

Powers of Investigation among Regulated Professions in Ontarioin regards to Entry to Business Premises

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When Bill 138, the *Registered Human Resources Professionals Act, 2010*, was introduced into the Ontario Legislature on November 23, 2010, the single provision that generated the most comment was the provision regarding the power to enter work premises without warrant or court order in the context of carrying out investigations. When re-introduced into the Ontario Legislature on December 7, 2011, Bill 28 contained the exact same provisions.

Below is given the text of sections 49 to 53 of Bill 28 regarding powers of investigation that would be given to HRP A by the *Act*.

INVESTIGATION AND INSPECTION POWERS	
Investigators	
	49. (1) The complaints committee may appoint investigators for the purposes of section 31.
Same	
	(2) The Registrar may appoint investigators for the purposes of subsection 41 (3).
Same	
	(3) The Association may appoint investigators for the purposes of section 46.
Inspectors	
	50. The Association may appoint inspectors for the purposes of section 43.
Proof of appointment	
	51. Every investigator or inspector who exercises powers under this Act shall, on request, produce written proof of his or her appointment under section 49 or 50, as the case may be.
Powers	
	52. (1) In conducting an investigation under this Act, an investigator may,

- (a) at any reasonable time, enter and inspect the business premises of the individual or firm under investigation, other than any part of the premises used as a dwelling, without the consent of the owner or occupier and without a warrant;
- (b) question and require the individual or anyone who works with the individual, or anyone who works in the firm, as the case may be, to provide information that the investigator believes is relevant to the investigation;
- (c) require the production of and examine any document or thing that the investigator believes is relevant to the investigation, including a client file;
- (d) on giving a receipt for it, remove any document or thing that the investigator believes is relevant to the investigation for the purposes of making copies or extracts of any document or information, but the making of the copies or extracts shall be carried out with reasonable dispatch, taking into account the scope and complexity of the work involved in making the copies or extracts, and the document or thing shall afterwards be returned promptly to the person from whom it was taken; and
- (e) use any data storage, processing or retrieval device or system used in carrying on business on the premises in order to produce a document in readable form.

Same

(2) In conducting an inspection under this Act, an inspector may exercise any of the powers set out in subsection (1), with necessary modifications.

No obstruction

53. (1) No person shall obstruct an investigator or inspector executing his or her duties or withhold from him or her or conceal, alter or destroy any document or thing relevant to the investigation or inspection.

Offence and penalty

(2) Every person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$25,000.

Application to corporation

(3) If a corporation is guilty of an offence under sub-section (2), every director or officer of the corporation who authorized, permitted or acquiesced in the commission of the offence is deemed to be a party to and guilty of the offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$25,000.

This report looks at the powers of investigation of regulated professions in Ontario with specific reference to entry to business premises.

Regulated Professions in Ontario

For the purposes of this report, ‘regulated professions’ are those that fall under the oversight of the Office of the Fairness Commissioner. There are other regulated professions that do not fall under the oversight of the Office of the Fairness Commissioner (such as Human Resources Management).

There are presently 40 regulated professions in Ontario that fall under the oversight of the Office of the Fairness Commissioner—26 are health professions and 14 are non-health professions. The health professions are defined as those that fall under the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991*. Table 1 below gives the list of regulated professions that fall under the oversight of the Office of the Fairness Commissioner.

For those professions covered by the Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991, the provisions regarding investigations are found in Sections 76 and 77 of the *Health Professions Procedural Code*. It is noted that this *Code* is deemed by section 4 of the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991* to be part of each health profession Act.

Of the 40 regulated professions in Ontario, one is somewhat of an exception. The Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists are governed by the *Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians, and Technologists Act, 1998*, which is a private act (like the *Human Resources Professionals Association of Ontario Act, 1990*). The *Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians, and Technologists Act, 1998*, is silent on the matter of investigations (like the *Human Resources Professionals Association of Ontario Act, 1990*).

All public acts governing professions in Ontario include sections that deal specifically with powers of investigation. These sections typically deal with a number of matters: who appoints the investigator or investigators, under what condition investigators can be appointed, the powers of investigation including entry to premises, and the removal of documents. This report focuses on the powers of investigators in regards to entry to premises.

All public acts governing professions in Ontario, with the exception of the *Law Society Act, 1990*, and the three accountancy acts, reference Section 33 of the *Public Inquiries Act, 2009*. In essence, Section 33 of the *Public Inquiries Act, 2009*, which confers the authority to summon witnesses, papers, etc.

Table 2 gives the specific text for the provisions regarding entry to business premises in the context of investigations.

