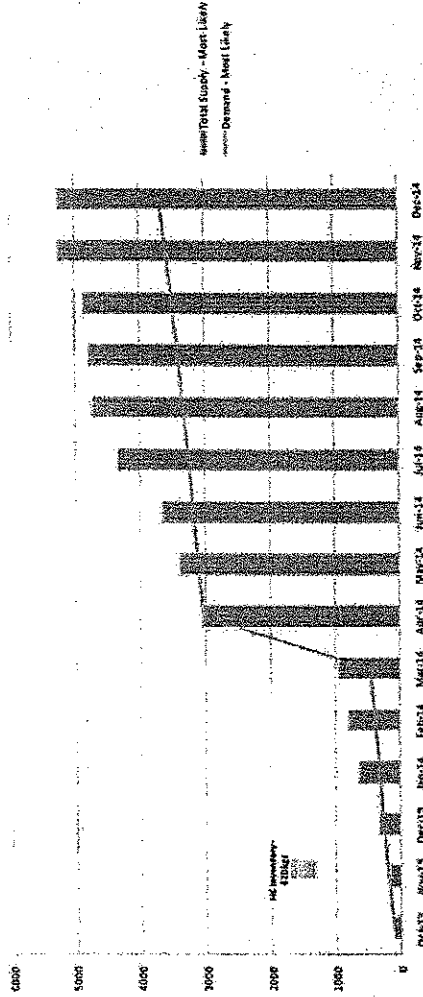
Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR) Reporting Dashboard

As of October 2, 2013

Industry Outreach Activities & Highlights

- Completed calls and meetings with approximately 45 high-potential licensed producers, communications and discussions are ongoing
- [REDACTED] participation in licensed producer financing
- Follow-up with financial institutions on services (e.g. credit, processing of credit card transactions) for licensed producers
- **CURRENT RISK WEIGHTED PRODUCTION FORECAST – 3,055 kgs in April 2014**

Medical Marihuana Market Projections to December 2014 (kilos/month)
Most Likely Scenario

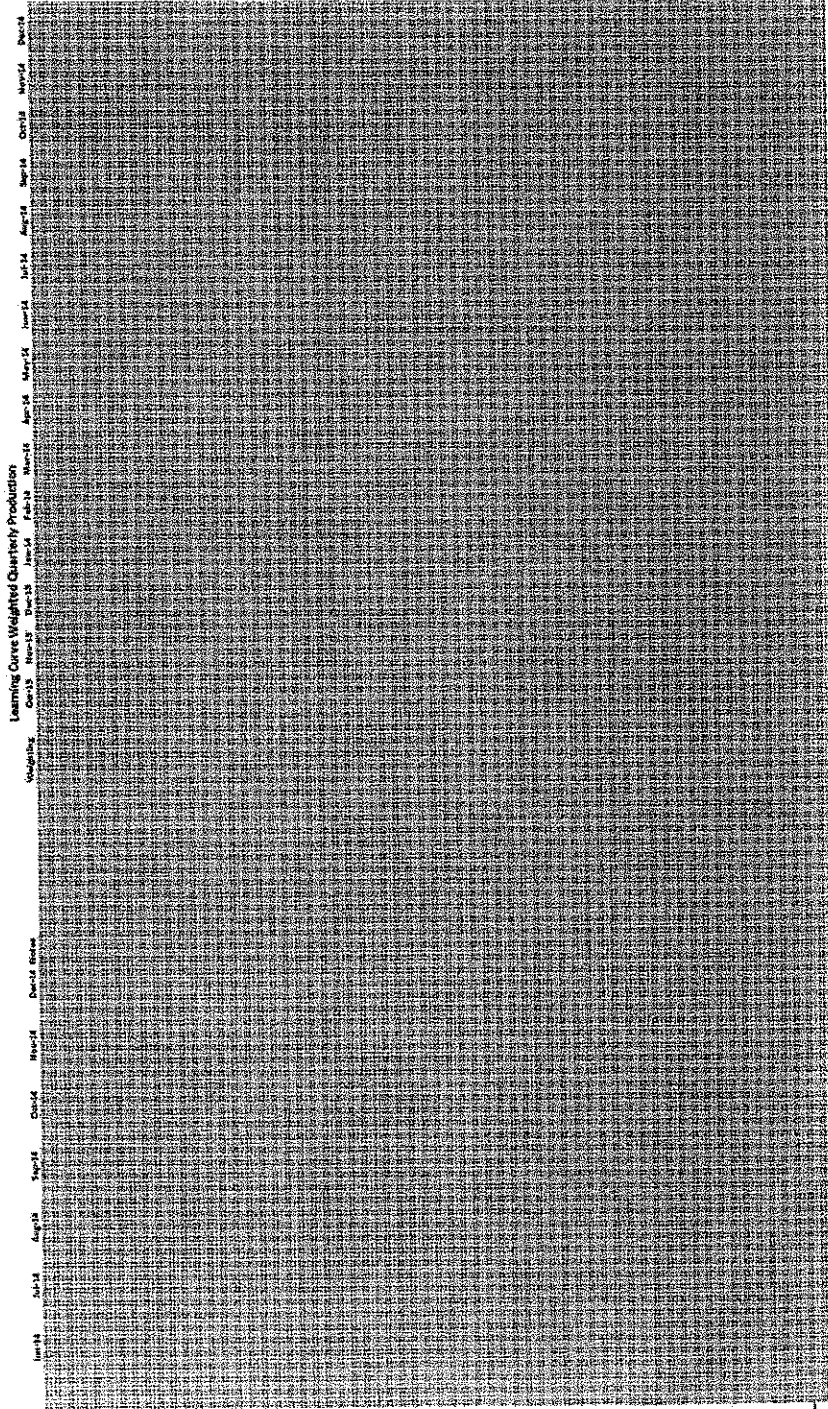


s.20(1)(b)

File Number / Numéro de dossier	Waves / Vagues	May with Ice / Avec la glace en mai	Freezing / Gel	Days Involved / Jours impliqués	Total # / Total	Production # / Production	Location / Localisation	Province / Province	City Site / Site de la ville
1 10-AM-0001	3								Urban
2 10-AM-0011	5								Rural
3 10-AM-0012	3								Urban
4 10-AM-0013	2								Rural
5 10-AM-0014	3								Rural
6 10-AM-0015	3								Urban
7 10-AM-0016	2								Urban
8 10-AM-0017	2								Urban
9 10-AM-0018	3								Urban
10 10-AM-0019	3								Urban
11 10-AM-0020	2								Urban
12 10-AM-0021	3								Urban
13 10-AM-0022	3								Urban
14 10-AM-0023	3								Urban
15 10-AM-0024	3								Urban
16 10-AM-0025	3								Urban
17 10-AM-0026	3								Urban
18 10-AM-0027	2								Urban
19 10-AM-0028	2								Urban
20 10-AM-0029	3								Urban
21 10-AM-0030	3								Urban
22 10-AM-0031	3								Urban
23 10-AM-0032	3								Urban
24 10-AM-0033	3								Urban
25 10-AM-0034	3								Urban
26 10-AM-0035	3								Urban
27 10-AM-0036	3								Urban
28 10-AM-0037	3								Urban
29 10-AM-0038	3								Urban
30 10-AM-0039	3								Urban
31 10-AM-0040	3								Urban
32 10-AM-0041	3								Urban
33 10-AM-0042	3								Urban
34 10-AM-0043	3								Urban
35 10-AM-0044	3								Urban
36 10-AM-0045	3								Urban
37 10-AM-0046	3								Urban
38 10-AM-0047	3								Urban
39 10-AM-0048	3								Urban
40 10-AM-0049	3								Urban
41 10-AM-0050	3								Urban
42 10-AM-0051	3								Urban
43 10-AM-0052	3								Urban
44 10-AM-0053	3								Urban
45 10-AM-0054	3								Urban
46 10-AM-0055	3								Urban
47 10-AM-0056	3								Urban
48 10-AM-0057	3								Urban
49 10-AM-0058	3								Urban
50 10-AM-0059	3								Urban
51 10-AM-0060	3								Urban
52 10-AM-0061	3								Urban
53 10-AM-0062	3								Urban
54 10-AM-0063	3								Urban
55 10-AM-0064	3								Urban
56 10-AM-0065	3								Urban

000003

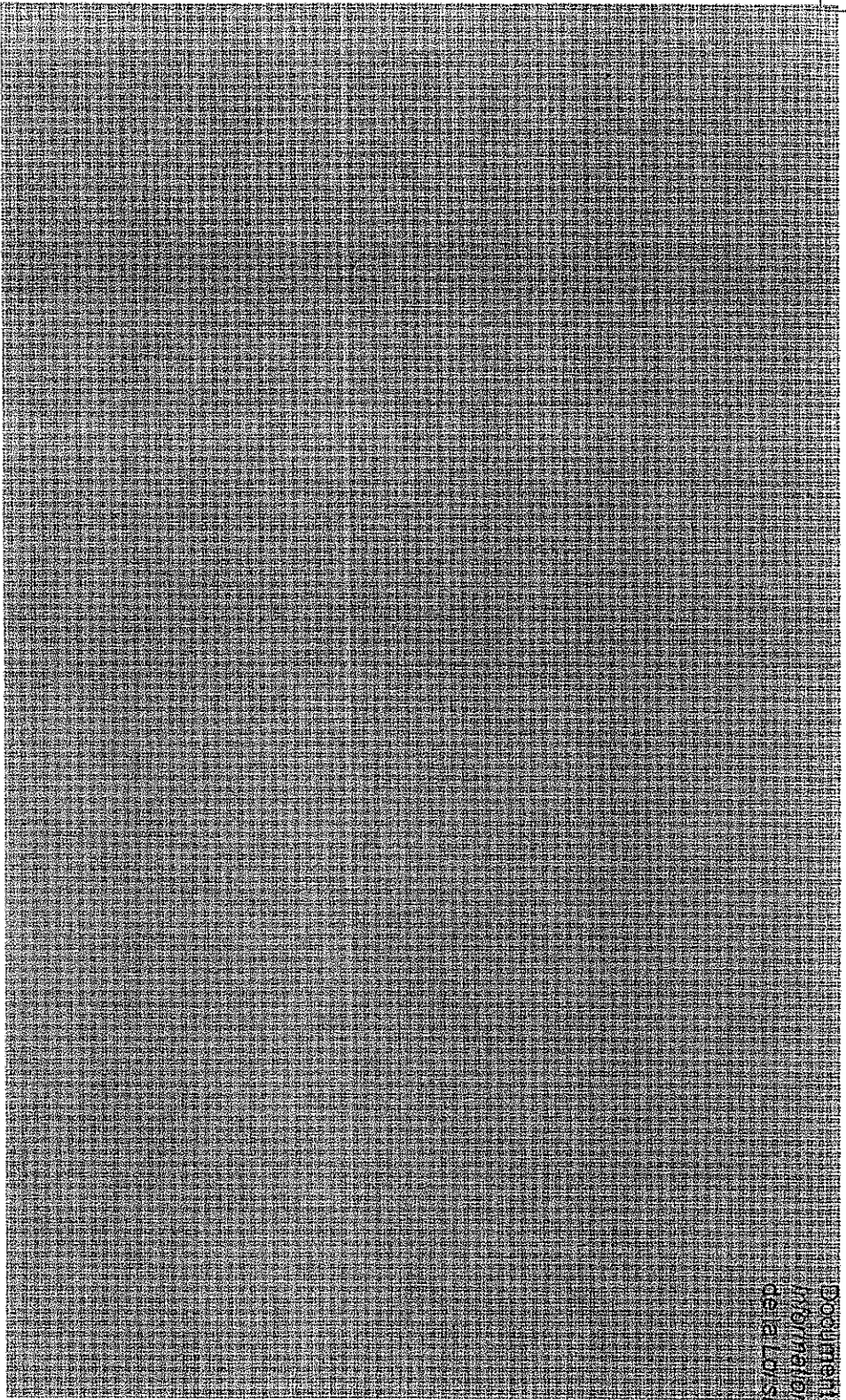
s.20(1)(b)



37	10-MAR-0078	Urban	3
38	10-MAR-0079	Rural	3
39	10-MAR-0080	Rural	3
40	10-MAR-0081	Rural	3
41	10-MAR-0082	Rural	3
42	10-MAR-0083	Rural	3
43	10-MAR-0084	Rural	3
44	10-MAR-0085	Rural	3
45	10-MAR-0086	Rural	3
46	10-MAR-0087	Rural	3
47	10-MAR-0088	Rural	3
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103	10-MAR-0144	Rural	3
104	10-MAR-0145	Rural	3
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107	10-MAR-0148	Rural	3
108	10-MAR-0149	Rural	3
109	10-MAR-0150	Rural	3
110	10-MAR-0151	Rural	3
111	10-MAR-0152	Rural	3
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125	10-MAR-0166	Rural	3
126	10-MAR-0167	Rural	3
127	10-MAR-0168	Rural	3
128	10-MAR-0169	Rural	3

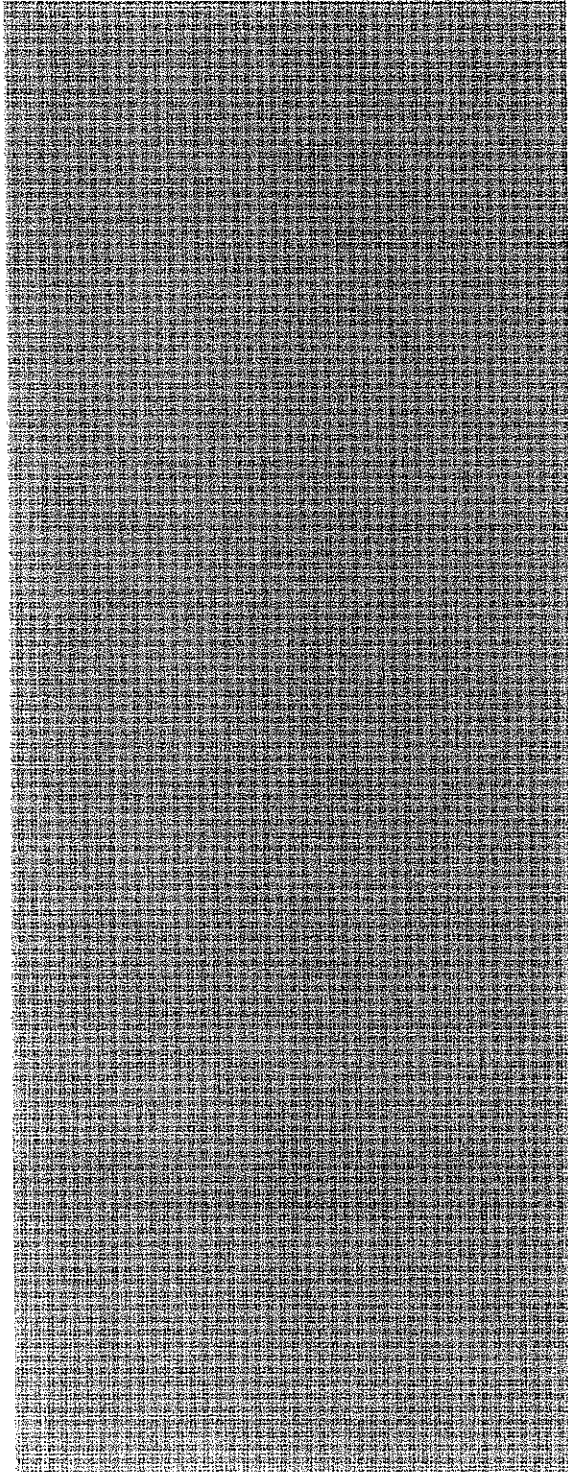
s.20(1)(b)

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s.20(1)(b)

s.20(1)(b)



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																												
12,500	13,000	13,500	14,000	14,500	15,000	15,500	16,000	16,500	17,000	17,500	18,000	18,500	19,000	19,500	20,000	20,500	21,000	21,500	22,000	22,500	23,000	23,500	24,000	24,500	25,000	25,500	26,000	26,500	27,000	27,500	28,000	28,500	29,000	29,500	30,000	30,500	31,000	31,500	32,000	32,500	33,000	33,500	34,000	34,500	35,000	35,500	36,000	36,500	37,000	37,500	38,000	38,500	39,000	39,500	40,000	40,500	41,000	41,500	42,000	42,500	43,000	43,500	44,000	44,500	45,000	45,500	46,000	46,500	47,000	47,500	48,000	48,500	49,000	49,500	50,000	50,500	51,000	51,500	52,000	52,500	53,000	53,500	54,000	54,500	55,000	55,500	56,000	56,500	57,000	57,500	58,000	58,500	59,000	59,500	60,000	60,500	61,000	61,500	62,000	62,500	63,000	63,500	64,000	64,500	65,000	65,500	66,000	66,500	67,000	67,500	68,000	68,500	69,000	69,500	70,000	70,500	71,000	71,500	72,000	72,500	73,000	73,500	74,000	74,500	75,000	75,500	76,000	76,500	77,000	77,500	78,000	78,500	79,000	79,500	80,000	80,500	81,000	81,500	82,000	82,500	83,000	83,500	84,000	84,500	85,000	85,500	86,000	86,500	87,000	87,500	88,000	88,500	89,000	89,500	90,000	90,500	91,000	91,500	92,000	92,500	93,000	93,500	94,000	94,500	95,000	95,500	96,000	96,500	97,000	97,500	98,000	98,500	99,000	99,500	100,000



Home > Drugs & Health Products > Medical Use of Marihuana

Drugs and Health Products

List of Authorised Licensed Producers under the *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations*

Below is a list of authorised licensed producers that have provided their consent to share their contact information. The list is sorted by alphabetical order.

Authorised Licensed Producers

Name of licensed producer	Phone number	Email (if applicable)	Website (if applicable)
CanniMed Ltd.	1-855-787-1577	info@cannimed.com	CanniMed
Mettrum Ltd.	1-866-640-3455	info@mettrum.com	Mettrum Ltd.
The Peace Naturals Project Inc	1 888 64-PEACE (73223)	info@peacenaturals.com	The Peace Naturals

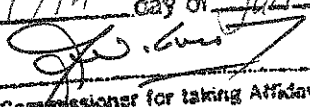
Please verify this website regularly for updated information.


