

The essential service of filing a private prosecution application with the Ontario Court of Justice has been interrupted and interfered with through unlawful emergency acts. Therefore, the living, breathing men and women of Ontario are in need of police officers to use the CRIMINAL INFORMATION presented herein (and the series of subsequent information to come) to initiate a criminal investigation against the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario Elizabeth Dowdeswell. These alleged crimes are ongoing, and there are upwards of 14 MILLION VICTIMS, including yourselves.

On March 17th, 2020, at Queens Park, Lieutenant Governor Elizabeth Dowdeswell did sign a Declaration of Emergency that claims the criteria set out in s7.0.1(3) of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* (EMCPA) were satisfied (appendix 1). She did so without demonstrating any justification or direct evidence to the population of Ontario that said criteria was in fact and indeed satisfied. This put the population of Ontario under the unlawful order and jurisdiction of the EMCPA for what was supposed to be 15 days. On July 21st, 2020, the orders of the EMCPA were continued under the *Reopening Ontario Act* (ROA) (appendix 2). The EMCPA states that these orders are strictly for the purposes of promoting public good by protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the people of Ontario in times of declared emergencies in a manner that is subject to the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (appendix 3). On July 24th, 2020, the Declaration of Emergency was revoked (appendix 4), yet the ROA orders remained in place and in force despite having zero purpose, as its purpose is to protect in times of declared emergencies (appendix 3).

The circumstances and criteria required by law for declaring an emergency are the resources referred to in s7.0.1(3) EMCPA (appendix 5). These resources are not mentioned anywhere we can find, including the *Report on Ontario's Provincial Emergency from March 17, 2020 to July 24, 2020* (appendix 6). All emergency orders should have been automatically revoked when the first Declaration of Emergency was revoked on July 24th, 2020, meaning that the orders now under the ROA were only lawfully in place for 3 days (July 21 to July 24, 2020). On January 12, 2021, Lieutenant Governor Elizabeth Dowdeswell did for the second time disobey the EMCPA and declared a second emergency. The Government refuses to provide a signed copy to the population of Ontario, even to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. The negative and deadly repercussions of the first Declaration of Emergency are evident in the hospital stats, mass unemployment, rising cases of suicides, increase in drug and alcohol use, as well as other addiction, and the impact on mental health.

According to EMCPA s7.0.1(3), declaration (and thereby revocation) is to be based on the level of necessary resources in proportion with their rate of use and replenishment (appendix 5). Since the resources are never mentioned anywhere, we don't know what the resources are and we cannot measurably determine when by law the Declaration of Emergency is required to end, making the acts and orders arbitrary. These actions constitute Criminal Negligence (appendix 7) and should be fully investigated. Lieutenant Governor Elizabeth Dowdeswell disobeyed 53 statutes (appendix 8) and gained ultimate power by order to revoke, extend, (appendix 9) and amend an order (appendix 10); redefine what "public health official" means (appendix 10); and delegate portions of this usurped power (appendix 11), culminating in fraud on government (appendix 12). This makes her criminally culpable and responsible.

The Canadian Bill of Rights (appendix 13), the Canadian Charter of Rights & Freedoms (appendix 14), as well as your Police Services Act (appendix 15) give you all you need to provide equal benefit and equal protection of the law and arrest the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario Elizabeth Dowdeswell for disobeying 53 statutes including Criminal Negligence causing death and Hoax regarding terrorism.

LIST OF APPENDICES WITH LINK/PICS

1. Declaration of Emergency March 17, 2020 (JPEG)



Ontario
Executive Council of Ontario
Order in Council

On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council of Ontario, orders that:

Conseil exécutif de l'Ontario
Décret

Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure de l'Ontario, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif de l'Ontario, décrète ce qui suit:

Declaration of Emergency under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act

WHEREAS the outbreak of a communicable disease namely COVID-19 coronavirus disease constitutes a danger of major proportions that could result in serious harm to persons;

AND WHEREAS the criteria set out in subsection 7.0.1(3) of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, R.S.O. 1990, chapter E.9 (the "Act") have been satisfied;

NOW THEREFORE, an emergency is hereby declared pursuant to section 7.0.1 of the Act in the whole of the Province of Ontario.