Findings

- All 39 public acts (39/39) governing professions in Ontario include sections that deal specifically with powers of investigation. Although there are differences in the details, the powers of investigation are very similar across regulated professions.
- All 39 public acts (39/39) governing professions in Ontario require that there be reasonable and probable grounds that the member has committed an act of professional misconduct or is incompetent to appoint an investigator.
- All 39 public acts (39/39) provide for access to 'business premises' or 'place of practice' or 'place of work' without warrant or court order and without the consent of the owner or occupier in the context of carrying out an investigation.
- All 39 public acts (39/39) indicate that Investigators must show proof of their appointment as an investigator in gaining access to such premises.
- All 39 public acts (39/39) stipulate that entry must be at a reasonable time, or during normal business hours, unless other arrangements are made with the professional under investigation.
- In one way or another, all 39 acts state or imply that access to premises excludes those parts of the premises that are considered dwellings but do include those part of premises that are not

dwellings. (Access to dwellings and other premises that are not 'business premises' or 'place of practice' or 'place of work' does require a warrant or court order.)

- Most acts (36/39) refer to a mechanism through which access to dwellings and other premises that are not 'business premises' or 'place of practice' or 'place of work' may be obtained (warrant or court order).

Table 3 summarizes the findings for five aspects:

1. Does the act require the investigator to provide evidence of his or her appointment as an investigator?
2. Does the act stipulate that entry must be at any reasonable time?
3. Does the act stipulate that entry must be on reasonable notice?
4. Does the act make reference to dwellings?
5. Does the act provide for searches by warrant or court order?

The various acts refer to 'business premises,' 'the place of practice of the member,' or 'the place of work of the member or the premises of the member's employer.' These are the only variants among the acts.

The *Certified General Accountants Act, 2010*, and the *Professional Geoscientists Act, 2000* also include 'reasonable notice.' These are the only acts to require the investigator to give reasonable notice.

A number of acts refer to 'other than any part of the premises used as a dwelling.' Clearly, the thought here is that many professionals have home offices from which they practice. The acts give access to those parts of the premises that are not used as a dwelling. Investigators can enter home offices.

There are few acts that specifically refer to the premises of employers. However, it is clear in the context that 'business premises,' or 'the place of practice of the member' does include the workspace of professionals in an employer's business premises.

A number of acts do refer to entry and warrants. These provisions are for access to premises other than 'business premises' or 'place of practice' or 'place of work.' For instance, a warrant would be required to search a professional's dwelling, car, cottage, safety deposit box, etc.

Appendix A gives the text for the sections dealing with powers of investigation in each of the acts.

Conclusions

The provisions for access to business premises "without the consent of the owner or occupier and without a warrant" are not only commonplace, they exist for all regulated professions in Ontario without exception.

Table 1: Regulated Professions in Ontario			
	Profession	Regulator	Act
1.	Architecture	Ontario Association of Architects	<i>Architects Act, 1990</i>
2.	Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology	College of Audiologists and Speech-Language Pathologists of Ontario	<i>Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Act, 1991</i>
3.	Certified General Accountancy	Certified General Accountants of Ontario	<i>Certified General Accountants Act, 2010</i>
4.	Certified Management Accountancy	Certified Management Accountants of Ontario	<i>Certified Management Accountants Act, 2010</i>
5.	Chartered Accountancy	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario	<i>Chartered Accountants Act, 2010</i>
6.	Chiroprody	College of Chiropractors of Ontario	<i>Chiroprody Act, 1991</i>
7.	Chiropractic	College of Chiropractors of Ontario	<i>Chiropractic Act, 1991</i>
8.	Dental Hygiene	College of Dental Hygienists of Ontario	<i>Dental Hygiene Act, 1991</i>
9.	Dental Technology	College of Dental Technologists of Ontario	<i>Dental Technology Act, 1991</i>
10.	Dentistry	Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario	<i>Dentistry Act, 1991</i>
11.	Denturism	College of Denturists of Ontario	<i>Denturism Act, 1991</i>
12.	Dietetics	College of Dietitians of Ontario	<i>Dietetics Act, 1991</i>
13.	Early Childhood Education	College of Early Childhood Educators	<i>Early Childhood Educators Act, 2007</i>
14.	Engineering Technology	Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists	<i>The Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians, and Technologists Act, 1998</i>
15.	Geoscience	Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario	<i>Professional Geoscientists Act, 2000</i>
16.	Homeopathy	College of Homeopaths of Ontario	<i>Homeopathy Act, 2007</i>
17.	Kinesiology	College of Kinesiologists of Ontario	<i>Kinesiology Act, 2007</i>
18.	Law	Law Society of Upper Canada	<i>Law Society Act, 1990</i>
19.	Massage Therapy	College of Massage Therapists of Ontario	<i>Massage Therapy Act, 1991</i>
20.	Medical Laboratory Technology	College of Medical Laboratory Technologists of Ontario	<i>Medical Laboratory Technology Act, 1991</i>
21.	Medical Radiation Technology	College of Medical Radiation Technologists of Ontario	<i>Medical Radiation Technology Act, 1991</i>
22.	Midwifery	College of Midwives of Ontario	<i>Midwifery Act, 1991</i>
23.	Naturopathy	College of Naturopaths of Ontario	<i>Naturopathy Act, 2007</i>
24.	Nursing	College of Nurses of Ontario	<i>Nursing Act, 1991</i>
25.	Occupational Therapy	College of Occupational Therapists of Ontario	<i>Occupational Therapy Act, 1991</i>
26.	Opticianry	College of Opticians of Ontario	<i>Opticianry Act, 1991</i>
27.	Optometry	College of Optometrists of Ontario	<i>Optometry Act, 1991</i>
28.	Pharmacy	Ontario College of Pharmacists	<i>Pharmacy Act, 1991</i>
29.	Medicine	College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario	<i>Medicine Act, 1991</i>
30.	Physiotherapy	College of Physiotherapists of Ontario	<i>Physiotherapy Act, 1991</i>
31.	Engineering	Professional Engineers of Ontario	<i>Professional Engineers Act, 1990</i>
32.	Forestry	Ontario Professional Foresters Association	<i>Professional Foresters Act, 2000</i>
33.	Psychology	College of Psychologists of Ontario	<i>Psychology Act, 1991</i>
34.	Psychotherapy	College of Registered Psychotherapists and Registered Mental Health Therapists of Ontario	<i>Psychotherapy Act, 2007</i>
35.	Respiratory Therapy	College of Respiratory Therapists of Ontario	<i>Respiratory Therapy Act, 1991</i>
36.	Social Work and Social Service Work	Ontario College of Social Workers and Social Service Workers	<i>Social Work and Social Service Work Act, 1998</i>
37.	Surveying	Association of Ontario Land Surveyors	<i>Surveyors Act, 1990</i>
38.	Teaching	Ontario College of Teachers	<i>Ontario College of Teachers Act, 1996</i>
39.	Veterinary Medicine	College of Veterinarians of Ontario	<i>Veterinarians Act, 1990</i>
40.	Traditional Chinese Medicine	College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Acupuncturists of Ontario	<i>Traditional Chinese Medicine Act, 2006</i>