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Date Modified: 2013-11-01

This is Exhibit "B" referred to in
 the affidavit of Jonielle Lukiv
 sworn before me at Abbotsford, BC
 this 17th day of Jan. 2014

 A Commissioner for taking Affidavits
 (for British Columbia)

This is Exhibit "E" referred to in
the affidavit of Danielle Bulciv
sworn before me at Abbotsford BC
this 17th day of Jan 2014

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits
for British Columbia

**Fire Losses in Canada
Year 2007 and Selected Years**

Mahendra Wijayasinghe, PhD
Manager, Research & Analysis
Office of the Fire Commissioner
Public Safety Division
Alberta Municipal Affairs

Presented at the CCFM/FC Meeting – September 2011, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Abstract

Fire incident data for 2007 from BC, AB, MB, ON, NB, and NS; for 2008 from SK; and for 2003 – 2007 from NT was analysed separately. A total of 42,753 fires resulted in 224 civilian deaths, two firefighter deaths, and \$1,551,657,179 in direct property damage.

On average, home fires accounted for 30% of all fires and 73% of all fire deaths in the jurisdictions that contributed data. Cooking is the leading cause of home fires and home fire injuries, while smoking materials are the leading cause of home fire deaths. One-third (33%) of all home fire deaths were caused by fires that started in the living room; 20% resulted from fires originating in the bedroom; and 11% were caused by fires starting in the kitchen. Fire causes in Canadian homes were very similar to those reported for homes in the United States.

Keywords: Canadian fire statistics, home fires, fire causes.

Acknowledgements

The author thanks all the provincial, territorial and Department of National Defence (DND) contacts listed below who assisted in this study by sharing their fire data, resolving data issues and providing feedback on the analysis output:

BC: Dave Ferguson, Deputy Fire Commissioner, Executive Director, Mitigation Emergency Management BC

SK: Cheryl Diebert, Deputy Commissioner, Emergency Management and Fire Safety and Sean McKenzie, Business Information Officer, Emergency Management and Fire Safety

MB: Paige Dimayuga, Statistician, Labour and Immigration, Office of the Fire Commissioner

ON: Alison Wilson, Coordinator, Statistical Services, Office of the Ontario Fire Marshal

NB: Stacey Cooling, Fire Reporting Officer, Office of the Fire Marshal

NS: Sheila S. Harvey, Fire Services Coordinator, Fire Safety Office of the Fire Marshal

NT: Stephen Moss, Fire Marshal

QC: Marc Marcotte, Technicien en administration, Service des statistiques & Sylvie Mathurin, Chef du Service des statistiques, Ministère de la Sécurité publique, Direction générale de la Sécurité civile et de la Sécurité incendie

DND: Luc Page, Canadian Forces Fire Marshal

Executive Summary

The 2002 Annual Report of Fire Losses in Canada¹, published in 2007 by the Council of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners (CCFM/FC) is the last available analysis of nation-wide fire losses in Canada. The present analysis was carried out on fire incident data from Canadian provinces, territories and the Department of National Defence (DND) using analytical programs (Statistical Analysis System (SAS) software) developed at the Office of the Alberta Fire Commissioner. Data contributed by BC, AB, MB, ON, NB, and NS for 2007; by SK for 2008; by NT for 2003 - 2007; and by the DND for 2006 - 2008 was analysed. Data from QC was not complete, and from PE, NL, YK and NU was not available, hence not analysed.

An initial assumption of the study was that all Canadian jurisdictions code fire incident data using the Canadian Coding Structure (CCS) accepted in 2002 by the CCFM/FC. However, examination of data structures revealed that none of the contributing jurisdictions fully conform to the CCS. While using the CCS as the base, each jurisdiction has developed their own coding so as to be different from the CCS to varying degrees. A Task Group (National Research Council and the Office of the Ontario Fire Marshal) study (personal correspondence: Mary Prencipe, Fire Protection Engineer, Office of the Ontario Fire Marshal) on National Fire Loss Reporting, presented to the CCFM/FC in 2008, also identified a number of inconsistencies between jurisdictions in definitions of "fire," "fire death," "child," "fires with and without dollar loss." In addition, the same study noted variations in the inclusion of fire incident and fire death data from First Nations Communities. The present study did not attempt to address these jurisdictional fire data differences except that the Alberta analytical programs were modified to suit the somewhat unique data structure of each jurisdiction. Accordingly, the data received from each jurisdiction was analysed separately and presented. In addition, fire death data from the contributing jurisdictions (BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, NB, NS and NT), represented by about 75% of the Canadian population, was combined to characterize the causes of fatal fires in "Canada" and in "Canadian homes." Readers are encouraged to access the respective websites of the provincial/territorial fire marshals or fire commissioners to gain an understanding of jurisdictional variations in fire loss data before attempting any inter-provincial comparisons.

Key variables used in the analysis were: year, property classification, source of ignition/igniting object, material first ignited, act or omission/possible cause, area of origin, deaths, injuries, and \$ losses. Analysis was not exhaustive but of a preliminary nature and carried out in two stages: First, a top-down analysis of fire data was conducted for each jurisdiction in the following order: 1. Total number of fires, deaths, injuries, and \$ losses. 2. Fires by types of property (structural, vehicle, outdoor). 3. Residential fires. 4. Home fires. 5. Areas of fire origin in homes. 6. Home fire causes. Second, a summary of fire deaths by property classification and fire causes was computed for each jurisdiction.

There were a total of 226 fire deaths recorded in BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, NB, NS, and NT. Of these, MB reported two firefighter deaths. Major causes of fatal fires in Canada were: smoking (22%), arson/set fire (9%), electrical (5%), cooking (5%), child fire-play (3%), flammable gas/flammable or combustible liquid ignition (3% each), candles (2%), heating equipment (2%) and exposure (1%).

A total of 42,753 fires were recorded in BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, NB, NS, NT. Direct property damage from these fires was estimated at \$1,551,657,179. The distribution of fires by property type varied vastly between Canadian jurisdictions (DND not included) and averaged 54% (range 32-78%) structural, 19% (range 8-31%) vehicle and 25% (range 8-52%) outdoor. Corresponding distribution in the US² for 2007 was 34%, 17% and 49%, respectively. Fires in residential

properties accounted, on average, for 69% of all structural fires and 79% of all structural fire deaths. The corresponding figure for residential fires in the US was 78% in 2007. Homes representing one/two family dwellings, apartments and mobile homes accounted for 82% of all fires in residential properties and 83% of all residential fire deaths. In the US, 75.2% of residential fires occurred in 1 and 2 family dwellings and apartments³. In Canada, home fires accounted for 30% of all fires and 67% of all fire deaths.

Major areas of fire origin in Canadian homes (BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, NB, NS, NT) were kitchen (22%), outside area (includes porch, balcony, court, patio, terrace, lawn, other...) (9%), bedroom (9%), living room (8%), chimney/flue-pipe (5%), vehicle garage (5%), exterior wall (4%), and laundry area (3%). In US homes, the leading areas of fire origin were kitchen (41%), bedroom (8%), chimney/flue-pipe (6%), living room (4%), laundry room (3%). One-third (32%) of all home fire deaths were caused by fires that started in the living room; 20% resulted from fires originating in the bedroom; and 12% were caused by fires starting in the kitchen. The distribution of fire deaths by leading areas of fire origin in US homes³ were bedroom (25%), living room (24%), kitchen (15%), laundry area (1%), and unclassified functional areas (11%).

The major causes of home fires in Canada on the basis of data from BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, NB, NS, NT were: Cooking (20%), heating equipment related fires (12%), arson/set fires (11%), electrical (8%), smoking (7%), candles (3%), appliance/equipment, clothes dryer, exposure, lighting equipment, cutting/welding or blow torch (2% each), and child fireplay (1%). The ranking of fire causes in US homes³ was very similar – cooking equipment (42%), heating (17%), intentional (8%), electrical (6%), smoking (5%), clothes dryer (4%), and candles (3%), exposure (3%), and playing with heat source (2%).

Where cause was identified, most fire deaths in Canadian homes were from smoking (22%), arson/set fire (10%), cooking (7%), electrical (7%), candles (3%) and child fire-play (3%). The leading cause of home fire injuries in Canadian homes were, cooking (27%), smoking (9%), arson/set fire (8%), heating equipment and electrical (6% each), and candles (5%). About 50% of all cooking related fire injuries were from cooking oil fires.

Conclusion: Fire incident data as it currently exists in various Canadian jurisdictions can be analysed to some degree, as demonstrated in this study, to yield meaningful interpretations and to build a fire picture for Canada as long as variations in data definitions and data collection are kept in mind. Such analysis can be supportive of fire prevention than what has been published in the "*Fire Losses in Canada*" report. The present study was only an initial exploration to examine this feasibility and to generate a somewhat in-depth analysis of home fires which account for most fire deaths and fire injuries in Canada.

References:

¹Annual Report 2002, *Fire Losses in Canada* (2007). Council of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners. Source: http://www.ccfmfc.ca/stats/en/report_e_02.pdf

²*Fire Loss in the United States 2007* (2008). Michael J. Karter, Jr., Fire Analysis and Research Division, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA. Source: <http://tkolb.net/FireReports/2007FireLossUS.pdf>

³*U.S. Home Structure Fires* (2011), Marty Ahrens, Fire Analysis and Research. National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA.

Fire Data Analyses by Canadian Province/Territory

British Columbia

Fire Losses in BC - 2007

Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
2007	7,847	37	171	436,985,580
Total	7,847	37	171	436,985,580

Fire Losses in BC by Type of Property Class - 2007

Year	Fires	Structural	Vehicle	Outdoor	Equipment
2007	7,847	3,527	2,140	2,239	44
%	100	45	27	29	1

Fire Losses in BC by Major Property Classes - 2007

Major Property Class	Fires	%	\$ Losses	% of \$ Losses
Assembly	235	3	33,836,099	7.7
Institutional	31	0	423,175	0.1
Residential	2,371	30	229,722,672	52.6
Business and Personal Service	78	1	8,623,079	2.0
Mercantile	111	1	11,685,070	2.7
Industrial Manufacturing Properties	171	2	13,584,377	3.1
Storage Properties	198	3	75,138,202	17.2
Special Property-Transportation Equip.	4,337	55	54,887,935	12.6
Miscellaneous Property	309	4	9,084,171	2.1
Unknown (not coded)	6	0	800	0.0
Total	7,847	100	436,985,580	100.0

Fire Losses in BC by Major Sources of Ignition - 2007

Major Source of Ignition	Fires	%	\$ Losses	%
Cooking Equipment	655	8	15,724,644	3.6
Heating Equipment	392	5	21,377,244	4.9
Appliances & Equipment	155	2	9,384,867	2.1
Electrical Distribution Equipment	456	6	30,399,747	7.0
Other Electrical Equipment	196	2	7,833,276	1.8
Smoker's Material & 'Open' Flames	1,565	20	112,003,983	25.6
Exposure	249	3	63,774,861	14.6
Miscellaneous	517	7	17,870,436	4.1
Not Determined	3,662	47	158,616,522	36.3
Total	7,847	100	436,985,580	100.0

Fire Losses in BC by Major Acts or Omissions - 2007

Major Act or Omission	Fires	%	\$ Losses	%
Arson or 'Set' Fires	1,942	25	47,753,523	10.9
Misuse of Source of Ignition	527	7	29,788,036	6.8
Misuse of Material Ignited	171	2	6,513,414	1.5
Mech., Electr. Failure, Malfunction	992	13	23,689,246	5.4
Constructn., Design, Installn. Def.	99	1	7,298,801	1.7
Misuse of Equipment	256	3	9,938,351	2.3
Human Failing	1,277	16	94,232,753	21.6
Vehicle Accident	107	1	884,152	0.2
Miscellaneous	95	1	2,716,790	0.6
Not Determined	2,241	29	201,151,952	46.0
xxxx	140	2	13,018,562	3.0
Total	7,847	100	436,985,580	100.0

Fire Losses in BC by Major Materials First Ignited - 2007

Major Material First Ignited	Fires	%	\$ Loss	%
Building Components	215	3	30,939,594	7.1
Furniture, Furnishings	238	3	10,293,170	2.4
Clothing, Textiles	297	4	21,196,111	4.9
Wood, Paper Products	1,112	14	90,235,684	20.6
Flammable & Combustible Liquids	675	9	19,512,621	4.5
Flammable Gases	66	1	2,531,003	0.6
Chemicals	340	4	5,090,980	1.2
Agricultural Products	730	9	19,105,923	4.4
Miscellaneous	1,012	13	22,771,926	5.2
Not Determined	3,162	40	215,308,568	49.3
Total	7,847	100	436,985,580	100.0

Fire Losses in BC by Type of Residential Property - 2007

Type of Residence	Fires	%	Fire Deaths	Fire Injuries	\$ Losses
One and Two Family Dwellings	1,590	67	17	82	144,903,033
Apartments	528	22	6	38	74,389,839
Residential Miscellaneous-Unclassified	57	2	4	3	2,905,099
Mobile Home, Trailer-Unclassified	31	1	1	1	1,132,949
Motor Home (includes camperized van)	31	1	0	0	545,470
Travel Trailer	30	1	0	1	387,400
Hotel, Inn, Lodge (year round use)	23	1	0	0	246,620
Motor Hotel, Motel (over 20 units)	15	1	0	0	1,542,350
School, College or University Dormitory	9	0	0	0	1,801
Rooming, Boarding, Lodging House (less than 10 persons)	8	0	0	0	240,423
Motor Hotel, Motel (3 to 20 units)	6	0	1	0	662,005
Rooming, Boarding, Lodging House-Unclassified	6	0	0	0	159,230
Truck with Camper	5	0	0	0	10,800
Hotel, Inn, Lodge (hostels)	5	0	0	0	117,400
Single Cabins	5	0	0	0	303,000
Camping Trailer (includes tent trailer)	3	0	1	0	55,000
Tents	2	0	1	0	2,000
Hotel, Inn, Lodge-Unclassified	1	0	0	0	143,703
Dormitory-Unclassified	1	0	0	0	5,000
Children's Playhouse	1	0	0	0	22,000
Hotel, Inn, Lodge (seasonal use, in season)	1	0	0	0	1,600,000
Bunkhouse & Worker's Barracks	1	0	0	0	10,000
Total	2,359	100	31	125	229,385,122

**Fire Losses in BC Homes (One/Two Family Dwellings, Apartments, Mobile Homes)
- 2007**

Type of Home	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
One/Two Family Dwellings	1,550	73	16	78	143,602,522
Apartments	528	25	6	38	74,389,839
Mobile Homes	39	2	1	4	1,260,511
Permanent year-round float home	1	0	0	0	40,000
Total	2,118	100	23	120	219,292,872

Home Fires in BC by Major Areas of Fire Origin - 2007

Area of Origin	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Kitchen	556	26	1	37	14,170,221
Living room	204	10	11	21	17,819,916
Bedroom	169	8	6	18	11,286,367
Chimney - masonry/factory built, metal; flue-pipe; gas-vent	131	7	0	0	1,650,291
Outside Area - lawn, balcony, court, patio...	154	8	0	2	15,271,964
Exterior wall	79	4	0	2	8,069,468
Exterior roof	34	2	0	0	1,454,823
Vehicle Garage/ Carport	64	3	0	3	4,821,040
Laundry area	62	3	0	7	1,726,498
Heating equipment room	50	2	0	0	4,843,200
Exposure (including smoke damage)	50	2	0	1	8,282,401
Washroom	47	2	0	3	1,408,284
Ceiling & roof/ceiling space (attic)	46	2	0	3	4,641,865
All Other Area of Origin (each 1% or less)	359	15	0	20	94,690,119
Unknown	113	5	5	3	29,156,415
Total	2,118	99	23	120	219,292,872

Major Known Causes of Home Fires in BC - 2007

Fire Cause	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Cooking (except cooking oil fire)	487	23	0	41	10,339,499
Heating Equipment Related	298	14	1	10	14,715,931
Arson/Set Fire	250	12	0	9	25,179,735
Electrical Distribution Equipment	145	7	0	1	23,280,721
Smoking	80	4	3	3	3,864,767
Candle	66	3	0	7	2,969,217
Exposure Fire	56	3	0	1	9,186,275
Cutting/Welding Equipment or Blow Torch	45	2	0	5	1,720,895
Appliance/Equipment Related	43	2	0	0	3,914,699
Lighting Equipment	42	2	0	3	2,014,708
Clothes Dryer	36	2	0	1	133,739
Other Electrical Equipment	32	2	0	0	871,949
Flammable/Comb. Liquid Ignition	14	1	0	5	1,561,496
Cooking Oil Fire	12	1	0	0	136,670
Flammable Gas Ignition	7	0	0	0	346,400
Other Causes/Unknown	505	24	19	34	119,056,171
Total	2,118	100	23	120	219,292,872

Fire Deaths in BC by Property Class - 2007

Property Class	Deaths	%
One and Two Family Dwellings	17	46
Apartments	6	16
Residential Miscellaneous-Unclass.	4	11
Shed (includes implement shed & workshop)	2	5
Camping Trailer (includes tent trailer)	1	3
Mobile Home, Trailer-Unclass.	1	3
Motor Hotel, Motel (3 to 20 units)	1	3
Chemicals, Petroleum, Paints, Plastics-Unclass.	1	3
Vehicle & Non-Motorized Hauling Vehicle	1	3
Barn Storage (excludes silos & animal barn)	1	3
Tents	1	3
Automobile (Incl. cars/light trucks/vans/single body units)	1	3
Total	37	100

Property Class	Deaths	%
Residential	30	81
Shed	2	5
Chemicals, Petroleum, Paints, Plastics-Unclass.	1	3
Vehicle & Non-Motorized Hauling Vehicle	1	3
Barn Storage (excludes silos & animal barn)	1	3
Tents	1	3
Automobile (Incl. cars/light trucks/vans/single body units)	1	3
Total	37	100