Déclaration de la situation d'urgence en vertu de la Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence

ATTENDU qu'une épidémie de maladie transmissible, à savoir la maladie à coronavirus ou COVID-19, constitue une situation dangereuse à un point tel qu'elle risquerait de causer un grave préjudice à des personnes;

O.C./Décret: 518/2020

1

ET ATTENDU QU'il a été satisfait aux critères énoncés au paragraphe 7.0.1 (3) de la Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence, L.R.O. 1990, chap. E.9 (la « Loi »);

PAR CONSÉQUENT la situation d'urgence est par la présente déclarée en vertu de l'article 7.0.1 de la Loi pour l'ensemble de l'Ontario.

Recommended: Premier and President of the Council
Recommandé par: Le premier ministre et président du Conseil

Concurred: Chair of Cabinet
Appuyé par: Le président/la présidente du Conseil des ministres.

Approved and Ordered: MAR 17 2020 7:30 am
Approuvé et décrété le:

Lieutenant Governor
La lieutenant-gouverneure

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2. Reopening Ontario was continued under a s7.0.2(1) order under the EMCPA

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/20r17#BK23>

ROA Orders continued

2 (1) The orders made under section 7.0.2 or 7.1 of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* that have not been revoked as of the day this subsection comes into force are continued as valid and effective orders under this Act and cease to be orders under the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*.



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Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020, S.O. 2020, c. 17

Versions

Regulations under this Act

Revoked/spent regulations under this Act

current

October 1, 2020 – (e-Laws currency date)

July 24, 2020 – September 30, 2020

July 21, 2020 – July 23, 2020

Print

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3. Purpose of EMCPA

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90e09#BK12><https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90e09#BK12>


EMCPA Emergency powers and orders

Purpose


7.0.2 (1) The purpose of making orders under this section is to promote the public good by protecting the health, safety and welfare of the people of Ontario in times of declared emergencies in a manner that is subject to the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. 2006, c. 13, s. 1 (4).

4. The March 17th, 2020 Declaration of Emergency was revoked July 24, 2020, giving the ROA no purpose as there was no longer a declared emergency.

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/200050>



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O. Reg. 50/20: DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

under *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.9*

Versions

revoked or spent July 24, 2020

March 18, 2020 – July 23, 2020

Print

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5. Criteria for Declaration EMCPA <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90e09#BK12>

7.0.1 Criteria for declaration

(3) An order declaring that an emergency exists throughout Ontario or any part of it may be made under this section if, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council or the Premier, as the case may be, the following criteria are satisfied:

1. There is an emergency that requires immediate action to prevent, reduce or mitigate a danger of major proportions that could result in serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property.
2. One of the following circumstances exists:
 - i. The resources normally available to a ministry of the Government of Ontario or an agency, board or commission or other branch of the government, including existing legislation, cannot be relied upon without the risk of serious delay.
 - ii. The resources referred to in subparagraph i may be insufficiently effective to address the emergency.
 - iii. It is not possible, without the risk of serious delay, to ascertain whether the resources referred to in subparagraph i can be relied upon. 2006, c. 13, s. 1 (4).

6. Report on Covid 19 Emergency Measures from November 2020. These are the search results for the word “resources”. There is zero direct reference that any of these resources are the resources referred to in s7.0.1(3) EMCPA, which are not even mentioned. Most references pertain to the demand on resources caused by the emergency measures that were put in place, as we were told in Ontario on March 17th to prevent a strain on resources.

<https://news.ontario.ca/en/release/59034/ontario-releases-report-on-covid-19-emergency-measures>

a. Page 3: 2. Supporting continuity of critical services

Given the impact COVID-19 has had on many facets of life in Ontario, the government made 12 orders to ensure critical services could continue while managing the effects of COVID-19. Orders were made to address a gap or resource pressure, such as front-line staff being unable to meet requalification requirements due to closures of training centres and gathering size limits. They also addressed approval timelines necessary to create urgent temporary facilities to support physical distancing in certain congregate care settings.

