

Notice of Acceptance of Liability

I, , as an employee of
Name of manager/staff business entity

located at.....in town In
the state of

I have advised the client _____ [your name] that I am insisting/
forcing/coercing the client he/she must wear a mask to enter this business. I understand
that there are **no** laws that give me the ability or right to force another man or woman to
wear a medical device, I am not a doctor and therefore I am giving medical advice without a
medical license. I am discriminating against this client because he/she refuses to obey my
instructions and my personal beliefs and/or orders from my employer and that following
orders as a reason for breaching Human Rights is considered a crime in the Nuremburg
Trials.

I understand that is against the WHO guidelines for healthy people to wear a mask and that
the WHO advises on their website that;

- **masks should be reserved for medical workers**, and
- there is currently no evidence that wearing a mask by healthy persons....can prevent them
from infection with respiratory viruses, including COVID-19, and
- the potential harms of wearing a mask include;
 - increased risk of self-contamination
 - masks produce favourable conditions for microorganism to amplify
 - headaches and/or breathing difficulties
 - facial skin lesions, dermatitis, acne
 - difficulty with communication
 - false sense of security
 - waste management hazards [bio security issues]

**I have provided the client with the sections of the Public Health Act 2010 NSW and the
State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989 No 165 [NSW] to provide evidence of
my claim to have authority to force a medical device on to the client.**

I agree to be personally liable for all legal costs, compensation and other costs in relation to
this matter.

..... Witnessed by
Signed by employee of store/business

Date.....

**KEEP THIS FORM, IT IS YOUR EVIDENCE FOR A COURT FILING - If the business employee or manger
refuses to complete this then fill it in yourself, write as many details as you can on the back of this
page and keep your evidence**

Advice on the use of masks in the context of COVID-19

Interim guidance
6 April 2020



Community settings

Studies of influenza, influenza-like illness, and human coronaviruses provide evidence that the use of a medical mask can prevent the spread of infectious droplets from an infected person to someone else and potential contamination of the environment by these droplets.¹³ There is limited evidence that wearing a medical mask by healthy individuals in the households or among contacts of a sick patient, or among attendees of mass gatherings may be beneficial as a preventive measure.¹⁴⁻²³ However, there is currently no evidence that wearing a mask (whether medical or other types) by healthy persons in the wider community setting, including universal community masking, can prevent them from infection with respiratory viruses, including COVID-19.

Medical masks should be reserved for health care workers. The use of medical masks in the community may create a false sense of security, with neglect of other essential measures, such as hand hygiene practices and physical distancing, and may lead to touching the face under the masks and under the eyes, result in unnecessary costs, and take

2) Advice to decision makers on the use of masks for the general public

Many countries have recommended the use of fabric masks/face coverings for the general public. At the present time, the widespread use of masks by healthy people in the community setting is not yet supported by high quality or direct scientific evidence and there are potential benefits and harms to consider (see below).

However, taking into account the available studies evaluating pre- and asymptomatic transmission, a growing compendium of observational evidence on the use of masks by the general public in several countries, individual values and preferences, as well as the difficulty of physical distancing in many contexts, WHO has updated its guidance to advise that to prevent COVID-19 transmission effectively in areas of community transmission, governments should encourage the general public to wear masks in specific situations and settings as part of a comprehensive approach to suppress SARS-CoV-2 transmission (Table 2).

WHO advises decision makers to apply a risk-based approach focusing on the following criteria when considering or encouraging the use of masks for the general public:

1. **Purpose of mask use:** if the intention is preventing the infected wearer transmitting the virus to others (that is, source control) and/or to offer protection to the healthy

Potential harms/disadvantages

The likely disadvantages of the use of mask by healthy people in the general public include:

- potential increased risk of self-contamination due to the manipulation of a face mask and subsequently touching eyes with contaminated hands;(48, 49)
- potential self-contamination that can occur if non-medical masks are not changed when wet or soiled. This can create favourable conditions for microorganism to amplify;
- potential headache and/or breathing difficulties, depending on type of mask used;
- potential development of facial skin lesions, irritant dermatitis or worsening acne, when used frequently for long hours;(50)
- difficulty with communicating clearly;
- potential discomfort;(41, 51)
- a false sense of security, leading to potentially lower adherence to other critical preventive measures such as physical distancing and hand hygiene;
- poor compliance with mask wearing, in particular by young children;
- waste management issues; improper mask disposal leading to increased litter in public places, risk of contamination to street cleaners and environment hazard;
- difficulty communicating for deaf persons who rely on lip reading;
- disadvantages for or difficulty wearing them, especially for children, developmentally challenged persons, those with mental illness, elderly persons with cognitive impairment, those with asthma or chronic respiratory or breathing problems, those who have had facial trauma or recent oral maxillofacial surgery, and those living in hot and humid environments.