Major Known Causes of Fire Deaths in BC - 2007

Fire Cause	Deaths	%
Other Causes/Unknown	29	78
Smoking	3	8
Heating Equipment Related	1	3
Electrical Distribution Equipment	1	3
Flammable Gas Ignition	1	3
Flammable/Comb. Liquid Ignition	1	3
Appliance/Equipment Related	1	3
Total	37	100

Major Sources of Ignition in Fire Deaths in BC - 2007

Source of Ignition	Deaths	%
Cannot be determined	22	59
Smoker's material	10	8
Heating equipment	1	3
Low voltage wiring	1	3
Chemical reaction	1	3
Miscellaneous igniting object	1	3
Appliances & equipment - unclassified	1	3
Total	37	100

Alberta

Fire Losses in Alberta - 2007

Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
2007	5,310	23	212	333,256,887
Total	5,310	23	212	333,256,887

Fire Losses in AB by Type of Property Class - 2007

Year	Total # of Fires	Structural	Vehicle	Outdoor
2007	5,310	3,106	1,635	569
%	100	58	31	11

Fire Losses in AB by Major Property Classes - 2007

Major Property Class	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses	%
Assembly	131	2	0	4	18,569,495	6
Institutional	29	1	1	4	1,753,422	1
Residential	1,903	36	17	141	171,732,020	52
Business and Personal Service	60	1	0	0	10,531,434	3
Mercantile	154	3	0	3	18,928,757	6
Industrial Manufacturing Properties	97	2	0	9	20,228,785	6
Storage Properties	339	6	0	14	30,640,740	9
Special Property-Transportation Equip.	2,238	42	5	27	48,880,512	15
Miscellaneous Property	359	7	0	10	11,991,722	4
Total	5,310	100	23	212	333,256,887	100

Fire Losses in AB by Major Sources of Ignition - 2007

Major Source of Ignition	Fires	%	\$ Losses	%
Not Determined	1,497	28	114,373,450	34.3
No Igniting Object	26	0	5,497,171	1.6
Cooking Equipment	382	7	14,926,048	4.5
Heating Equipment	245	5	19,139,189	5.7
Appliances & Equipment	160	3	11,769,213	3.5
Electrical Distribution Equipment	520	10	26,706,152	8.0
Other Electrical Equipment	163	3	8,789,497	2.6
Smoker's Material & 'Open' Flames	1,177	22	59,517,482	17.9
Exposure	620	12	31,109,739	9.3
Miscellaneous	520	10	41,428,946	12.4
Total	5,310	100	333,256,887	100.0

Fire Losses in AB by Major Acts or Omissions - 2007

Major Act or Omission	Fires	%	\$ Losses	%
Not Determined	784	15	69,630,930	20.9
Act or Omission N/A	204	4	14,674,426	4.4
Arson or 'Set' Fires	1,429	27	64,640,746	19.4
Misuse of Source of Ignition	384	7	36,672,724	11.0
Misuse of Material Ignited	276	5	16,306,684	4.9
Mech., Electr. Failure, Malfunction	1,251	24	65,328,706	19.6
Constructn., Design, Installn. Def.	102	2	7,624,784	2.3
Misuse of Equipment	82	2	5,538,566	1.7
Human Failing	619	12	35,110,381	10.5
Vehicle Accident	78	1	2,941,164	0.9
Miscellaneous	101	2	14,787,776	4.4
Total	5,310	100	333,256,887	100.0

Fire Losses in AB by Major Materials First Ignited - 2007

Major Material First Ignited	Fires	%	\$ Losses	%
Not Determined	1,702	32	134,810,013	40.5
Building Components	621	12	53,630,599	16.1
Furniture, Furnishings	198	4	19,362,179	5.8
Clothing, Textiles	180	3	5,310,089	1.6
Wood, Paper Products	468	9	13,969,070	4.2
Flammable & Combustible Liquids	676	13	31,068,528	9.3
Flammable Gases	69	1	2,017,117	0.6
Chemicals	260	5	10,928,523	3.3
Agricultural Products	309	6	15,335,832	4.6
Miscellaneous	827	16	46,824,937	14.1
Total	5,310	100	333,256,887	100.0

Fire Losses in AB by Type of Residential Property - 2007

Major Property Class	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses	%
One and Two Family Dwellings	1,330	70	14	86	115,207,877	67
Apartments	339	18	1	27	36,891,986	21
Rooming, Boarding, Lodging House (less than 10 persons)	13	1	0	8	1,078,212	1
Rooming, Boarding, Lodging House- Unclass.	4	0	0	0	86,550	0
Hotel, Inn, Lodge (year round use)	30	2	0	3	10,403,704	6
Hotel, Inn, Lodge (seasonal use, in season)	1	0	0	0	7,000	0
Hotel, Inn, Lodge-Unclassified	1	0	0	0	1,000	0
Motor Hotel, Motel (3 to 20 units)	1	0	0	0	15,000	0
Motor Hotel, Motel (over 20 units)	5	0	0	6	137,550	0
School, College or University Dormitory	3	0	0	0	112,500	0
Bunkhouse & Worker's Barracks	4	0	0	1	675,502	0
Dormitory- Unclassified	2	0	0	1	1,501	0
Mobile Home (1 or 2 family units)	79	4	2	8	3,896,154	2
Travel Trailer	33	2	0	0	419,533	0
Camping Trailer (includes tent trailer)	13	1	0	0	109,453	0
Motor Home (includes camperized van)	18	1	0	1	836,903	0
Truck with Camper	2	0	0	0	8,700	0
Tents	3	0	0	0	1,700	0
Mobile Home, Trailer- Unclassified	1	0	0	0	105,000	0
Single Cabins	5	0	0	0	555,500	0
Camps/Retreats- Unclassified	3	0	0	0	960,000	1
Residential Miscellaneous- Unclassified	13	1	0	0	220,695	0
Total	1,903	100	17	141	171,732,020	100

**Fire Losses in AB Homes (One/Two Family Dwellings, Apartments, Mobile Homes)
- 2007**

Type of Home	Fires	%	Deaths	%	Injuries	%	\$ Losses	%
One/Two Family Dwellings	1,330	76	14	82	86	71	115,207,877	74
Apartments, Tenements, Flats	339	19	1	6	27	22	36,891,986	24
Mobile Homes	79	5	2	12	8	7	3,896,154	2
Total	1,748	100	17	100	121	100	155,996,017	100

Home Fires in AB by Major Areas of Fire Origin - 2007

Area of Origin	Fires	%	Deaths	%	Injuries	%	\$ Losses
Kitchen	349	20	0	0	43	36	15,404,205
Bedroom	165	9	3	18	26	21	17,442,251
Living Room	127	7	5	29	12	10	15,334,873
Exterior Wall	112	6	0	0	1	1	8,028,150
Outside Area - lawn, balcony, court, patio...	152	9	0	0	3	3	28,947,657
Laundry Area	59	3	0	0	3	2	3,906,411
Vehicle (garage)	50	3	1	6	4	3	5,178,698
Outside Area-Unclassified	40	2	0	0	0	0	2,359,805
Heating Equipment Room	35	2	0	0	2	2	4,170,585
Washroom	34	2	1	6	0	0	2,067,440
Hallway, Corridor	31	2	0	0	0	0	1,935,722
Ceiling and Roof/Ceiling Space-Attic	29	2	0	0	3	2	3,222,169
Wall Assembly	27	2	0	0	0	0	4,063,807
Other Areas (1% or less)	298	16	6	35	21	17	20,222,213
Area of Origin-Unknown	240	14	1	6	3	2	23,712,031
Total	1,748	100	17	100	121	100	155,996,017

Major Known Causes of Home Fires in AB - 2007

Fire Cause	Fires	% Fires	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Arson/Set Fire	372	21	6	10	30,456,963
Other Causes/Unknown	283	16	5	14	28,818,510
Cooking (except cooking oil fire)	202	12	0	27	7,657,017
Smoking	178	10	5	21	27,352,066
Heating Equipment Related	144	8	0	12	14,887,049
Electrical Distribution Equipment	136	8	1	5	12,774,651
Exposure Fire	97	6	0	0	10,783,879
Cooking Oil Fire	87	5	0	11	2,872,942
Candle	54	3	0	9	3,794,553
Appliance/Equipment Related	40	2	0	3	4,653,107
Lighting Equipment	36	2	0	0	4,572,492
Clothes Dryer	31	2	0	0	2,156,643
Child Fireplay	28	2	0	3	1,361,051
Flammable/Comb. Liquid Ignition	28	2	0	4	2,067,883
Cutting/Welding Equipment or Blow Torch	13	1	0	1	546,127
Flammable Gas Ignition	9	1	0	1	181,081
Match/Lighter Not Used From Smoking	6	0	0	0	308,503
Inadequate Control of Open Fire	4	0	0	0	751,500
Total	1,748	100	17	121	155,996,017

Fire Deaths in AB by Property Classes - 2007

Property Class	Deaths	%
One and Two Family Dwellings	14	61
Trucks (incl. light trucks/van/single body units)	2	9
Mobile Home (1 or 2 family units)	2	9
Vehicles	2	9
Long Term Residential Care For Disabled	1	4
Trash/Rubbish/Recyclable	1	4
Apartments	1	4
Total	23	100

Major Known Causes of Fire Deaths in AB - 2007

Fire Cause	Deaths	%
Other Causes/Unknown	8	35
Arson/Set Fire	6	26
Smoking	5	22
Flammable/Comb. Liquid Ignition	1	4
Children Under 12 Set Fire	1	4
Electrical Distribution Equipment	1	4
Match/Lighter Not Used For Smoking	1	4
Total	23	100

Saskatchewan

Fire Losses in Saskatchewan - 2008

Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
2008	3,245	21	11	59,020,321
Total	3,245	21	11	59,020,321

Fire Losses in SK by Type of Property Class - 2008

	Total # of Fires	Structural	Vehicle	Outdoor
Fires	3,245	1,116	1,014	963
%	100	34	31	30

Structural = residential, farm, miscellaneous, commercial, manufacturing and industrial
 Vehicles = vehicles; Outdoor = outdoor.

Fire Losses in SK by Major Property Classes - 2008

Major Property Class	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses	%
Vehicle	1,014	31	2	1	11,211,843	19
Outdoor	963	29	0	0	3,385,530	6
Residential	920	29	15	5	31,133,036	53
Farm	190	6	1	0	7,708,076	13
Unclassified*	81	2	1	0	249,907	0
Commercial	63	2	2	5	4,820,332	8
Miscellaneous	6	0	0	0	70,596	0
Industrial	5	0	0	0	284,000	0
Manufacturing	3	0	0	0	157,000	0
Total	3,245	100	21	11	59,020,321	100

*Not coded

Fire Losses in SK by Property Type - 2008

Property Type	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Apartment	55	2	1	0	3,942,115
Boarding	4	0	.	.	294,800
Care Home	2	0	.	.	13,100
Cottage	4	0	.	.	88,000
Farm	107	3	0	0	1,550,546
Garbage	220	7	0	0	694,966
Grass	550	17	1	0	2,769,342
Hotel	2	0	.	.	7,480
House	577	17	13	5	22,389,412
Institution	24	1	0	0	383,599
Mobile Home	39	1	0	0	675,659
Outbuilding	6	0	1	0	60,497
Restaurant	11	0	0	0	318,571
Storage	219	7	0	0	6,330,997
Town House	2	0	.	.	85,000
Unclassified	30	1	.	.	534,724
Unknown (not coded)	1,393	43	5	6	18,881,512
Total	3,245	100	21	11	59,020,321

Fire Losses in SK by Major Acts or Omissions - 2008

Act or Omission	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Undetermined	889	27	4	1	19,475,995
Mechanical Failure	757	23	3	0	18,356,635
Human Failure	684	21	13	8	10,392,983
Not Coded	518	16	1	0	5,427,506
Arson	310	10	.	.	4,253,111
Vehicle Accident	33	1	.	.	331,880
Miscellaneous	23	1	.	.	84,000
Human Failure	18	0	0	2	425,174
Mechanical Failure	6	0	.	.	146,486
Design Flaw	5	0	.	.	106,550
Misuse	2	0	.	.	20,000
Total	3,245	100	21	11	59,020,321

Fire Losses in SK by Type of Home - 2008

Type of Home	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Houses, Town-houses, Cottages	583	17	13	5	22,562,412
Apartments	55	2	1	0	3,942,115
Mobile Homes	39	1	0	0	675,659
Total	677	20	14	5	27,180,186

Fire Losses in SK by Areas of Fire Origin in Residential Properties - 2008

Area of Origin	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Kitchen	131	15	3	1	2,244,674
Exterior	42	5	.	.	1,710,976
Bedroom	31	3	1	2	1,247,058
Living room	26	3	5	1	1,603,400
Laundry	15	2	1	0	3,644,561
Mechanical	9	1	.	.	33,900
Vehicle	7	1	.	.	71,600
Exterior	2	0	.	.	29,000
Patio	2	0	.	.	150,000
Other	69	8	.	.	2,505,222
Unknown*	586	63	4	1	17,892,645
Total	920	100	15	5	31,133,036

*Not coded

Fire Losses in Residential Properties in SK by Sources of Ignition - 2008

Source of Ignition	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Open Flame	222	24	.	.	5,534,525
Electrical Distribution Equipment	136	15	3	0	9,865,313
Cooking (except cooking oil fire)	95	10	1	0	1,130,178
Not Coded	61	7	.	.	1,313,891
Heating Equipment Related	60	7	.	.	1,290,285
Smoking	55	6	7	3	1,838,950
Appliance/Equipment Related	41	4	.	.	453,751
Exposure Fire	40	4	0	1	508,202
Other Causes/Unknown	210	21	4	1	9,197,942
Total	920	100	15	5	31,133,036

Fire Losses in Residential Kitchens in SK by Sources of Ignition - 2008

Source of Ignition	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Cooking	68	52	1	0	941,107
Heating	22	17	.	.	378,620
Appliance	21	16	.	.	146,501
Electrical	5	4	.	.	158,000
Undetermined	5	4	1	0	252,396
Open Flame	4	3	.	.	180,533
Exposure	2	2	0	1	65,000
Smoker	2	2	1	0	6,517
Misc	1	1	.	.	.
Not Coded	1	1	.	.	116,000
Total	131	100	3	1	2,244,674

Fire Deaths in SK by Property Classes and Causes - 2008

Property Class	Deaths	%
Residential	15	71
Commercial	2	10
Vehicle	2	10
Farm	1	5
Unknown	1	5
Total	21	100

Fire Cause	Deaths	%
Smoking	7	34
Electrical	3	15
Appliance/Flammable gas	2	10
Open flame	1	5
Friction	1	5
Heating/Flam gas	1	5
Unknown/Undet.	4	19
Cooking	1	5
Engine	1	5
Total	21	100

Manitoba

Fire Losses in Manitoba - 2007

Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
2007	5,983	28	294	125,895,528
Total	5,983	28	294	125,895,528

Fire Losses in MB by Type of Property Class - 2007

Year	Structural	Vehicle	Outdoor	Total
2007	1,915	900	3,118	5,983
%	32	15	52	100

Fire Losses in MB by Major Property Classes - 2007

Major Property Class	Fires	%	Deaths†	Injuries	\$ Losses	%
Special Property & Transportation Equipment	3,981	67	9	32	11,675,104	9
Residential	1,165	19	17	210	54,837,023	44
Miscellaneous Property	397	7	2	15	14,477,077	11
Storage Properties	197	3	.	10	6,617,175	5
Assembly	85	1	.	7	18,047,261	14
Industrial Manufacturing Properties	56	1	.	12	5,834,703	5
Mercantile	44	1	.	4	9,821,485	8
Institutional	35	1	.	3	1,114,400	1
Business & Personal Service	23	0	.	1	3,471,300	3
Total	5,983	100	28	294	125,895,528	100

† Two firefighters died in a house fire.