- b. Page 10: This emergency order prohibited recreational camping on public land (managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry) in Ontario.
- c. Page 17: The order was a reasonable measure relative to others because it provided the timeliest response and most consistent approach. The existing certification and licensing regulations under the *Safe Drinking Water Act* and the *Ontario Water Resources Act* did not provide the legal authority to implement the measures considered necessary to address the operational and certification/licensing issues related to the emergency.
- d. Page 21: The expansion of MTO officer and maintenance staff authority was sought as a result of the imminent closure of the Canada-US border to non-essential travel

in response to COVID-19 and the potential for queuing along the highway corridors leading to the border crossings.

The order was needed to ensure that adequate resources were available to ensure the safety of the travelling public, including commercial vehicles that were critical to the supply chain.

- e. Page 28/29: The order was needed to address staffing shortages in health and other congregate care settings and ensure staff were deployed to critical areas of need. It was needed to enable hospitals to simplify and expedite their professional staff appointment and credentialing processes to effectively meet patient care demands.

It was intended to support effective and flexible human resources management in Ontario hospitals, facilitate hospitals' efforts to provide critical outbreak management and prevention supports to long- term care homes and to meet direct patient care needs.

The order was a reasonable measure relative to others because it provided the timeliest response and most consistent approach. It would not have been timely or feasible to make statutory and regulatory amendments under the *Public Hospitals Act* to ensure that all hospitals have mechanisms in place for managing professional staff resource demands on an urgent basis.

- f. Page 30: This emergency order provided mental health and addictions agencies with the authority and flexibility to make human resources decisions as necessary to respond to, prevent and alleviate the outbreak of COVID-19.
- g. Page 31: This emergency order provided public health units (PHUs) with the authority and flexibility to make human resources decisions as necessary to respond to, prevent and alleviate the outbreak of COVID-19.

7. Canadian Criminal Code s219 Criminal Negligence

Criminal negligence

219 (1) Every one is criminally negligent who

(a) in doing anything, or

(b) in omitting to do anything that it is his duty to do,

shows wanton or reckless disregard for the lives or safety of other persons.

Definition of *duty*

(2) For the purposes of this section, ***duty*** means a duty imposed by law.

Marginal note:

Causing death by criminal negligence

220 Every person who by criminal negligence causes death to another person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable

(a) where a firearm is used in the commission of the offence, to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of four years; and

(b) in any other case, to imprisonment for life.

Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence

221 Every person who by criminal negligence causes bodily harm to another person is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years;
- or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

8. We have found 53 statutes that were disobeyed by the Lieutenant Governor, including the statute she signed into enforcement. Subsequent documents will be provided in a series as they are prepared.

a. The Canadian Bill of Rights

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-12.3/FullText.html>

i. Preamble

The Parliament of Canada, affirming that the Canadian Nation is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God, the dignity and worth of the human person and the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions;
Affirming also that men and institutions remain free only when freedom is founded upon respect for moral and spiritual values and the rule of law;

- ii. **s1(a)** the right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property, and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law;
- iii. **s1(b)** the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law;
- iv. **s1(c)** freedom of religion;
- v. **s1(d)** freedom of speech;
- vi. **s1(e)** freedom of assembly and association; and
- vii. **s1(f)** freedom of the press.

b. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

- i. **s1** The **Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms** guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.
- ii. **s2(a)** freedom of conscience and religion;
- iii. **s2(b)** freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication;
- iv. **s2(c)** freedom of peaceful assembly; and
- v. **s2(d)** freedom of association.
- vi. **s6(1)** Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada.
- vii. **s6(2)** Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right **(b) to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province.**
- viii. **s7** Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.
- ix. **s8** Everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure.
- x. **s9** Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned.
- xi. **s12** Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment.
- xii. **s15(1)** Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.
- xiii. **s15(2)** Subsection (1) does not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration of conditions of disadvantaged individuals or groups including those that are

disadvantaged because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability. (84)

- xiv. s24(1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances.
- xv. s24(2) Where, in proceedings under subsection (1), a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by this Charter, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.
- xvi. s31 Nothing in this Charter extends the legislative powers of any body or authority.
- xvii. s52(1) The Constitution of Canada is the supreme law of Canada, and any law that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution is, to the extent of the inconsistency, of no force or effect.
- xviii. s52(2) The Constitution of Canada includes
 - 1. (a) the **Canada Act 1982**, including this Act;
 - 2. (b) the Acts and orders referred to in the schedule; and
 - 3. (c) any amendment to any Act or order referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).
- xix. s52(3) Amendments to the Constitution of Canada shall be made only in accordance with the authority contained in the Constitution of Canada.

