

The Government has FAILED to conduct a RISK ASSESSMENT of the risks to individual members of the public for the harms caused to them by mask-wearing, or wearing a face covering.

Without such a Risk Assessment, the individual is NOT providing “informed consent” to wear a “medical device” (which a mask is as defined under the Medical Devices Regulations 2002).

A face “covering” thus falls to be regulated under the Consumer Protection Regulations. **The Face Coverings Regulations are therefore - prima facie - unlawful and should not be enforced.**

In the view of our legal team, the Face Coverings Regulations are ‘ultra vires’ the Government’s powers but that legal argument is ongoing.

None of the supermarkets are providing their customers with a Risk Assessment either - so their customers are also not able to provide their “informed consent” to wearing a face covering/mask. **This is unlawful as “informed consent” must be obtained.**

Anyone being asked to wear or use a medical device - such as a mask - should be medically assessed by an Occupational Health team for their INDIVIDUAL risk posed to them by wearing a mask.

Failure to conduct a Health & Safety Risk assessment is both a civil and a potentially criminal offence.

Thus anyone enforcing mask mandates in the absence of a full Health & Safety Risk assessment is acting unlawfully and can be held PERSONALLY liable for the damage caused to the individual.

The Equality Act 2010 does not permit anyone to discriminate against a disabled person on the grounds of their disability. Refusing entry to a shop or access to public services to a disabled person is prima facie disability discrimination. No evidence can be lawfully demanded. It’s a breach of both the right to privacy and the Equality Act 2010 to ask for medical evidence in this manner.

Masks worn by the public in community settings do not prevent transmission of a virus particle as tiny as SARS-CoV-2. Masks can INCREASE the risk of transmission if not face-fitted and fit-tested for the individual wearer as leakage occurs.

Masks can INCREASE the risk of secondary bacterial and fungal infections due to incorrect putting on and taking off the mask, incorrect storage and lack of sterilisation of the contamination collecting on the surfaces of the mask. These contaminants are then inhaled: the moisture and humidity of the mask is a perfect breeding ground for bacteria and fungus which multiply in the mask fibres. These are then inhaled deeply into the lungs where they multiply further, along with the loose fibres of the mask which collect in the lungs. Secondary bacterial lung infections are a major risk factor from inhaling bacteria into the lungs.

Masks cause multiple organ damage - some of which is irreparable and permanent. Masks cause social, cognitive, emotional and psychological harm too.

The government’s own website states “Carrying an exemption card or badge is a personal choice and is not required by law.”

If you challenge people to wear a face covering or to provide evidence of exemption, you and your employees may be PERSONALLY LIABLE for an offence liable on summary conviction to pay a fine of up to £9000 (Sections 112 (Aiding contraventions) or 119 (Remedies) of the Equality Act 2010).