Fire Losses in MB by Major Sources of Ignition - 2007

Source of Ignition	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Cannot Be Determined	3,406	57	6	54	53,256,873
Smoker's Material & Open Flame	940	16	10	94	15,486,220
Cooking Equipment	378	6	6	57	11,373,463
Miscellaneous	336	6	5	10	3,525,754
Electrical Distribution Equipment	285	5	.	22	13,305,561
Exposure	271	5	1	10	5,043,361
Heating Equipment	185	3	.	32	10,608,784
Appliances & Equipment	89	1	.	10	2,865,031
Other Electrical Equipment	74	1	.	5	10,107,581
No Igniting Object	19	0	.	.	322,900
Total	5,983	100	28	294	125,895,528

Fire Losses in MB by Major Acts or Omissions - 2007

Act or Omission	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Incendiary Fires or Set Fires	2,138	36	5	46	21,864,661
Miscellaneous Act or Omission	1,806	30	2	76	47,279,345
Mechanical/Electrical Failure/Malfunction	751	13	.	39	28,051,281
Misuse of Source of Ignition	680	11	4	54	11,352,987
Human Failing	282	5	9	31	6,996,274
Misuse of Material Ignited	214	4	1	38	5,673,439
Construction, Design or Installation Deficiency	51	1	.	6	3,353,223
Vehicle Accident	36	1	7	.	890,569
Misuse of Equipment	25	0	.	4	433,749
Total	5,983	100	28	294	125,895,528

Fire Losses in MB by Major Materials First Ignited - 2007

Material First Ignited	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Miscellaneous	2,095	35	4	52	13,918,625
Cannot Be Determined	1,240	21	6	50	47,444,898
Agricultural, Forestry Products	1,226	20	1	12	4,156,294
Wood, Paper Products	521	9	.	31	12,711,557
Flammable Liquids, Combustible Liquids	273	5	7	51	8,211,439
Structural Components, Finish Materials	266	4	4	22	25,444,814
Furniture, Furnishings	143	2	6	49	8,442,915
Chemicals, Plastics, Metals	108	2	.	15	1,723,167
Clothing, Textiles	85	1	.	12	3,775,368
Flammable Gases	26	0	.	.	66,451
Total	5,983	100	28	294	125,895,528

Fire Losses in MB Homes (One/Two Family Dwellings, Apartments, Mobile Homes) - 2007

Property Class	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
One/Two Family Dwellings	784	71	15	120	41,352,944
Apartments, Tenements, Flats	288	26	1	77	10,089,045
Mobile Homes	36	3	1	2	1,579,064
Total	1,108	100	17	199	53,021,053

Fire Losses in MB Homes (One/Two Family Dwellings, Apartments, Mobile Homes) by Areas of Fire Origin - 2007

Area of Origin	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Kitchen	357	32	6	54	7,724,830
Bedroom	111	10	6	38	8,484,557
Living Room	105	9	1	50	7,421,925
Outside Area - lawn, balcony, court, patio...	53	5	1	1	1,164,645
Exterior Wall	47	4	.	.	3,539,711
Laundry Area	37	3	.	3	531,502
Chimney, Flue Pipe, Gas Vent	36	3	.	.	767,934
Heating Equipment Room	35	3	.	4	1,602,443
Vehicle Storage - Garage/Carport	33	3	2	14	4,333,907
Crawl Space-Incl. Substructure/Attic	31	3	.	1	1,553,875
Washroom	27	2	.	6	558,631
Lobby, Entrance Way	24	2	.	1	738,220
Other Areas (1% or less)	161	15	0	27	10,140,691
Area of Origin - Unknown	51	5	1	.	4,458,182
Total	1,108	100	17	199	53,021,053

Major Known Causes of Home Fires in MB - 2007

Fire Cause	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Arson/Set Fire	206	19	4	22	10,223,211
Cooking (except cooking oil fire)	202	18	5	21	3,237,293
Heating Equipment Related	122	11	.	23	7,060,827
Cooking Oil Fire	97	9	.	18	1,731,740
Electrical Distribution Equipment	87	8	.	17	6,746,277
Candle	34	3	1	10	1,458,685
Child Fireplay	24	2	.	3	1,613,939
Exposure Fire	23	2	.	1	941,662
Appliance/Equipment Related	22	2	.	2	1,701,300
Cutting/Welding Equipment or Blow Torch	19	2	.	.	449,325
Clothes Dryer	19	2	.	1	144,740
Lighting Equipment	18	2	.	1	1,576,105
Flammable/Comb. Liquid Ignition	2	0	.	3	276,469
Flammable Gas Ignition	2	0	.	.	0
Other Causes/Unknown	231	21	7	77	15,859,480
Total	1,108	100	17	199	53,021,053

Major Known Causes of Fire Deaths in MB - 2007

Fire Cause	Deaths	%
Other Causes/Unknown	12	43
Arson/Set Fire	5	18
Flammable/Comb. Liquid Ignition	4	14
Cooking (Excludes Over Heated Cooking Oil)	5	18
Candle	1	4
Exposure Fire	1	4
Total	28	100

Fire Deaths in MB by Property Classes - 2007

Property Class	Deaths	%
Year-Round Use Dwell-1 Family	14	50
Automobile	6	21
Truck - Semi Trailer	2	7
Mobile Home - 1 or 2 Family	1	4
Apt, Flat, 20+ with or w/o Bus	1	4
Shed-Incl. Implement Shed	1	4
Outdoor Property-Unclass./Unknown	1	4
Year-Round Dwelling-2 Family	1	4
Misc. Property-Unclass/Unknown	1	4
Total	28	100

Ontario

Fire Losses in Ontario - 2007

Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
2007	14,310	92	836	549,390,867
Total	14,310	92	836	549,390,867

Fire Losses in ON by Type of Property Class - 2007

Property Type	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Structure	8,912	62	85	771	488,850,038
Outdoor	1,612	11	1	34	12,360,806
Vehicle	3,786	27	6	31	48,180,023
Total	14,310	100	92	836	549,390,867

Fire Losses in ON by Major Property Classes - 2007

Major Property Class	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses	%
Group C Residential	6,347	44	84	637	290,489,803	53
Vehicles	3,786	26	6	31	48,180,023	9
Structures/Properties not classified by O.B.C.	1,978	14	1	34	14,945,185	3
Group F Industrial	725	5	0	73	78,975,975	14
Group A Assembly	538	4	0	10	21,953,270	4
Group E Mercantile	340	2	0	23	23,002,805	4
Group D Business and Personal Services	245	2	0	8	8,153,015	1
Classified under National Farm Building Code	234	2	0	6	57,645,396	10
Group B Care and Detention	117	1	1	14	6,045,395	1
Total	14,310	100	92	836	549,390,867	100

Fire Losses in ON by Major Sources of Ignition - 2007

Major Source of Ignition	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Open flame tools, smoker's articles	1,863	13	38	152	66,330,916
Other mechanical, electrical	1,850	13	4	24	33,882,471
Miscellaneous	1,556	11	2	67	44,561,462
Cooking equipment	1,492	10	5	180	30,242,782
Electrical distribution equipment	1,023	7	6	52	45,656,254
Heating equipment, chimney etc.	847	6	3	23	28,727,321
Appliances	420	3	0	10	11,235,527
Lighting equipment	409	3	4	36	16,308,776
Processing equipment	130	1	0	4	8,444,020
Not reported	99	1	3	2	5,480,400
Undetermined	4,621	32	27	286	258,520,938
Total	14,310	100	92	836	549,390,867

Fire Losses in ON by Major Possible Causes - 2007

Major Possible Cause	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Misuse of Ignition Source/Material Ignited	3,191	22	41	349	101,780,137
Mechanical/Electrical failure	2,611	18	6	66	75,594,941
Arson/Riot/Vandalism	2,112	15	6	63	37,791,601
Design, Construction, Maintenance Deficiency	1,202	8	3	36	31,908,828
Other Unintentional	789	6	7	36	22,318,743
Other	260	2	0	3	6,193,215
Unintentional	251	2	5	17	7,107,947
Undetermined	3,894	27	24	266	266,695,455
Total	14,310	100	92	836	549,390,867

Fire Losses in ON by Major Materials First Ignited - 2007

Major Material First Ignited	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Materials	2,627	18	10	78	48,879,001
Other Objects	2,600	18	9	55	53,063,914
Building Component	1,704	12	7	83	102,009,701
Flammable, Combustible Liquids	1,254	9	5	148	31,179,486
Soft Goods, Wearing Apparel	648	5	12	94	20,585,021
Furniture	505	4	13	59	17,621,243
Gases	141	1	3	14	2,774,291
Unknown/Undetermined)	126	1	0	2	6,505,900
Miscellaneous	4,705	33	33	303	266,772,310
Total	14,310	100	92	836	549,390,867

Fire Losses in ON by Type of Residential Property - 2007

Type of Residential Property	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Detached Dwelling	3,328	52	42	255	185,386,158
Multi-Unit Dwelling - Over 12 Units	956	15	10	130	22,195,932
Attached Dwelling (eg. rowhouse, townhouse, etc.)	405	6	7	70	15,949,334
Multi-Unit Dwelling - 2 to 6 Units	390	6	3	73	15,892,841
Semi-Detached Dwelling	355	6	4	35	10,769,344
Detached Garage	271	4	2	11	8,083,193
Multi-Unit Dwelling - 7 to 12 Units	119	2	3	15	3,199,914
Apartment, Flat, Tenement with Business	89	1	1	17	7,920,956
Rooming/Boarding/Lodging House	69	1	1	9	2,428,466
Hotel, Motel, Lodging - 4 or more guests or suites	64	1	0	6	5,769,500
Mobile Home	62	1	3	1	2,051,600
Motor Home, Camper, Trailer	60	1	3	3	996,450
Other Residential	53	1	1	3	2,547,950
Detached Dwelling - Acc. Apartment (above gr.)	28	0	1	3	1,402,000
Attached Dwelling with Business	26	0	0	1	3,201,650
Detached Dwelling - Acc. Apartment (below gr.)	23	0	0	3	481,200
Residential Camp	15	0	3	0	758,095
Detached Dwelling with Business	14	0	0	0	1,173,500
School/College Dormitory (det. from education)	6	0	0	2	56,600
Semi-Detached Dwelling with Business	5	0	0	0	196,020
Hostel	3	0	0	0	1,600
Bunkhouse, Workers Barrack	3	0	0	0	14,500
Houseboat	2	0	0	0	12,000
Residential Club	1	0	0	0	1,000
Total	6,347	100	84	637	290,489,803

Fire Losses in ON by Type of Home - 2007

Type of Home	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
One/Two Family Dwellings	4,088	70	53	360	212,104,836
Apartments, Tenements, Flats	1,650	28	18	242	55,664,013
Mobile Homes	62	1	3	1	2,051,600
Total	5,800	100	74	603	269,820,449

Major Areas of Fire Origin in ON Homes - 2007

Area of Origin	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Kitchen	1335	23	6	187	34,819,709
Living Room	545	9	27	97	38,805,564
Bedroom	524	9	12	104	27,442,105
Porch or Balcony	323	6	3	15	11,876,348
Garage	273	5	2	19	20,995,385
Chimney/Flue Pipe	246	4	0	0	4,226,370
Court, Patio, Terrace	228	4	0	12	5,807,163
Exterior Wall	226	4	0	5	9,587,380
Laundry Area	203	4	0	11	4,993,222
Undetermined	177	3	0	10	31,420,870
Washroom	133	2	1	17	5,423,755
Basement/cellar not partitioned	132	2	9	32	14,159,199
Other Outside Area	114	2	0	3	1,329,343
Open Area (inc lawn, field, farmyard, park, playing field)	99	2	0	3	1,084,508
HVAC Equipment Room (furnace room, water heater closet, boiler)	85	1	0	10	4,878,875
All Other Areas (1% or less)	1,157	18	14	78	52,970,653
Total	5,800	100	74	603	269,820,449

Major Known Causes of Home Fires in ON - 2007

Fire Cause	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Cooking (except cooking oil fire)	658	11	5	57	14,680,176
Cooking Oil Fire	591	10	0	112	11,884,776
Heating Equipment Related	589	10	1	19	21,669,135
Smoking	543	9	19	65	11,962,886
Electrical Distribution Equipment	486	8	6	36	28,056,525
Arson/Set Fire	427	7	3	34	15,403,823
Candle	172	3	4	24	7,450,001
Appliance/Equipment Related	154	3	0	2	6,382,954
Clothes Dryer	131	2	0	6	1,410,168
Cutting/Welding Equipment or Blow Torch	126	2	0	12	5,420,684
Lighting Equipment	126	2	0	9	4,847,545
Child Fireplay	64	1	4	13	2,893,955
Flammable/Comb. Liquid Ignition	38	1	1	12	1,968,850
Flammable Gas Ignition	13	0	2	1	247,650
Other Causes/Unknown	1,682	29	29	201	135,541,321
Total	5,800	100	74	603	269,820,449

Distribution of Fire Deaths in ON by Property Classes - 2007

Property Class	Deaths	%
Detached Dwelling	42	46
Multi-Unit Dwelling - Over 12 Units	10	11
Semi-Detached Dwelling	4	4
Attached Dwelling (eg. rowhouse, townhouse, etc.)	7	8
Automobile	3	3
Small Truck (eg. pick-up, van, etc.)	3	3
Multi-Unit Dwelling - 2 to 6 Units	3	3
Motor Home, Camper, Trailer	3	3
Detached Garage	2	2
Multi-Unit Dwelling - 7 to 12 Units	3	3
Mobile Home	3	3
Open Land (eg. light ground cover, bush, grass)	1	1
Seniors long term care facility, licensed	1	1
Apartment, Flat, Tenement with Business	1	1
Other Residential	1	1
Detached Dwelling - Acc. Apartment (above gr	1	1
Rooming/Boarding/Lodging House	1	1
Residential Camp	3	3
Total	92	100

Distribution of Fire Deaths in ON by Property Classes (summary) - 2007

Property Class	Deaths	%
Residential	83*	90
Automobile	6	7
Detached Garage	2	2
Open Land (eg. light ground cover, bush, grass)	1	1
Total	92	100

*Of the total number of fire deaths in the residential category, one death occurred in a seniors long term care facility, which is classified under Care Facilities by the Office of the Ontario Fire Marshal.

Fire Deaths in ON by Probable Causes - 2007

Probable Cause	Deaths	%
Asphyxia (CO, HCN)	69	75
Burns or scalds	2	2
Complications from Asphyxia	3	3
Complications from burns/scalds.	11	12
Injured while escaping	1	1
Not coded	4	4
Other	2	2
Total	92	100

Major Known Causes of Fire Deaths in ON - 2007

Fire Cause	Deaths	%
Smoking	22	24
Electrical Distribution Equipment	6	7
Arson/Set Fire	6	7
Cooking (except cooking oil fire)	5	5
Candle	4	4
Child Fireplay	5	5
Heating Equipment Related	3	3
Flammable Gas Ignition	2	2
Cutting/Welding Equipment or Blow Torch	1	1
Flammable/Comb. Liquid Ignition	1	1
Other Causes/Unknown	37	40
Total	92	100

Fire Injuries in ON by Type of Injury - 2007

Injury - Minor	Injury - Serious	Total Injuries
607	229	836
73%	27%	100%

Fire Injuries in ON by Probable Causes - 2007

Probable Cause	Injuries	%
Smoke or Fire	521	62
Accident at incident	169	20
Unknown or Unclassified	115	14
Falling Debris	17	2
Explosion	8	1
FF: Equipment Failure at Incident	4	1
Building collapse	2	0
Total	836	100

Fire Injuries in ON by Age & Sex - 2007

Status and Sex of Casualty		Age in Years							Total
		0-9	10-19	20-39	40-64	65-79	80+		
Firefighter	Female	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	6
	Male	11	.	2	115	180	.	.	308
Occupant (civilian)	Female	27	11	17	36	61	14	11	177
	Male	31	22	22	88	100	14	6	283
Non-Occupant (civilian)	Female	3	.	3	4	5	1	1	17
	Male	6	1	.	19	16	3	.	45
Total		79	34	44	266	363	32	18	836

New Brunswick

Fire Losses in New Brunswick - 2007

Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
2007	4,585	11	23	26,115,223
Structure Fires- not coded*	717	.	.	.
Total	5,302	11	23	26,115,223

*These fires were not subject to further analysis for this report.

Fire Losses in NB by Type of Property Class - 2007

Year	Fires	Coded	Structural	Vehicle	Outdoor	Equipment	Not Coded
2007	4,585	3,565	2,047	282	1179	57	1,020
% of Coded Fires		100	57	8	33	2	

Fire Losses in NB by Major Property Classes - 2007

Major Property Class	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses	% of \$ Losses
Special Property & Transportation Equipment	1,492	33	0	3	553,441	2
Residential	1,470	32	10	16	20,976,915	80
Miscellaneous Property	167	4	0	0	771,513	3
Assembly	109	2	0	3	1,490,769	6
Storage Properties	105	2	0	0	1,074,692	4
Industrial Manufacturing Properties	84	2	0	0	19,006	0
Mercantile	82	2	0	1	367,115	1
Business & Personal Services	33	1	0	0	472,000	2
Institutional	23	1	1	0	389,772	1
Not Coded	1,020	22	0	0	0	0
Total	4,585	100	11	23	26,115,223	100

Fire Losses in NB by Major Sources of Ignition - 2007

Source of Ignition	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Igniting Object - Cannot Be Determined	1,149	25	11	11	11,130,126
Heating Equipment	577	13	0	0	1,600,912
Smoker's Material/Open Flames	437	10	0	0	2,905,052
Exposure	307	7	0	0	725,716
Miscellaneous	223	5	0	0	1,489,666
Cooking Equipment	190	4	0	6	3,313,743
Electrical Distribution Equipment	173	4	0	5	3,630,519
Other Electrical Equipment	58	1	0	1	364,522
Appliances And Equipment	54	1	0	0	954,968
No Igniting Object	37	1	0	0	0
Not Coded	1,380	30	0	0	0
Total	4,585	100	11	23	26,115,223

Fire Losses in NB by Major Acts or Omissions – 2007

Act or Omission	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Incendiary Fires	1,224	27	3	7	7,255,425
Cannot be determined	583	13	3	6	6,875,206
Miscellaneous	462	10	0	0	1,644,742
Mechanical, Electrical Failure Malfunction	441	10	0	2	3,687,875
Human Failing	303	7	1	2	3,372,866
Misuse of Source of Ignition	212	5	4	1	1,366,994
Misuse of Material Ignited	123	3	0	4	1,825,458
Vehicle Accident	38	1	0	1	82,758
Construction, Design or Installation Deficiency	31	1	0	0	3,900
Misuse of Equipment	14	0	0	0	0
Not Coded	1,154	25	0	0	0
Total	4,585	100	11	23	26,115,223

Fire Losses in NB by Major Materials First Ignited - 2007

Material First Ignited	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Miscellaneous	796	17	0	4	2,389,046
Material First Ignited - Miscellaneous, Cannot be	694	15	11	9	10,995,780
Agricultural, Forest Products	663	14	0	0	1,020,577
Wood, Paper Products	378	8	0	1	1,215,385
Building Components	255	6	0	4	5,168,968
Flammable/Combustible Liquids	205	4	0	3	3,069,289
Chemicals, Plastics, Metals	90	2	0	0	109,469
Furniture, Furnishings	59	1	0	2	382,248
Clothing, Textiles	47	1	0	0	319,125
Flammable Gases	11	0	0	0	1,445,337
Not Coded	1,387	30	0	0	0
Total	4,585	100	11	23	26,115,223

Fire Losses in NB by Residential Property Classes - 2007

Property Class	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
One & Two-Family Dwellings	899	61	5	11	16,064,586
Residential	337	23	5	3	3,649,209
Apartment, Tenement, Flat, Townhouse, Condominium	142	10	0	2	565,182
Mobile Home, Mobile Accommodation, Trailer	39	3	0	0	645,106
Miscellaneous - Residential	19	1	0	0	7,000
Camp/Retreats - Seasonal Use	14	1	0	0	37,030
Hotel, Inn, Lodge	7	0	0	0	0
Motor Hotel, Motel	6	0	0	0	0
Rooming, Boarding, Lodging House, Hostel	5	0	0	0	8,802
Dormitory	2	0	0	0	0
Total	1,470	100	10	16	20,976,915