c. **Human Rights Code R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER H.19 (Ontario)**

<http://www.ohrc.on.ca/en/ontario-human-rights-code>

Preamble

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

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

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

d. **Canadian Human Rights Act** <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/h-6/page-1.html>

- i. s2 The purpose of this Act is to extend the laws in Canada to give effect, within the purview of matters coming within the legislative authority of Parliament, to the principle that all individuals should have an opportunity equal with other individuals to make for themselves the lives that they are able and wish to have and to have their needs accommodated, consistent with their duties and obligations as members of society, without being hindered in or prevented from doing so by discriminatory practices based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, marital status, family status, genetic characteristics, disability or conviction for an offence for which a pardon has been granted or in respect of which a record suspension has been ordered.

e. **EMCPA** <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90e09#BK12>

- . **s7.0.2** (1) The purpose of making orders under this section is to promote the public good by protecting the health, safety and welfare of the people of Ontario in times of declared emergencies in a manner that is subject to the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. 2006, c. 13, s. 1 (4).
- i. s7.0.2(3) Orders made under this section are subject to the following limitations:
 - 1. The actions authorized by an order shall be exercised in a manner which, consistent with the objectives of the order, limits their intrusiveness.
 - 2. An order shall only apply to the areas of the Province where it is necessary.
 - 3. Subject to section 7.0.8, an order shall be effective only for as long as is necessary. 2006, c. 13, s. 1 (4).
- f. Canadian Criminal Code <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-46/FullText.html>
 - i. **s21 Parties to offence**
 - ii. **s64 Riot**
 - iii. **s83.01(1)(b) Terrorist Activity**
 - iv. **s83.231(1) Hoax — terrorist activity**
 - v. **s122 Breach of trust by public officer**
 - vi. **s126 Disobeying a statute**
 - vii. **s128 Misconduct of officers executing process**
 - viii. **s176(1) Obstructing or violence to or arrest of officiating clergyman**
 - ix. **s176(2) Disturbing religious worship or certain meetings**
 - x. **s180 Common nuisance**
 - xi. **s182 Dead body**
 - xii. **s218 Abandoning child**
 - xiii. **s219 Criminal negligence**
 - xiv. **s220 Causing death by criminal negligence**
 - xv. **s229(c) Culpable homicide (murder)**
 - xvi. **s245 Administering noxious thing**
 - xvii. **s269.1 Torture**
 - xviii. **s346 Extortion**
 - xix. **s361 False pretence**
 - xx. **s380 Fraud**
 - xxi. **s423 Intimidation**
 - xxii. **s429 Wilfully causing event to occur**
 - xxiii. **s430 Mischief**

9. EMCPA LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR gained power to revoke & extend

a. Revocation of orders

7.0.8 (1) Subject to this section, an order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) is revoked 14 days after it is made unless it is revoked sooner.

b. Extension of orders, L.G. in C., etc.

(3) During a declared emergency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council or a Minister to whom the power has been delegated may by order, before it is revoked, extend the effective period of an order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) for periods of no more than 14 days.

10. Reopening Ontario Act LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR gained power to amend & redefine

Power to amend orders

4 (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by order,

(a) subject to subsections (2) and (5), amend a continued section 7.0.2 order in a way that would have been authorized under section 7.0.2 of the *Emergency Management and Civil*

Protection Act if the COVID-19 declared emergency were still in effect and references in that section to the emergency were references to the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects;

(b) amend an order continued under section 2 to address transitional matters relating to the termination of the COVID-19 declared emergency, the enactment of this Act or the continuation of orders under section 2.

Limitation on amendments

(2) An amendment may be made under clause (1) (a) only if,

- (a) the amendment relates to one or more of the subject matters listed in subsection (3); or
- (b) the amendment requires persons to act in compliance with any advice, recommendation or instruction of a public health official.

Same

(3) The subject matters referred to in clause (2) (a) are the following:

1. Closing or regulating any place, whether public or private, including any business, office, school, hospital or other establishment or institution.
2. Providing for rules or practices that relate to workplaces or the management of workplaces, or authorizing the person responsible for a workplace to identify staffing priorities or to develop, modify and implement redeployment plans or rules or practices that relate to the workplace or the management of the workplace, including credentialing processes in a health care facility.
3. Prohibiting or regulating gatherings or organized public events.

Definition of “credentialing process”

(4) In paragraph 2 of subsection (3),

“credentialing process” means the activities, processes, procedures and proceedings for appointing and reappointing health care staff and determining the nature and scope of privileges assigned to them.

Orders that may not be amended

(5) Amendments may not be made under clause (1) (a) to the following orders:

1. Ontario Regulation 75/20 (Drinking Water Systems and Sewage Works).
2. Ontario Regulation 76/20 (Electronic Service).
3. Ontario Regulation 80/20 (Electricity Price for RPP Consumers).
4. Ontario Regulation 114/20 (Enforcement of Orders).
5. Ontario Regulation 120/20 (Order Under Subsection 7.0.2 (4) of the Act — Access to COVID-19 Status Information by Specified Persons).
6. Ontario Regulation 129/20 (Signatures in Wills and Powers of Attorney).
7. Ontario Regulation 132/20 (Use of Force and Firearms in Policing Services).
8. Ontario Regulation 141/20 (Temporary Health or Residential Facilities).
9. Ontario Regulation 190/20 (Access to Personal Health Information by Means of the Electronic Health Record).
10. Ontario Regulation 192/20 (Certain Persons Enabled to Issue Medical Certificates of Death).
11. Ontario Regulation 210/20 (Management of Long-Term Care Homes in Outbreak).
12. Ontario Regulation 240/20 (Management of Retirement Homes in Outbreak).
13. Ontario Regulation 241/20 (Special Rules Re Temporary Pandemic Pay).
14. Ontario Regulation 345/20 (Patios).

Amendments may change requirements, extend application

(6) For greater certainty, an amendment made under clause (1) (a) may do the following, subject to subsection (2):

1. Impose more onerous or different requirements, including in different parts of the Province.
2. Extend the application of the order being amended, including the geographic scope of the order and the persons it applies to.

Amendments may be retroactive

(7) An amendment, if it so provides, may be retroactive to a date specified in the amending order that is on or after the day subsection (1) came into force.

Regulations to define “public health official”

(8) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations defining “public health official” for the purposes of clause (2) (b).

11. EMCPA Lieutenant Governor gained power to delegate

a. Delegation of powers

7.0.4 (1) After an order has been made under section 7.0.1, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may delegate to a minister of the Crown or to the Commissioner of Emergency Management any of the powers of the Lieutenant Governor in Council under subsection 7.0.2 (4) and the Premier may delegate to a minister of the Crown or to the Commissioner of Emergency Management any of the Premier’s powers under section 7.0.3.

12. Canadian Criminal Code s121 - Fraud on Government

Frauds on the government

- **121 (1)** Every one commits an offence who
 - (a) directly or indirectly
 - (i) gives, offers or agrees to give or offer to an official or to any member of his family, or to any one for the benefit of an official, or
 - (ii) being an official, demands, accepts or offers or agrees to accept from any person for himself or another person,
 - a loan, reward, advantage or benefit of any kind as consideration for cooperation, assistance, exercise of influence or an act or omission in connection with
 - (iii) the transaction of business with or any matter of business relating to the government, or
 - (iv) a claim against Her Majesty or any benefit that Her Majesty is authorized or is entitled to bestow,whether or not, in fact, the official is able to cooperate, render assistance, exercise influence or do or omit to do what is proposed, as the case may be;

13. Canadian Bill of Rights <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-12.3/FullText.html>

s1 It is hereby recognized and declared that in Canada there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion or sex, the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely,

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

14. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/const/page-15.html>

s15. (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular,

without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.

15. Police Services Act s42

42 (1) The duties of a police officer include,

(d) apprehending criminals and other offenders and others who may lawfully be taken into custody;

Power to act throughout Ontario

(2) A police officer has authority to act as such throughout Ontario.

Powers and duties of common law constable

(3) A police officer has the powers and duties ascribed to a constable at common law.