Fire Losses in NB by Homes - 2007

Type of Home	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Year-Round Use Dwelling - 1-family	765	72	5	9	13,149,207
One & Two Family Dwellings	50	5	0	0	714,006
Apartment, Tenement, Flat - 5 to 20 units without business	47	4	0	0	214,582
Year-Round Use Dwelling - 2-family	27	3	0	1	266,283
Seasonal Use Dwelling - in season, 1-family	26	2	0	0	292,380
Apartment, Tenement, Flat - 5 to 20 units with business	20	2	0	0	0
Apartment, Tenement, Flat - 1 to 4 units without business	19	2	0	1	59,683
Apartment - 5 - 20 units w/o business	17	2	0	0	.
Apartment, Tenement, Flat - over 20 units with or w/o business	16	2	0	1	26,000
Mobile Home - 1 or 2 family units	16	2	0	0	439,856
Farm Dwelling - 1-Family	11	1	0	0	1,067,009
One & Two-Family Dwelling - unclassified or unknown	10	1	0	1	519,802
Apartment, Tenement, Flat - 1 to 4 units with business	10	1	0	0	1,400
Seasonal Use Dwelling - off season, 1-family	8	1	0	0	52,000
Apartment, Tenement, Flat, Townhouse, Condominium	4	0	0	0	41,552
Apartment - 5 - 20 units w business	3	0	0	0	.
Apartment - 1 - 4 units w/o business	2	0	0	0	51,965
Apartment, Tenement, Flat - unclassified or unknown	2	0	0	0	0
Apartment - 1 - 4 units w business	2	0	0	0	170,000
Seasonal Use Dwelling - off season, 2-family	1	0	0	0	0
Seasonal Use Dwelling - in season, 2-family	1	0	0	0	3,900
Total	1,057	100	5	13	17,069,624

Fire Losses in NB by Homes: One/Two Family Dwellings, Apartments, Mobile Homes - 2007

Type of Home	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
One/Two Family Dwellings	899	85	5	11	16,064,587
Apartments, Tenements, Flats	142	13	0	2	565,182
Mobile Homes	16	2	0	0	439,856
Total	1,057	100	5	13	17,069,625

Fire Losses in NB Homes by Areas of Origin - 2007

Area of Origin	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Chimney - masonry/factory built, metal	323	31	0	0	164,224
Kitchen	168	16	1	5	2,284,850
Outside Area - lawn, balcony, court, patio...	107	10	0	0	716,198
Living/Family Room	37	4	0	0	1,641,777
Bedroom	29	3	0	1	983,689
Laundry Area	27	3	0	0	537,745
Vehicle Garage/Carport	23	2	0	0	1,730,925
Unknown Area of Origin	177	17	2	5	4,247,993
Other (1% or less)	166	16	2	2	4,762,224
Total	1,057	100	5	13	17,069,624

Major Known Causes of Home Fires in NB - 2007

Fire Cause	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Heating Equipment Related	340	32	0	0	635,122
Arson/Set Fire	194	18	3	6	3,496,420
Cooking (except cooking oil fire)	108	10	0	2	1,928,983
Electrical Distribution Equipment	68	6	0	1	2,237,613
Smoking	34	3	0	0	476,544
Cooking Oil Fire	25	2	0	1	871,200
Match/Lighter Not Used for Smoking	15	1	0	0	0
Clothes Dryer	14	1	0	0	4,660
Appliance/Equipment Related	11	1	0	0	607,603
Exposure Fire	10	1	0	0	0
Candle	10	1	0	0	1,017,476
Inadequate Control of Open Fire	9	1	0	0	
Flammable/Comb. Liquid Ignition	6	1	0	0	346,737
Child Fireplay	3	0	0	0	19,477
Cutting/Welding Equipment or Blow Torch	2	0	0	0	223,521
Flammable Gas Ignition	2	0	0	0	0
Other Causes/Unknown	206	19	2	3	5,204,269
Total	1,057	100	5	13	17,069,624

Fire Deaths in NB by Property Class - 2007

Property Class	Deaths	%
Dwelling - 1-family	5	45
Residential	5	45
Home for Aged unclassified or unknown	1	9
Total	11	100

Major Known Causes of Fires involving Deaths in NB - 2007

Fire Cause	Deaths	%
Other Causes/Unknown	4	36
Arson/Set Fire	3	27
Smoking	4	36
Total	11	100

Nova Scotia

Fire Losses in Nova Scotia - 2007

Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
2007	659	10	15	19,225,804
Total	659	10	15	19,225,804

Fire Losses in NS by Type of Property Class - 2007

Year	Fires	Structural	Vehicle	Outdoor
2007	659	517	83	58
%	100	78	13	9

Fire Losses in NS by Major Property Classes - 2007

Major Property Class	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses	%
Residential	388	59	9	9	13,374,784	70
Miscellaneous Property	112	17	1	5	1,210,320	6
Vehicles	83	13	0	1	873,893	5
Assembly	25	4	0	0	393,059	2
Industrial Manufacturing Properties	18	3	0	0	650,923	3
Mercantile	14	2	0	0	123,000	1
Storage Properties	8	1	0	0	2,318,520	12
Institutional	8	1	0	0	61,000	0
Business & Personal Services	3	0	0	0	220,305	1
Total	659	100	10	15	19,225,804	100

Fire Losses in NS by Major Sources of Ignition - 2007

Major Source of Ignition	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Undetermined	203	31	5	3	8,677,380
Miscellaneous	158	24	0	2	3,337,051
Smoker's Material & 'Open' Flames	98	15	3	6	1,357,726
Heating Equipment	83	13	0	1	1,885,556
Electrical Distribution Equipment	75	11	1	1	1,688,854
Cooking Equipment	29	4	1	2	1,529,196
Appliances & Equipment	6	1	0	0	653,141
Lightning	4	1	0	0	74,000
Exposure	3	0	0	0	22,900
Total	659	100	10	15	19,225,804

Fire Losses in NS by Major Acts or Omissions - 2007

Major Act or Omission (Possible Cause)	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Not Determined	144	22	5	4	8,121,881
Misuse of Equipment	94	14	0	3	989,305
Mech., Electr. Failure, Malfunction	89	14	1	0	2,613,541
Misuse of Material Ignited	78	12	0	1	1,013,661
Arson or 'Set' Fires	69	10	0	2	2,210,971
Under Investigation	53	8	0	1	946,094
Constructn. Design, Installn. Def.	45	7	0	0	383,250
Human Failing	37	6	2	1	1,253,121
Unknown	25	4	1	0	705,100
Misuse of Source of Ignition	22	3	1	2	956,530
Vehicle Accident	3	0	0	1	32,350
Total	659	100	10	15	19,225,804

Fire Losses in NS by Major Materials First Ignited - 2007

Major Material First Ignited	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Not Determined	195	30	5	4	9,839,462
Miscellaneous	150	23	0	0	1,478,107
Building Components	75	11	1	0	3,096,811
Other	63	10	0	1	377,859
Agricultural Products	58	9	0	3	217,738
Wood, Paper Products	39	6	0	1	998,913
Flammable & Combustible Liquids	25	4	1	0	1,300,443
Furniture, Furnishings	21	3	2	4	889,351
Vehicle	18	3	0	2	783,620
Clothing, Textiles	10	2	1	0	235,500
Chemicals	5	1	0	0	8,000
Total	659	100	10	15	19,225,804

Fire Losses in NS by Residential Property Classes - 2007

Residential Property Class	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Detached Dwelling	261	67	6	4	10,242,514
Multi-Unit Dwelling 2- 6 Unit	24	6	1	0	1,132,595
Other Residential	18	5	0	2	401,500
Mobile Home	18	5	2	2	252,453
Detached Garage	17	4	0	0	566,660
Detached Dwell/Apt above grd.	11	3	0	0	265,000
Semi-Detached Dwelling	8	2	0	0	202,799
Motor Home Camper Trailer	5	1	0	1	96,400
Multi-Unit Dwelling 13 plus	4	1	0	0	58,942
Detached Dwelling with Business	4	1	0	0	30,000
Residential Camp	3	1	0	0	0
Attached Dwelling-Town house	3	1	0	0	100
Multi-Unit Dwelling 7-12 Unit	3	1	0	0	34,371
Apartment/Flat with Business	2	1	0	0	90,000
Retirement Home	2	1	0	0	200
Motel Motor Hotel-NON Alcohol	2	1	0	0	500
Semi Detach Dwl./Apt above grd.	1	0	0	0	750
Military Barrack	1	0	0	0	0
Attached Dwelling with Business	1	0	0	0	0
Total	388	100	9	9	13,374,784

Fire Losses in NS Homes: By Types of Homes - 2007

Type of Home	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Detached Dwelling	261	77	6	4	10,242,514
Multi-Unit Dwelling 2- 6 Unit	24	7	1	0	1,132,595
Mobile Home	18	5	2	2	252,453
Detached Dwell/Apt above grd.	11	3	0	0	265,000
Semi-Detached Dwelling	8	2	0	0	202,799
Multi-Unit Dwelling 13 plus	4	1	0	0	58,942
Detached Dwelling with Business	4	1	0	0	30,000
Attached Dwelling-Town house	3	1	0	0	100
Multi-Unit Dwelling 7-12 Unit	3	1	0	0	34,371
Apartment/Flat with Business	2	1	0	0	90,000
Semi Detach Dwl./Apt above grd.	1	0	0	0	750
Attached Dwelling with Business	1	0	0	0	0
Total	340	100	9	6	12,309,524

Fire Losses in NS Homes: One/Two Family Dwellings, Apartments and Mobile Homes - 2007

Type of Home	Fires	%	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
One/Two Family Dwellings	272	80	6	4	10,445,413
Apartments, Tenements, Flats	50	15	1	0	1,611,658
Mobile Homes	18	5	2	2	252,453
Total	340	100	9	6	12,309,524

Home Fires in NS by Areas of Fire Origin - 2007

Area of Origin	Fires	%	Deaths	%	Injuries	%	\$ Losses	%
Chimney Flue Pipe	95	28	0	0	1	17	1,345,629	11
Cooking Area or Kitchen	29	9	1	11	2	33	2,092,592	17
Living Area/Rec./Family/TV Rm.	23	7	5	56	1	17	793,926	6
Other	17	5	0	0	0	0	87,500	1
Sleeping Area or Bedroom	16	5	0	0	0	0	707,475	6
Laundry Area	8	2	1	11	0	0	322,483	3
Not Coded	8	2	0	0	0	0	500,000	4
Other Outside Area	7	2	0	0	0	0	316,194	3
Heating or Cooling Equip. Area	7	2	0	0	0	0	290,027	2
Exterior Wall	7	2	0	0	0	0	342,500	3
Storage Area	6	1	0	0	0	0	128,739	1
Other Areas (each less than 1% or less)	45	15	1	11	0	0	2,336,269	19
Undetermined	72	21	1	11	2	33	3,046,190	25
Total	340	100	9	100	6	100	12,309,524	100

Major Known Causes of Home Fires in NS - 2007

Fire Cause	Fires	% of Fires	Deaths	Injuries	\$ Losses
Heating Equipment Related	72	21	0	1	1,844,056
Exposure Fire	39	11	1	1	2,306,396
Electrical Distribution Equipment	33	10	1	0	1,354,889
Arson/Set Fire	25	7	0	2	1,596,971
Cooking (except cooking oil fire)	12	4	0	0	728,719
Smoking	8	2	2	0	274,846
Child Fireplay	2	1	1	0	3,697
Flammable/Comb. Liquid Ignition	1	0	0	0	0
Other Causes/Unknown	148	44	4	2	4,199,950
Total	340	100	9	6	12,309,524

Fire Deaths in NS by Property Classes - 2007

Property Class	Deaths	%
Detached Dwelling	6	60
Mobile Home	2	20
Multi-Unit Dwelling 2- 6 Unit	1	10
Other Misc Structure/Property	1	10
Total	10	100

Property Class	Deaths	%
Residential	9	90
Other Misc Structure/Property	1	10
Total	10	100

Fire Deaths in NS by Causes – 2007

Fire Cause	Deaths	%
Other Causes/Unknown	5	50
Smoking	2	20
Child Fireplay	1	10
Electrical Distribution Equipment	1	10
Exposure Fire	1	10
Total	10	100

Northwest Territories

Fire Losses in Northwest Territories 2003 - 2007

Year	Fires	%	Deaths	\$ Losses
2003	111	23	10	1,269,887
2004	73	15	1	1,464,140
2005	162	33	4	1,954,580
2006	81	17	5	1,818,345
2007	57	12	2	2,327,895
Total	484	100	22	8,834,847
Ave.	97		4.4	1,766,969

Fire Losses in NT by Type of Property Class 2003 - 2007

Total # of Fires	Structural	Vehicle	Outdoor
484	313	71	39
%	65	15	8

Fire Losses in NT by Major Property Classes 2003 - 2007

Property Class	Fires	%	Deaths	\$ Losses	% of \$ Losses
Residential	192	40	15	5,610,167	64
Special/Transportation	115	24	4	642,370	7
Unknown (not coded) 0	60	12	0	182,500	2
Assembly	38	8	0	957,280	11
Miscellaneous	25	5	1	97,100	1
Mercantile	19	4	0	173,000	2
Storage	18	4	2	323,600	4
Business & Personal Service	10	2	0	788,300	9
Institutional	6	1	0	10,530	0
Industrial Manufacturing	1	0	0	50,000	1
Total	484	100	22	8,834,847	100

Fire Losses in NT by Major Sources of Ignition: 2003 - 2007

Source of Ignition	Fires	%	Deaths	\$ Losses	% of \$ Losses
Not Determined	166	34	12	5,561,077	63
Smoker's Material & 'Open' Flames	91	19	6	1,677,905	19
No Igniting Object	64	13	0	500	0
Heating Equipment	55	11	3	563,300	6
Cooking Equipment	43	9	1	130,920	1
Miscellaneous	21	4	0	64,625	1
Electrical Distribution Equipment	17	4	0	236,720	3
Other Electrical Equipment	14	3	0	265,800	3
Appliances & Equipment	9	2	0	333,000	4
Exposure	4	1	0	1,000	0
Total	484	100	22	8,834,847	100

Fire Losses in NT by Major Acts or Omissions: 2003 - 2007

Act or Omission	Fires	%	Deaths	\$ Losses	% of \$ Losses
Not Determined	179	37	11	4,483,179	51
Arson or 'Set' Fires	95	20	3	1,614,973	18
Human Failing	67	14	2	641,100	7
Mech., Electr. Failure, Malfunction	55	11	0	747,500	8
Misuse of Source of Ignition	37	8	3	578,950	7
Constructn., Design, Installn. Def.	11	2	2	281,500	3
Misuse of Equipment	11	2	0	159,100	2
Misuse of Material Ignited	10	2	0	257,545	3
Vehicle Accident	8	2	1	54,000	1
Act or Omission N/A	8	2	0	1,000	0
Miscellaneous	3	1	0	16,000	0
Total	484	100	22	8,834,847	100

Fire Losses in NT by Major Materials First Ignited: 2003 - 2007

Material First Ignited	Fires	%	Deaths	\$ Losses	% of \$ Losses
Not Determined	230	48	13	5,468,697	62
Building Components	50	10	2	1,545,100	17
Wood, Paper Products	46	10	1	436,650	5
Miscellaneous	43	9	2	176,480	2
Agricultural Products	30	6	0	43,700	0
Flammable & Combustible Liquids	27	6	0	320,925	4
Chemicals	27	6	0	291,790	3
Furniture, Furnishings	18	4	1	440,910	5
Clothing, Textiles	11	2	3	108,595	1
Flammable Gases	2	0	0	2,000	0
Total	484	100	22	8,834,847	100

Fire Losses in NT by Residential Property Classes 2003 - 2007

Property Class	Fires	%	Deaths	\$ Losses
One and Two Family Dwellings	110	57	12	4,642,627
Apartments	47	24	1	465,740
Hotel, Inn, Lodge (year round use)	5	3	1	6,000
Residential (coded as 3000)	5	3	0	3,700
Residential Miscellaneous- Unclassified	5	3	0	50,000
Mobile Home (1 or 2 family units)	3	2	0	175,000
Single Cabins	3	2	0	105,100
Rooming, Boarding, Lodging House (less than 10 persons)	2	1	0	0
Rooming, Boarding, Lodging House- Unclassified	3	2	0	75,000
Tents	2	1	1	500
Motor Home (includes camperized van)	2	1	0	31,500
Bunkhouse & Worker's Barracks	1	1	0	50,000
Mobile Home, Trailer- Unclassified	1	1	0	0
Military Barracks	1	1	0	0
Camp/Retreats – Seasonal Use (coded as 3800)	1	1	0	0
Childrens' Playhouse	1	1	0	5,000
Total	192	100	15	5,610,167

Fire Losses in NT Homes by Type of Home 2003 - 2007

Type of Home	Fires	%	Deaths	%	\$ Losses	%
One/Two Family Dwellings	110	67	12	92	4,642,627	88
Apartments, Tenements, Flats	47	28	1	8	465,740	9
Residential (coded as 3000)	5	3	0	0	3,700	0
Mobile Homes	3	2	0	0	175,000	3
Total	165	100	13	100	5,287,067	100

Fire Losses in NT Homes by Areas of Fire Origin 2003 - 2007

Area of Origin	Fires	%	Deaths	%	\$ Losses
Kitchen	32	19	1	8	284,690
Living Room	18	11	2	15	710,000
Bedroom	13	8	7	54	465,300
Heating Equipment Room	9	5	0	0	108,200
Crawl Space - includes sub-structure space	8	5	0	0	111,500
Chimney, Flue Pipe, Gas Vent	5	3	0	0	1,000
Outside Area - lawn, balcony, court, patio...	9	5	1	8	1,355,200
Exterior Wall	4	2	0	0	14,000
Vehicle Parking	5	3	0	0	62,200
Unclassified Areas	5	3	0	0	282,718
Other Areas (each 1% or less)	25	17	1	8	528,600
Area of Origin – unknown	32	19	1	8	1,363,659
Total	165	100	13	100	5,287,067

Major Known Causes of Home Fires in NT: 2003 - 2007

Fire Cause	Fires	% Fires	Deaths	\$ Losses
Heating Equipment Related	31	19	0	387,100
Cooking	32	19	1	128,790
Arson/Set Fire	15	9	0	198,418
Smoking	9	5	2	357,200
Candle	7	4	0	285,200
Electrical Distribution Equipment	6	4	0	230,000
Appliance/Equipment Related	4	2	0	98,000
Child Fireplay	3	2	0	171,100
Flammable/Comb. Liquid Ignition	2	1	0	105,000
Clothes Dryer	1	1	0	0
Exposure Fire	1	1	0	1,000
Other Causes/Unknown	54	33	10	3,325,259
Total	165	100	13	5,287,067

Fire Deaths in NT by Property Classes: 2003 - 2007

Property Class	Deaths	%
One and Two Family Dwellings	12	55
Automobile (Incl. cars/light trucks/vans/single body units)	2	9
Apartments	1	5
Hotel, Inn, Lodge (year round use)	1	5
Tents	1	5
Lumberyards, Building Materials Storage	2	9
General Truck (incl. mail truck, trailer truck, tow truck)	2	9
Shed (includes implement shed & workshop)	1	5
Total	22	100

Major Known Causes of Fire Deaths in NT: 2003 - 2007

Fire Cause	Deaths	%
Other Causes/Unknown	13	59
Arson/Set Fire	3	14
Heating Equipment Related	3	14
Smoking	2	9
Cooking (except cooking oil fire)	1	5
Total	22	100

Department of National Defence

Fire Losses in DND 2006 - 2008

Year	Fires	Deaths	\$ Losses
2006	353	.	15,974,784
2007	443	.	1,369,584
2008	384	.	135,595,797
Total	1,180	.	152,940,165

Fire Losses in DND by Type of Property Classes: 2006 - 2008

Year	All Fires	Structural	Vehicle	Outdoor	Equipment	Coded Fires
2006	353	76	45	93	7	221
2007	443	82	67	145	16	310
2008	384	90	61	56	7	214
Total	1180	248	173	294	30	745
% of Coded Fires		33	23	39	4	100

Fire Losses in DND by Major Property Classes: 2006 - 2008

Property Class	Fires	%	\$ Losses
Special Property & Transportation Equipment	469	40	124,202,557
Not Coded	424	36	80,300
Residential	90	8	892,067
Miscellaneous Property	70	6	782,430
Assembly	50	4	93,755
Business & Personal Services	34	3	25,265,133
Storage Properties	22	2	421,245
Mercantile	11	1	8,315
Institutional	6	1	164,302
Industrial Manufacturing Properties	4	0	1,030,061
Total	1,180	100	152,940,165

**Fire Losses in DND 2006 - 2008
By Property Classes in the "Special Property & Transportation Equipment Category"**

Property Class	Fires	%	\$ Losses
Brush, Grass & Light Ground Cover on Open Land, Field	243	52	274,807
Special Vehicles - unclassified or unknown	46	10	6,599,307
Combat Ship	31	7	217,455
Outdoor Property - unclassified or unknown	25	5	25,000
Ground Transport Vehicle - unclassified or unknown	24	5	102,925,941
Automobile	17	4	97,820
General Truck - includes mail truck, trailer truck and tow truck	16	3	35,604
Military Non-Combat Aircraft - cargo, training	13	3	10,145
Trash / Rubbish / Recyclable	10	2	550
Forest, Standing Timber	9	2	0
Emergency vehicles	7	1	41,579
Trees - includes individual trees only	6	1	800
Military Combat Aircraft - bomber, fighter, patrol	3	1	.
Industrial Truck, Forklift & Material Handling Truck, etc.	2	0	324
Construction Equipment - excludes crane (8830)	2	0	152,500
Aircraft - unclassified or unknown	2	0	.
Snowmobile, all terrain vehicle (ATV)	2	0	3,000
Tractor Trailer	2	0	80,000
Mobile or Fixed Crane	1	0	0
Farm Tractor & Equipment, Grain Dryer, Harvester, Picker, etc.	1	0	6,500
Helicopter & Vertical Take Off Aircraft - non-military	1	0	.
Bus, Trackless Trolley	1	0	10,000
Motor Craft - 20m or less over-all length	1	0	0
Buildings Under Construction	1	0	61,000
Commercial Passenger Aircraft	1	0	.
Vacant Property, Property Without Contents	1	0	13,660,225
Underpass - includes tunnels 30m or less in length	1	0	0
Total	469	100	124,202,557

Fire Losses in DND by Major Sources of Ignition: 2006 - 2008

Source of Ignition	Fires	%	\$ Losses
Electrical Distribution Equipment	95	8	903,313
Smoker's Material & 'Open' Flames	94	8	532,590
Not Determined	62	5	14,190,121
Other Electrical Equipment	51	4	25,314,497
Cooking Equipment	42	4	86,453
Appliances & Equipment	28	2	160,273
Exposure	24	2	3,293,022
Heating Equipment	19	2	1,062,428
No Igniting Object	5	0	4,500
Miscellaneous	275	23	7,307,318
Not Coded	485	41	100,085,650
Total	1,180	100	152,940,165

Fire Losses in DND by Major Acts or Omissions: 2006 - 2008

Act or Omission	Fires	%	\$ Losses
Not Coded	485	41	100,085,650
Miscellaneous Act or Omission	265	22	638,432
Mechanical/Electrical Failure/Malfunction	178	15	1,751,730
Human Failing	90	8	518,535
Incendiary Fires	71	6	49,326,648
Misuse of Source of Ignition	35	3	217,265
Construction, Design or Installation Deficiency	22	2	173,306
Misuse of Material Ignited	15	1	101,785
Misuse of Equipment	12	1	2,114
Vehicle Accident	7	1	124,700
Total	1,180	100	152,940,165

Fire Losses in DND by Residential Property Classes: 2006 - 2008

Property Class	Fires	%	\$ Losses
One & Two-Family Dwellings	36	40	467,934
Dormitory	35	39	101,527
Apartment, Tenement, Flat, Townhouse, Condominium	10	11	230,926
Mobile Home, Mobile Accommodation, Trailer	3	3	110
Miscellaneous - Residential	2	2	0
Camp/Retreats - Seasonal Use	2	2	81,060
Rooming, Boarding, Lodging House, Hostel	1	1	10,000
Hotel, Inn, Lodge	1	1	510
Total	90	100	892,067

Fire Losses in DND Residential Property Classes by Sources of Ignition: 2006 - 2008

Source of Ignition	Fires	%	\$ Losses
Smoker's Material	19	21	183,235
Electrical Wiring/switch/outlet...	15	17	83,320
Stove, Range, Top Burner Area	11	12	19,510
Other cooking equipment	6	7	5,800
Heating equipment	6	7	97,179
Incandescent Lamp, Light bulb - includes lantern, flashlight	5	6	2,830
Igniting Object - cannot be determined	5	6	225,176
Individual Air Conditioner or Dehumidifier	3	3	1,645
Clothes Dryer/Washer	2	2	1,300
Candle, Taper	2	2	60,300
Explosive - includes blasting agent	1	1	1,278
Appliances & Equipment - unclassified or unknown	1	1	200
Match, lighter	1	1	500
Bar-b-q Starter (Electric)	1	1	30,000
Exposure fire	1	1	0
Motor, 1HP & Over	1	1	0
Miscellaneous Igniting Object - Unclassified	1	1	178,294
Electrical Equipment - unclassified or unknown	1	1	1,500
No Igniting Object (i.e. lightning)	1	1	0
Unknown (not coded)	7	8	.
Total	90	100	892,067

**Fire Losses in DND Residential Property Classes by Acts or Omissions:
2006 - 2008**

Act or Omission	Fires	%	\$ Losses
Ignorance of hazard	12	13	227,750
Electrical Short Circuit	9	10	160,380
Not Coded	7	8	.
Smoker's Material	7	8	2,685
Distracted, Preoccupied	5	6	1,270
Mechanical/Electrical Failure/Malfunction - cannot be determined	4	4	1,545
Suspected Faulty Connection Involving Copper Wiring	4	4	11,904
Part Failure, Leak, Break	4	4	2,370
Act or Omission - Not Applicable	3	3	9,160
Human Failing - unclassified	3	3	810
Part Worn Out	2	2	5,150
Automatic Control Failure	2	2	2,585
Temporary Loss of Judgement Suspected - includes panic	2	2	40,000
Misuse of Source of Ignition - unclassified	2	2	0
Suspect Not Identified	2	2	242,676
Misuse of Equipment - unclassified	2	2	150
Suspicious	2	2	178,294
Overheated Cooking Oil, Grease, Wax	2	2	2,010
Suspected Impairment - use of alcohol, drugs or medication	1	1	0
Adult - 18 years of age and older	1	1	0
Incendiary Fire	1	1	1,278
Asleep - suspected use of alcohol, drugs or medication	1	1	0
Human Failing - cannot be determined	1	1	100
Mechanical/Electrical Failure/Malfunction - unclassified	1	1	0
Act or Omission - cannot be determined	1	1	200
Young Offender - 12 to 17 years of age	1	1	500
Misuse of Source of Ignition - cannot be determined	1	1	0
Improper Storage	1	1	900
Design Deficiency	1	1	0
Misuse of Material Ignited - cannot be determined	1	1	50
Accident	1	1	0
Miscellaneous Act or Omission - unclassified	1	1	0
Child - 11 years of age or younger	1	1	0
Combustible Placed too Close to Heat	1	1	300
Total	90	100	892,067

Canada

Major causes of fire deaths in Canada and combined home fire losses in participating provinces and territories are provided below.

Major Causes of Fire Deaths in Canada*

Fire Cause	% of Deaths
Smoking	22
Arson or Set Fire	9
Electrical	5
Cooking	5
Child Fire-play	3
Flammable Gas Ignition	3
Flam./Comb. Liquid Ignition	3
Candle	2
Heating	2
Exposure	1
Other Causes/Unknown	45

*Fire data for 2007 from BC, AB, MB, ON, NB, NS; for 2008 from SK; and averaged for 2003 - 2007 for NT. Percent Canadian Population represented = 75%. QC, PE, NL, YK and NU data was not available.

Home Fire Losses in Participating Provinces and Territories

Percent Distribution of Home Fires by Type of Home

Type of Home	% Fires	% Deaths	% Injuries
One/Two Family Dwellings	74	78	62
Apartments, Tenements, Flats	24	17	36
Mobile Homes	2	5	2

This Table summarizes data for BC, AB, MB, ON, NB, NS (for 2007); SK (for 2008); and NT (for 2003-2007).

Home Fires in Canada by Area of Fire Origin

Area of Origin	Fires	%	Deaths	% Deaths	Injuries	% Injuries
Kitchen	2,955	22	20	12	334	29
Outside Area (inc porch, balcony, court, patio, terrace, lawn, other...)	1,201	9	5	3	47	4
Bedroom	1,136	9	35	20	242	21
Living Room	1,077	8	56	33	198	17
Chimney - masonry/factory built, metal; flue-pipe; gas-vent	690	5	2	1	6	1
Vehicle garage...	600	5	6	3	45	4
Exterior Wall	475	4	0	0	8	1
Laundry Area	421	3	2	1	24	2
Washroom	241	2	2	1	26	2
Heating equipment room	221	2	0	0	16	1
Other Areas (<=1%)	2,940	22	31	18	195	17
Undetermined/Unknown	1,299	10	14	8	27	2
Total	13,256	100	173	100	1,168	100

This Table contains data for BC, AB, MB, ON, NB, NS (for 2007); SK (for 2008); NT (for 2003-2007).

Causes of Home Fires in Canada

Causes	Fires*	% Fires	Deaths	% Deaths	Injuries	% Injuries
Cooking [∞]	2,582	20	11	7	290	27
Heating Equipment Related	1,631	12	2	1	65	6
Arson/Set Fire	1,477	11	16	10	83	8
Electrical Distribution Equipment	1,092	8	11	7	60	6
Smoking	900	7	36	22	92	9
Candle	337	3	5	3	50	5
Appliance/Equipment Related	312	2	0	0	7	1
Exposure Fire	265	2	1	1	4	0
Clothes Dryer	231	2	0	0	8	1
Lighting Equipment	222	2	0	0	13	1
Cutting/Welding Equipment or Blow Torch	205	2	0	0	18	2
Child Fireplay	122	1	5	3	19	2
Flammable/Comb. Liquid Ignition	89	1	1	1	24	2
Flammable Gas Ignition	33	0	2	1	2	0
Other Causes/Unknown	3626	28	72	44	332	31
Total	13,124	100	162	100	1,067	100

* This Table contains data for one/two family dwellings, apartments and mobile homes in BC, AB, MB, ON, NB, NS (for 2007); SK (for 2008); NT (averaged for 2003-2007). Thus, the totals row reflects fire losses for these periods.

[∞]Cooking fires include cooking oil fires (30%) and all other cooking fires (without ignition of cooking oil) (70%). Injuries were equally distributed between these two types of cooking fires. Please refer to "Cooking Oil: A Home Fire Hazard in Alberta, Canada," by Mahendra S. Wijayasinghe and Thomas B. Makey. Fire Technology Second Quarter 1997.



Health
Canada

Santé
Canada

Healthy Environments
and Consumer Safety
Branch

Direction générale,
Santé environnementale et
sécurité des consommateurs

Your file *Votre référence*

Our file *Notre référence*

Dear Client,

Canadian Courts have ruled that individuals who have demonstrated a medical need for marijuana have a right under the *Constitution Act, 1982*, to access a legal supply of marijuana. Because of this ruling, the Government of Canada introduced the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations (MMAR)* in 2001.

However, Health Canada has heard many concerns that the Marihuana Medical Access Program (MMAP) was widely open to abuse. The current practice of allowing individuals to grow marijuana for medical purposes poses risks to the safety and security of Canadians. The high value of marijuana on the illegal market increases the risks of violent home invasion and diversion to the black market. In addition, these production operations present fire and toxic mould hazards. These risks are not only felt by the individuals licensed to grow, but potentially also by their neighbours and community members.

For this reason, the Government of Canada introduced the *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR)*. These new regulations strengthen the safety of Canadian communities, while making sure that Canadians with a medical need can access quality controlled marihuana grown under sanitary conditions.

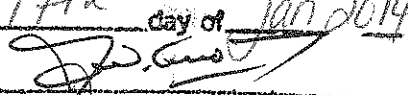
To help facilitate the transition for clients, both the new MMPR and the existing MMAP will be in force until March 31, 2014. At that point, only the new regime will be in effect. Individuals will no longer be licensed to grow marijuana in a private dwelling.

What this means for you:

Health Canada is no longer accepting applications for new Personal-Use Production Licenses (PUPL) and Designated-Person Production Licenses (DPPL). We are also no longer accepting applications to change the production site or increase the number of plants associated with a PUPL or DPPL.

If you are authorized to possess and/or grow marijuana for medical purposes you may still continue to renew your Authorization to Possess (ATP) and/or PUPL and/or DPPL with Health Canada.

It is important to note that while ATPs, PUPLs and DPPLs have traditionally been issued for one year, all ATPs, PUPLs and DPPLs expire on March 31, 2014, even if your document shows a later expiry date.

This is Exhibit "F" referred to in
the affidavit of Janette Luky
sworn before me at Abbotsford BC
this 17th day of Jan 2014

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits
for British Columbia

Canada

At any time during the transition process, you can move from your current method of accessing marijuana for medical purposes to buying it from a licensed grower who is authorized by Health Canada. A list of licensed growers is available on the Health Canada website.

How will the changes affect you?

As of March 31, 2014, Health Canada will no longer grow or sell marijuana for medical purposes. The production of marijuana in private dwellings with a PUPL or DPPL will no longer be allowed. Anyone who requires marijuana for medical purposes must purchase it directly from a licensed grower.

Your current Authorization to Possess continues to be your acceptable proof to possess marijuana for medical purposes until March 31, 2014. Once the MMAR are repealed, you will need to show either the shipping label or a separate document from the licensed grower as your proof.

Although you will not be able to use your Authorization to Possess as proof to possess marijuana for medical purposes after March 31, 2014, you may still use it to register with a licensed grower until the validity date or expiry date (whichever is later).

Important Information for PUPL and DPPL holders

All PUPLs or DPPLs expire on March 31, 2014. Health Canada will contact all PUPL and DPPL holders before March 31, 2014, with instructions on how to safely dispose of marijuana plants. You can contact your local law enforcement for guidance.

The Questions and Answers document in this package provides more information on the new MMPR and the transition period.

If you have questions, please contact the Marijuana Medical Access Program at mmap-pamm@hc-sc.gc.ca or call toll-free 1-866-337-7705.

Sincerely,

Louis Proulx
A/Director
Bureau of Medical Cannabis
Controlled Substances and Tobacco Directorate
Health Canada

Health Canada - Santé Canada

Transition and the Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations

How the new regulations affect you

Bureau of Medical Cannabis
6/1/2013

Information about the Transition Period

The *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations* (MMPR) were published on June 19, 2013, and are now in force. There will be a period of time until March 31, 2014 when both the MMPR and the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations* (MMAR) are in force to help facilitate the transition to the system of licensed producers.

During this period, you will be able to access marihuana for medical purposes under either the MMAR or the MMPR, but not both. **The transition period will end on March 31, 2014, after which time only the MMPR will be in force.**

Key points about the transition period:

1. Effective October 1, 2013, you can no longer apply for a new Personal-Use Production Licence or Designated-Person Production Licence, change the location of your production site or increase the number of plants associated with your licence.

You may continue to renew your existing Authorization to Possess (ATP), Personal-Use Production Licence (PUPL) or Designated-Person Production Licence (DPPL); however, your new documents will expire on March 31, 2014.

2. All marihuana possessed or produced under your Authorization to Possess and/or Personal-Use or Designated-Person Production Licence must be destroyed no later than March 31, 2014.

3. The production of marihuana in homes will no longer be permitted beginning April 1, 2014.

4. You may use your ATP to register with a licensed producer until the expiry date shown on the document, however, as of April 1, 2014, your Authorization to Possess marihuana for medical purposes issued under the MMAR cannot be used as proof that you are authorized to possess marihuana for medical purposes. Only the label on the package from the LP or a separate document accompanying your shipment of dried marihuana from your licensed producer can be used as proof of authorization to possess marihuana for medical purposes.

**Questions and Answers: How transition and the
Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR) affect you**

The following pages contain answers to questions you may have about how the MMPR and the transition period will affect you. The questions you will find in this document include:

- Q1: How do I access marihuana during the transition period?**
- Q2: During the transition period, what is my proof of authority to possess marihuana?**
- Q3: I have a valid Authorization to Possess. When can I transition to a licensed producer?**
- Q4: If I apply for or renew my Authorization to Possess now, when will it expire?**
- Q5: My Authorization to Possess has an expiry date after March 31, 2014. How do the *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations* affect me?**
- Q6: If my Authorization to Possess expires before March 31, 2014, what are my options for continuing to access marihuana for medical purposes?**
- Q7: My Personal-Use Production Licence/Designated-Person Production Licence expires after March 31, 2014. Does that mean I can continue to produce or store marihuana until the expiry date?**
- Q8: I have a Personal-Use Production Licence/Designated-Person Production Licence that expires after September 30, 2013. Can I still apply for a renewal?**
- Q9: I currently hold an Authorization to Possess and I would like to amend my source to have a Personal-Use Production Licence/Designated-Person Production Licence. Are these still being issued?**
- Q10: I currently hold a Personal-Use Production Licence/Designated-Person Production Licence. Can I make changes to my licence after September 30, 2013?**
- Q11: What is the last date on which I can submit an application to the Marihuana Medical Access Program?**
- Q12: Can I still order dried marihuana from Health Canada during the transition period?**
- Q13: Where is the list of Health Canada approved licensed producers?**
- Q14: Can I register with a licensed producer and still access my source of supply under the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations*?**
- Q15: I currently hold a Personal-Use Production Licence. If I switch to a licensed producer, can I continue to produce marihuana until March 31, 2014?**
- Q16: I currently have a designated person producing marihuana for me. Can I still receive marihuana from him/her if I switch to the system of licensed producers?**
- Q17: I have a Designated-Person Production Licence. Can I continue to produce marihuana if the person I produce for switches to the system of licensed producers?**
- Q18: If I switch to the system of licensed producers will I have to dispose of my dried marihuana and/or marihuana plants?**
- Q19: How do I dispose of my dried marihuana and/or marihuana plants?**
- Q20: How do I register with a licensed producer using my Authorization to Possess document?**
- Q21: How do I register with a licensed producer using a medical document?**
- Q22: Where can I obtain a medical document to access dried marihuana under the system of licensed producers?**
- Q23: Can I use Form B "Medical Practitioner's Form" to register with a licensed producer?**
- Q24: If I decide to register with a licensed producer, what information do I need to send to Health Canada?**

- Q25: Are licensed producers only allowed to produce/sell dried marihuana?**
- Q26: Will licensed producers have more strain varieties than Health Canada?**
- Q27: How do I know if the marihuana produced by licensed producers is quality controlled?**
- Q28: How much will licensed producers charge per gram?**
- Q29: Will Health Canada continue to charge the same prices for its supply of dried marihuana for medical purposes?**
- Q30: Under the new regulations, is there a limit to how much marihuana I can possess at any point in time?**
- Q31: How can I become a licensed producer?**
- Q32: How can I obtain updated information about the transition period?**

Q1: How do I access marihuana during the transition period?

A1:

If you have the support of a health care practitioner, you may access marihuana for medical purposes through either:

1. The current *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations* (by applying to Health Canada); or
2. The new *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations* (by registering with a licensed producer).

Please note that you may only access marihuana for medical purposes under the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations* or the new *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations*, but not both.

Under the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations*, you can apply to Health Canada to access one of the three sources of supply: Health Canada supply; Personal-Use Production Licence; or Designated-Person Production Licence. For more information on how to apply, please visit the "How to Apply" web page <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/marihuana/how-comment/index-eng.php>.

Please note that effective October 1, 2013, you can no longer apply for a new Personal-Use Production Licence or Designated-Person Production Licence or change the production site address or increase the number of plants associated with your licence to produce.

Under the new *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations*, the original medical document signed by your health care practitioner can be submitted directly to a licensed producer along with a completed registration form from the licensed producer of your choice.

Q2: During the transition period, what is my proof of authority to possess marihuana?

A2:

If you continue to access marihuana under the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations*, your Authorization to Possess (ATP) will remain your proof of authority to possess until March 31, 2014. As of April 1, 2014, your ATP can no longer be used as proof that you are authorized to possess marihuana for medical purposes.

If you register with a licensed producer under the new *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations* (regardless of whether it is before or after March 31, 2014) your proof of authority to possess will either be the label on the packaging or a separate document accompanying your shipment of dried marihuana from your licensed producer.

Q3: I have a valid Authorization to Possess. When can I transition to a licensed producer?

A3: You can transition anytime until the validity date shown on your Authorization to Possess. If you do not register with a licensed producer before your validity date, you can register using a medical document completed by your health care practitioner.

Health Canada has begun issuing licences to LPs. Contact information for LPs is available on the Health Canada website at <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/marihuana/info/list-eng.php>. This page will be updated regularly as new LPs are approved.

Q4: If I apply for or renew my Authorization to Possess now, when will it expire?

A4: Starting June 19, 2013, the Program began issuing Authorizations to Possess (ATPs) containing three dates: an issue date, an expiry date and a validity date.

The **issue date** is the date your ATP is issued to you. Your **expiry date** is March 31, 2014. At this time you will no longer be permitted to access the sources of supply available under the MMAR (Personal-Use Production Licence, Designated-Person Production Licence, or Health Canada supply). You will be able to use your ATP, instead of a medical document, to register with a licensed producer until the **validity date**, which is one year from the issue date.

Q5: My Authorization to Possess has an expiry date after March 31, 2014. How do the *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations* affect me?

A5: The repeal date of the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations* (MMAR) is March 31, 2014.

As of April 1, 2014, the Authorization to Possess (ATP) issued to you under the MMAR cannot be used as proof of authority to possess, even if your ATP shows an expiry date later than March 31, 2014. However, you may use your ATP in place of a medical document to register with a licensed producer prior to your expiry date.

Q6: If my Authorization to Possess expires before March 31, 2014, what are my options for continuing to access marihuana for medical purposes?

A6:

Until March 31, 2014, if you have the support of a health care practitioner, you may access marihuana for medical purposes through either:

1. The *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations* (by applying to Health Canada); or
2. The new *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations* (by registering with a licensed producer).

Under the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations*, you can apply to Health Canada to access one of the three sources of supply: Health Canada supply; Personal-Use Production Licence; or Designated-Person Production

Licence. For more information on how to apply for one of these sources of supply, please visit the "How to Apply" web page at URL. Please note that effective October 1, 2013, you can no longer apply for a new Personal-Use Production Licence or Designated-Person Production Licence or apply to change the production site address or increase the number of plants associated with your licence to produce.

Under the new *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations*, your health care practitioner must complete a medical document that you submit to a licensed producer along with a completed registration form from the licensed producer of your choice.

Please note that you may only have access to marihuana for medical purposes under either the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations* or the new *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations*, but not both.

Q7: My Personal-Use Production Licence/Designated-Person Production Licence expires after March 31, 2014. Does that mean I can continue to produce or store marihuana until the expiry date?

A7: No. The *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations* (MMAR) will be repealed on March 31, 2014. Any Personal-Use Production Licences and Designated-Person Production Licences issued under the MMAR are no longer valid as of that date, even if your licence shows a later expiry date. If you were issued a Personal-Use Production Licence or a Designated-Person Production Licence between April 1, 2013 and June 19, 2013, you will receive a letter that explains this in further detail.

The production of marihuana for medical purposes in private dwellings beyond March 31, 2014, is not permitted.

Q8: I have a Personal-Use Production Licence/Designated-Person Production Licence that expires after September 30, 2013. Can I still apply for a renewal?

A8: Yes. You can continue to apply to renew your Authorization to Possess and any associated Personal-Use or Designated-Person Production Licence; however, your new documents will expire on March 31, 2014.

Please note that effective October 1, 2013, you can no longer apply for a new PUPL or DPPL, or change the location of your production site or increase the number of plants associated with your Personal-Use or Designated-Person Production Licence.

Q9: I currently hold an Authorization to Possess and I would like to amend my source to have a Personal-Use Production Licence/Designated-Person Production Licence. Are these still being issued?

A9: To comply with the *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations*, effective October 1, 2013, Health Canada can no longer accept applications for new Personal-Use and Designated-Person Production Licences.

In addition, effective October 1, 2013, Health Canada will not accept applications to change the production site or increase the number of plants associated with a Personal-Use and Designated-Person Production Licence. Applications for new PUPs and DPPLs, or amendments to existing PUPs/DPPLs received on or after October 1, 2013, will be returned.

It is important to note that as of March 31, 2014, you will only be able to legally access marijuana for medical purposes through licensed producers.

Q10: I currently hold a Personal-Use Production Licence / Designated-Person Production Licence. Can I make changes to my licence after September 30, 2013?

A10: It depends on the change. Effective October 1, 2013, you can no longer apply to change the location of your production site or increase the number of plants associated with your production site.

Any applications to change the production site address or the number of plants associated with a licence received by Health Canada on or after October 1, 2013, will be returned to you.

You should also note that while applications to change the address of a production site must be received prior to October 1, 2013, the address change must take effect before December 15, 2013. If your application identifies that a change in the production site address will occur after December 15, 2013, it will be returned to you.

You can continue to renew your Personal-Use or Designated-Person Production Licence with no production site changes or increase in numbers of plants. In addition, Health Canada will continue to accept applications for Authorizations to Possess and renewals for Authorizations to Possess, including increases in daily amounts, until March 31, 2014.

Q11: What is the last date on which I can submit an application to the Marijuana Medical Access Program?

A11: Health Canada will issue and renew Authorizations to Possess marijuana for medical purposes and will renew Personal-Use Production Licences and Designated-Person Production Licences that do not change the production site address or increase the number of plants associated with the licence until March 31, 2014. Please note that the service standard for processing incoming, complete applications is up to 10 weeks. Therefore, if you wish to continue to apply to the Marijuana Medical Access Program, you are strongly advised to submit your completed application to Health Canada no later than 10 weeks prior to March 31, 2014.

It is important to note the MMAR will be repealed on March 31, 2014. As of March 31, 2014 the only legal means to access dried marijuana for medical purposes is through the system of licensed producers.

Q12: Can I still order dried marijuana from Health Canada during the transition period?

A12: Yes. Health Canada will continue to supply dried marihuana until March 31, 2014. In order to access Health Canada's supply, you must have a valid Authorization to Possess and you must have submitted a complete Form E1 "Application to Obtain Dried Marihuana" with your most recent application to the Marihuana Medical Access Program.

Q13: Where is the list of Health Canada approved licensed producers?

A13: Health Canada has begun issuing licences to LPs. Contact information for LPs is available on the Health Canada website at <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/marihuana/info/list-eng.php>. This page will be updated regularly as new LPs are approved.

Q14: Can I register with a licensed producer and still access my source of supply under the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations*?

A14: No. You can either choose to switch to the system of licensed producers by registering with a licensed producer OR continue to access marihuana through a Personal-Use Production Licence, Designated-Person Production Licence, or through Health Canada supply under the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations* until March 31, 2014. Once you register with a licensed producer you may not access your previous source of supply.

Note: After March 31, 2014, the only legal supply of marihuana for medical purposes is via a licensed producer.

Q15: I currently hold a Personal-Use Production Licence. If I switch to a licensed producer, can I continue to produce marihuana until March 31, 2014?

A15: No. Once you register with a licensed producer your Authorization to Possess and Personal-Use Production Licence will be revoked and all marihuana in your possession must be destroyed.

All Personal-Use and Designated-Person Production Licences expire on March 31, 2014. As of April 1, 2014, the only legal means to access to dried marihuana for medical purposes will be through the system of licensed producers.

Q16: I currently have a designated person producing marihuana for me. Can I still receive marihuana from him/her if I switch to the system of licensed producers?

A16: No. Once you register with a licensed producer, your Authorization to Possess and the associated Designated-Person Production Licence will be revoked. When these licences are revoked, your designated person must destroy all marihuana and marihuana plants produced under the licence.

All Personal-Use and Designated-Person Production Licences expire on March 31, 2014. As of April 1, 2014, the only legal means to access to dried marihuana for medical purposes will be through the system of licensed producers.

Q17: I have a Designated-Person Production Licence. Can I continue to produce marihuana if the person I produce for switches to the system of licensed producers?

A17: No. If the authorized person associated with your licence registers with a licensed producer your Designated-Person Production Licence will be revoked and you are required to immediately destroy the marihuana and marihuana plants in your possession.

If you have a second DPPL to produce for another individual who has not yet switched to the system of licensed producers, you may continue to produce for that individual under a valid licence until March 31, 2014. The amount produced should be in line with the maximum amount listed on the remaining licence.

Q18: If I switch to the system of licensed producers will I have to dispose of my dried marihuana and/or marihuana plants?

A18: Yes. Once you are registered with a licensed producer you must dispose of any dried marihuana and/or marihuana plants in your possession.

Q19: How do I dispose of my dried marihuana and/or marihuana plants?

A19: To dispose of your dried marihuana and/or marihuana plants you must first render it unfit for use or consumption.

One way is to blend the marihuana with water and mix it with cat litter to mask the odour. This can then be placed in your regular household garbage. **You must dispose of your dried marihuana and marihuana plants on or before March 31, 2014.**

Please use discretion when destroying or disposing of your dried marihuana and/or marihuana plants. Health Canada will communicate with you at a later date to provide additional information on destruction. You may also contact your local law enforcement agency for information.

Q20: How do I register with a licensed producer using my Authorization to Possess document?

A20: You can use your Authorization to Possess (ATP) to register with a licensed producer until the validity date shown on the ATP. In order to do so, you must send your original ATP to the licensed producer. Once registered, your licensed producer will return the ATP to Health Canada so that it can be formally revoked. Your new proof of authority to possess will either be the label on the packaging or a separate document accompanying the shipment of dried marihuana provided by the licensed producer.

Please note that you must contact the licensed producer to obtain a registration form, if required, to complete and submit with your medical document. The registration form, along with your ATP, must be submitted directly to the licensed producer. **Do not send your medical document or registration form to Health Canada.**

Health Canada has begun issuing licences to LPs. Contact information for LPs is available on the Health Canada website at <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/marihuana/info/list-eng.php>. This page will be updated regularly as new LPs are approved.

Q21: How do I register with a licensed producer using a medical document?

A21: If your health care practitioner supports the use of marihuana for medical purposes in your case, he/she must complete a medical document on your behalf.

You must contact the licensed producer to obtain a registration form, if required, to complete and submit along with your medical document. The registration form and medical document must be submitted directly to the licensed producer. **Do not send your medical document or registration form to Health Canada.**

The licensed producer will process your registration application and once you have been approved, you will place orders directly through your licensed producer.

Health Canada has begun issuing licences to LPs. Contact information for LPs is available on the Health Canada website at <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/marihuana/info/list-eng.php>. This page will be updated regularly as new LPs are approved.

Q22: Where can I obtain a medical document to access dried marihuana under the system of licensed producers?

A22: You can download and print a template medical document from Health Canada's website at <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/marihuana/info/med-eng.php>. If your health care practitioner chooses to use a different template, you must ensure that all required information, as described in the medical document template, is provided.

Health Canada has begun issuing licences to LPs. Contact information for LPs is available on the Health Canada website at <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/marihuana/info/list-eng.php>. This page will be updated regularly as new LPs are approved.

Q23: Can I use Form B "Medical Practitioner's Form" to register with a licensed producer?

A23: Form B should only be used for applications to Health Canada for an Authorization to Possess under the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations*. However, if your health care practitioner has already filled out the Form B, you can use it to register with a licensed producer instead of a medical document until March 31, 2014.

Q24: If I decide to register with a licensed producer, what information do I need to send to Health Canada?

A24: None. Health Canada is not involved in processing applications under the new system. Your original medical document must be sent directly to the licensed producer, not Health Canada.

Q25: Are licensed producers only allowed to produce/sell dried marihuana?

A25: Yes. Licensed producers are only allowed to provide dried marihuana for medical purposes.

Q26: Will licensed producers have more strain varieties than Health Canada?

A26: The *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations* do not restrict licensed producers to any one strain of marihuana.

Q27: How do I know if the marihuana produced by licensed producers is quality controlled?

A27: Licensed producers are required to follow the Technical Specifications for Dried Marihuana for Medical Purposes. This document is available on the Health Canada website and outlines the conditions that must be met for quality assurance. Health Canada will inspect licensed producers to ensure they meet all requirements of the regulations, including these specifications.

Q28: How much will licensed producers charge per gram?

A28: Under the new *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations*, licensed producers are responsible for setting their own prices.

Q29: Will Health Canada continue to charge the same prices for its supply of dried marihuana for medical purposes?

A29: No. Health Canada will change the price of its own supply to match the price set by the licensed producers.

Q30: Under the new regulations, is there a limit to how much marihuana I can possess at any point in time?

A30: Yes. Under the *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations*, there is a possession cap of either 30 times the daily quantity of dried marihuana indicated by your health care practitioner on your medical document, or

150 grams of dried marihuana, whichever is less. You cannot possess or store an amount of marihuana that exceeds this amount.

Q31: How can I become a licensed producer?

A31: Information on how to become a licensed producer is available on the Health Canada website at <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/marihuana/info/index-eng.php>.

Q32: How can I obtain updated information about the transition period?

A32: Health Canada will continue to communicate updated information to you throughout the transition period through inserts in authorization and licence packages, direct mail and via the website at <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/marihuana/transition/index-eng.php>.

You may also contact us at:

Email: mmap-pamm@hc-sc.gc.ca

Toll-free: 1-866-337-7705

Mail: Marihuana Medical Access Program

Health Canada

Address Locator: 0300A

Ottawa, ON K1A 0K9

Glossary of terms

Transition Period - The period between June 19, 2013, and March 31, 2014, in which you can access dried marihuana for medical purposes under either the *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations* (MMPR) or the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations* (MMAR), but not both.

Terms specific to the MMAR:

Authorization to Possess (ATP) - Authorization to Possess dried marihuana for medical purposes under the MMAR.

Personal-Use Production Licence (PUPL) - Licence to produce marihuana for the applicant's own medical purposes under the MMAR.

Designated-Person Production Licence (DPPL) - Licence to produce marihuana for a named authorized individual's medical purposes under the MMAR.

Issue Date - The date on which your ATP/PUPL/DPPL was issued.

Expiry Date - The date on which your ATP/PUPL/DPPL expires. Since the MMAR will be repealed on March 31, 2014, all ATPs, PUPLs and DPPLs will expire no later than this date.

Validity Date - The last date up to which you can use your ATP in place of a medical document to register with a licensed producer under the MMPR.

Terms specific to the MMPR:

Medical document - The document your health care practitioner completes and that you must submit directly to a licensed producer to register for access to dried marihuana for medical purposes under the MMPR.

Licensed Producer - A producer licensed by Health Canada to produce dried marihuana for medical purposes under the MMPR.

*The Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR) and the
Marihuana Medical Access Regulations (MMAR) at a glance*

Questions	MMAR	MMPR
How do I obtain access to marihuana for medical purposes?	Complete Health Canada application forms and submit to Health Canada.	Have your health care practitioner complete a medical document and submit the original directly to a licensed producer.
What are my options for obtaining supply?	Three options: Health Canada supply, Personal-Use Production Licence (PUPL), or Designated-Person Production Licence (DPPL).	One option only: from a licensed producer.
What is my proof of authority to possess?	Health Canada-issued Authorization to Possess (ATP).	The label on the packaging and a separate document accompanying the shipment of dried marihuana provided by the licensed producer. Photo identification may also be requested.
Can I produce for myself or have someone produce for me?	Yes, with a PUPL or a DPPL.	No.
How do I renew?	You can renew using Health Canada application forms. Effective October 1, 2013, Health Canada is no longer accepting applications for new PUPLs/DPPLs and applications with changes to production sites and increases to the number of plants associated with licences.	Have your health care practitioner complete a medical document and submit the original directly to a licensed producer. You will be required to renew annually (or sooner, depending on the duration indicated on your medical document).
How do I make changes to my address/personal information?	Submit an amendment application to Health Canada. Effective October 1, 2013, Health Canada is no longer accepting applications for new PUPLs/DPPLs or applications with changes to production sites and increases to the number of plants associated with licences.	Contact your licensed producer to make any changes to your address/personal information.
How do I place orders for dried marihuana or marihuana seeds?	By using the Health Canada order form.	Order dried marihuana directly from your licensed producer.
Can I possess marihuana for medical purposes after March 31, 2014?	No. All marihuana must be destroyed on or before this date.	Yes, you can possess marihuana that has been shipped to you from a licensed producer.
Can I produce marihuana for medical purposes after March 31, 2014?	No. All marihuana must be destroyed on or before this date.	No.
Can I apply for access to marihuana for medical purposes	Yes. Health Canada will accept applications for ATPs until this date.	Yes. You may register with a licensed producer at any time.

between now and March 31, 2014?	Effective October 1, 2013, Health Canada is no longer accepting applications for new PUPs/DPPLs and applications with changes to production sites and increases to the number of plants associated with licences..	
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FEDERAL CLASS ACTION LAUNCHED IN MEDICAL MARIHUANA PRIVACY GAFFE

Mass Mailing Compromised Private Medical Information and Patient Safety, Suit Alleges

VANCOUVER (November 25, 2013) – A proposed national class action has been filed in the Federal Court of Canada against the Federal Government seeking damages from a privacy breach arising from Health Canada's mass mailing of letters to approximately 40,000 individuals across Canada in envelopes that identified the recipients as participants in the *Medical Marihuana Access Program*.

The national class action was commenced today by Jason Wilcox on behalf of all Canadians whose personal and health information was compromised.

In July 2001, the Federal Government enacted the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations*. The Regulations, among other things, empower the Minister of Health to issue authorizations and licenses to individuals with certain symptoms associated with particular medical conditions, permitting those individuals to possess and, in some cases, produce marihuana for medical purposes. The Minister of Health is responsible for administering the Regulations and does so through Canada Health's Marihuana Medical Access Program (MMAP).

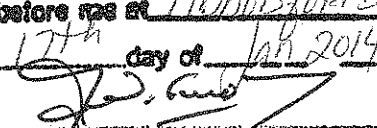
Prior to November 2013, all correspondence from Health Canada to holders of medical marijuana authorizations and licenses in relation to MMAP was conveyed by a private courier in envelopes that did not include the word "marihuana". However, in November 2013, the Federal Government conveyed letters to participants in the Medical Marijuana Access Program with "Marihuana Medical Access Program" stamped on the outside of the envelope. The letters were conveyed through Canada Post.

"This privacy breach is unlike most. It not only compromises the confidentiality of participants' personal and health information, but it also compromises participants' physical safety and security," said Kate Saunders of Branch MacMaster LLP, the law firm representing the Plaintiff and the proposed class, "The Federal Government does not seem to be learning from its privacy mistakes, which include the recent Student Loan hard drive loss case, in which our firm is also involved."

Anyone who received a letter from Canada Health this month with the "Marihuana Medical Access Program" on the outside of the envelope is encouraged to go to <http://www.branchmacmaster.com/medical-marihuana/> for further information regarding this proposed class action, or to email uherlev@branmac.com to be added to a list of known claimants wishing to participate in this action.

For more information, please contact:

Kate Saunders
Branch MacMaster LLP
604.654.2951
k Saunders@branmac.com

This is Exhibit "G" referred to in
the affidavit of Danielle Lukiv
sworn before me at Abbotsford BC
this 17th day of Jan 2014

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits
for British Columbia

FEDERAL COURT
PROPOSED CLASS PROCEEDING

BETWEEN:

JASON WILCOX

PLAINTIFF

AND:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

DEFENDANT

STATEMENT OF CLAIM

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the Plaintiff. The claim made against you is set out in the following pages.

IF YOU WISH TO DEFEND THIS PROCEEDING, you or a solicitor acting for you are required to prepare a statement of defence in Form 171B prescribed by the *Federal Court Rules*, serve it on the Plaintiff's solicitor or, where the Plaintiff does not have a solicitor, serve it on the Plaintiff, and file it, with proof of service, at a local office of this Court, WITHIN 30 DAYS after this statement of claim is served on you, if you are served within Canada.

If you are served in the United States of America, the period for serving and filing your statement of defence is forty days. If you are served outside Canada and the United States of America, the period for serving and filing your statement of defence is sixty days.

Copies of the Federal Court Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO DEFEND THIS PROCEEDING, judgment may be given against you in your absence and without further notice to you.

Vancouver, November 25, 2013

Issued by:

MUN Y. CHAN
REGISTRY OFFICER
AGENT DU GREFFE

(Registry Officer)

This is Exhibit "H" referred to in
the affidavit of Nanette Lukiv
sworn before me at Hobbsford BC
this 17th day of Jan 2014

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits
for British Columbia

Pacific Center, 3rd Floor
701 West Georgia Street
Post Office Box 10065
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7Y 1B6

Centre Pacific, 3ième étage
701, rue Georgia ouest
C.P. 10065
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V7Y 1B6

Address of Local Office: P.O. Box 10065
701 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC V7Y 1B6

TO: The Attorney General of Canada
Attention: Mr. William F. Pentney, Deputy Attorney General of Canada

CLAIM OF THE PLAINTIFF

RELIEF CLAIMED

1. The Plaintiff claims on his own behalf and on behalf of the proposed Class Members (as defined below):
 - (a) An Order pursuant to Rules 334.16(1) and 334.17 of the *Federal Court Rules* (the "Rules") certifying this action as a class proceeding and providing any ancillary directions;
 - (b) An Order pursuant to Rules 334.12(3), 334.16(1)(e) and 334.17(b) appointing the Plaintiff as the representative plaintiff for the Class (as defined below);
 - (c) Damages for breach of privacy, reckless intrusion upon seclusion, negligence breach of contract, including damages for:
 - i. Costs incurred to ensure personal security,
 - ii. Costs incurred to secure marihuana gardens,
 - iii. Mental distress,
 - iv. Damage to reputation,
 - v. Loss of employment,
 - vi. Reduced capacity for employment,
 - vii. Out-of-pocket expenses, and
 - viii. Inconvenience, frustration and anxiety associated with taking precautionary steps to ensure personal security and security of marihuana gardens.
 - (d) Punitive damages;

- (e) Damages pursuant to section 24(1) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, R.S.C. 1985, App. II, No. 44, Schedule B (the "Charter");
- (f) An Order pursuant to Rule 334.28(1) and (2) for the aggregate assessment of monetary relief and distribution thereof to the Plaintiff and other Class Members;
- (g) Pre- and post-judgment interest pursuant to sections 36 and 37 of the *Federal Courts Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-7;
- (h) Costs, if appropriate; and
- (i) Such further or other relief as this Honourable Court deems just.

THE PARTIES

2. The Plaintiff, Jason Wilcox, is a resident of Vancouver, British Columbia, with an address for service care of Branch MacMaster LLP, 1410 – 777 Hornby Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6Z 1S4.
3. The Plaintiff brings this action on his own behalf and on behalf of members of a class (the "Class Members") defined as:

All persons to whom correspondence was addressed in November 2013 by, or on behalf of, Health Canada or the Minister of Health and conveyed in envelopes with the following return address:

Health Canada
Marihuana Medical Access Program
Health Canada
AL: 0300A
Ottawa ON K1A 0K9

4. The Defendant, Her Majesty the Queen, is named as a representative of the Federal Government of Canada and the Minister of Health, the Minister responsible for Health Canada and the Marihuana Medical Access Program.

BACKGROUND

5. In July 2001, the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations*, SOR/2001-227 (the "Regulations") were brought into force. Among other things, the Regulations provide a regulatory framework for the issuance of authorizations and licenses to individuals with certain symptoms associated with certain medical conditions, permitting such individuals to possess and, in some cases, produce marihuana for

medical purposes. The Minister of Health is responsible for administering the Regulations and does so through Health Canada's Marihuana Medical Access Program ("MMAP").

6. The Plaintiff and the other Class Members were each issued an authorization to possess marihuana for medical purposes (the "**Authorization to Possess**") pursuant to section 11 of the Regulations.
7. At all material times, the Authorization to Possess authorized the Plaintiff and other Class Members to possess dried marihuana, in accordance with the authorization, for the medical purpose of the holder.
8. The Plaintiff and certain other Class Members were also each issued a personal-use production license ("**Production License**") pursuant to section 29 of the Regulations.
9. At all material times, the Production Licenses authorized the Plaintiff and certain other Class Members to produce and keep marihuana, in accordance with the license, for the medical purpose of the holder.
10. When applying for their Authorization to Possess and Production Licenses, as applicable, the Plaintiff and other Class Members were required to provide their residential address and, if different, a mailing address to the Minister of Health, and were required to notify the Minister of Health of any changes to their residential or mailing address.
11. Prior to November 2013, all hard-copy correspondence from the Minister of Health, Health Canada and/or MMAP relating to the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' Authorizations to Possess or Production Licenses, as applicable, was conveyed to the addresses provided by the Plaintiff and other Class Members via private courier in envelopes that did not reference the word "marihuana".
12. However, in November 2013, the Minister of Health, Health Canada and/or MMAP sent correspondence pertaining to MMAP to the addresses provided by the Plaintiff and other Class Members via Canada Post in envelopes stamped with the following return address (the "**Letters**"):

Health Canada
Marihuana Medical Access Program
Health Canada
AL: 0300A
Ottawa ON K1A 0K9

Each Letter also had the name and address of the applicable Plaintiff or other Class Member on the outside of the envelope (collectively, the "Privacy Breach").

13. On November 21, 2013, the Deputy Minister of Health issued a statement acknowledging the following about the Privacy Breach:
 - (a) Health Canada sent approximately 40,000 letters in envelopes that "were labeled to indicate they were sent by [MMAP]",
 - (b) He deeply regretted the error,
 - (c) Health Canada is taking steps to ensure it does not happen again, and
 - (d) Protection of personal information is of fundamental importance to Health Canada.

14. The Privacy Breach disclosed the following personal and health information about each of the Plaintiff and other Class Members:
 - (a) The Plaintiff or Class Member to whom the Letter was addressed (the "Addressee") held an Authorization to Possess marihuana,
 - (b) The Addressee likely possessed marihuana for medical purposes,
 - (c) An address where the Addressee may be located,
 - (d) The Addressee may possess a Production License and may be producing marihuana,
 - (e) The Addressee currently suffers from, or previously suffered from, at least one of the following:
 - i. severe nausea associated with cancer or an AIDS/HIV infection, or associated with medical treatment of one of those conditions,
 - ii. cachexia, anorexia and/or weight loss associated with cancer or an AIDS/HIV infection, or associated with medical treatment of one of those conditions,
 - iii. persistent muscle spasms associated with multiple sclerosis, or a spinal cord injury or disease, or associated with medical treatment of one of those conditions,
 - iv. seizures associated with epilepsy, or associated with medical treatment of that condition,

- v. severe pain associated with cancer, an AIDS/HIV infection, multiple sclerosis, a spinal cord injury or disease, or a severe form of arthritis, or associated with medical treatment of one of those conditions, and/or
 - vi. a debilitating symptom that is associated with a medical condition or with the medical treatment of that condition, and
- (f) Conventional treatments for the symptoms enumerated in (e) were found ineffective or medically inappropriate for the Addressee,

(collectively, the "**Personal and Health Information**").

15. The Plaintiff and the other Class Members did not consent to the disclosure of their Personal and Health Information by the Defendant as disclosed in the Privacy Breach, or at all.

RECKLESS INTRUSION UPON SECLUSION

16. The Defendant's intentional or reckless act or omission caused or contributed to the Privacy Breach.

17. The Defendant invaded, without lawful justification, the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' private affairs or concerns.

18. The invasion is highly offensive causing distress, humiliation or anguish to the reasonable person.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

19. Upon applying to Minister of Health for an Authorization to Possess or Production License, each of the Plaintiff and other Class Members entered into an express or implied agreement with the Minister of Health, Health Canada and/or the MMAP (the "**Contract**").

20. The express or implied terms of the Contract required the Minister of Health, Health Canada and/or the MMAP to preserve the confidentiality of the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' Personal and Health Information.

21. The Defendant breached the contract when the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' Personal and Health Information was disclosed in the Privacy Breach.

22. The Plaintiff and other Class Members suffered damages as a result of the Defendant's breach of contract, as particularized below.

23. It was foreseeable that the Defendant's breach of contract would cause the Plaintiff and other Class Members to suffer damages.

NEGLIGENCE

24. The Defendant owed the Plaintiff and the other Class Members a duty of care in the collection, retention, use and disclosure of the Personal and Health Information and to maintain the Personal and Health Information as confidential.

25. The Defendant had statutory duties regarding the collection, retention, use and disclosure of the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' Personal and Health Information, including:

- (a) Permitting the Plaintiff and other Class Members to determine for themselves when, how and to what extent the Personal and Health Information is communicated to others pursuant to sections 7, 8 and/or 15 of the Charter,
- (b) Refraining from disclosing the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' Personal Information without the consent of the respective Plaintiff or other Class Member pursuant to section 8 of the *Privacy Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c.P-21, and
- (c) In British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Newfoundland and Labrador, refraining from willfully and without claim of right, violating the privacy of the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' pursuant to section 1 of the *Privacy Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 373, section 2 of the *Privacy Act*, R.S.S. 1978, c. P-24, section 1 of the *Privacy Act*, R.S.M. 1987, c. P125 and section 3 of the *Privacy Act*, R.S.N. 1990, c. P-22, respectively.

26. The Defendant breached its duty of care by:

- (a) Failing to comply with its statutory duties respecting the collection, retention, use and disclosure of the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' Personal and Health Information,
- (b) Failing to create or adhere to policies respecting the collection, retention, use, disclosure and confidentiality of the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' Personal and Health Information,
- (c) Failing to take reasonable steps to ensure the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' Personal and Health Information was not disclosed,
- (d) Failing to maintain the confidentiality of the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' Personal and Health Information,

- (e) Failing to comply with its obligations pursuant to the Contract,
- (f) Disclosing the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' Personal and Health Information in the Privacy Breach, and
- (g) Such further or other particulars as counsel may advise.

27. As a result of the Defendant's negligence, the Plaintiff and other Class Members have suffered damages, as particularized below.

28. It was reasonably foreseeable that the Defendant's negligence would cause the Plaintiff and other Class Members to suffer the damages.

BREACH OF CHARTER RIGHT TO PRIVACY

29. At all material times, the Plaintiff and other Class Members had a reasonable expectation of privacy pursuant to sections 7, 8 and/or 15 of the Charter.

30. Sections 7, 8 and/or 15 of the Charter guaranteed the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' right to determine for themselves when, how and to what extent their Personal and Health Information is communicated to others.

31. The Privacy Breach infringed or denied the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' right pursuant to sections 7, 8 and/or 15 of the Charter.

DAMAGES

32. As a result of the Defendant's intrusion upon seclusion, breach of privacy, negligence, and/or breach of contract, the Plaintiff and other Class Members have suffered damages including:

- (a) Costs incurred to ensure personal security,
- (b) Costs incurred to secure marihuana gardens,
- (c) Mental distress,
- (d) Damage to reputation,
- (e) Loss of employment,
- (f) Reduced capacity for employment,
- (g) Out-of-pocket expenses,

(h) Inconvenience, frustration and anxiety associated with taking precautionary steps to ensure personal security and security of marihuana gardens, and

(i) Such further or other damages as counsel may advise.

33. The Defendant's conduct as particularized above was high-handed, outrageous, reckless, wanton, entirely without care, deliberate, callous, disgraceful, willful and/or in complete disregard for the rights of the Plaintiff and other Class Members, and as such renders the Defendant liable to pay punitive damages.

GENERAL

34. The Plaintiff proposes that this Action be tried at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Date: November 25, 2013



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