	Act (acts are listed in alphabetical order)	Text
1.	<i>Architects Act, 1990</i>	<i>“For purposes relevant to the subject-matter of an investigation under this section, the person appointed to make the investigation may inquire into and examine the practice of the member or holder of the certificate of practice or temporary licence in respect of whom the investigation is being made and may, upon production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the business premises of the member or holder and examine books, records, documents and things relevant to the subject-matter of the investigation and, for the purposes of the inquiry, the person making the investigation has the powers of a commission under Part II of the Public Inquiries Act, which Part applies to such inquiry as if it were an inquiry under that Act.”</i>
2.	<i>Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
3.	<i>Certified General Accountants Act, 2010</i>	<i>“In conducting an investigation under this Act, an investigator may, on reasonable notice, enter and inspect the business premises of the individual or firm under investigation, other than any part of the premises used as a dwelling, during regular business hours or at another time agreed to by the individual or firm.”</i>
4.	<i>Certified Management Accountants Act, 2010</i>	<i>“In conducting an investigation under this Act, an investigator may, at any reasonable time, enter and inspect the business premises of the individual or firm under investigation, other than any part of the premises used as a dwelling, without the consent of the owner or occupier and without a warrant.”</i>
5.	<i>Chartered Accountants Act, 2010</i>	<i>“In conducting an investigation under this Act, an investigator may, at any reasonable time, enter and inspect the business premises of the individual or firm under investigation, other than any part of the premises used as a dwelling, without the consent of the owner or occupier and without a warrant.”</i>
6.	<i>Chiropody Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
7.	<i>Chiropractic Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
8.	<i>Dental Hygiene Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
9.	<i>Dental Technology Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
10.	<i>Dentistry Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may</i>

		<i>examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
11.	<i>Denturism Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
12.	<i>Dietetics Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
13.	<i>Early Childhood Educators Act, 2007</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
14.	<i>Homeopathy Act, 2007</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
15.	<i>Kinesiology Act, 2007</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
16.	<i>Law Society Act, 1990</i>	<i>“If an employee of the Society holding an office prescribed by the by-laws for the purpose of this section is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a licensee being investigated under subsection (3) may be, or may have been, incapacitated, the person conducting the investigation may,</i> <i>(a) enter the business premises of the licensee between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. from Monday to Friday or at such other time as may be agreed to by the licensee;</i> <i>(b) require the production of and examine any documents that relate to the matters under investigation, including client files; and</i> <i>(c) require the licensee and people who work with the licensee to provide information that relates to the matters under investigation.”</i>
17.	<i>Massage Therapy Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
18.	<i>Medical Laboratory Technology Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
19.	<i>Medical Radiation Technology Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
20.	<i>Medicine Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
21.	<i>Midwifery Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
22.	<i>Naturopathy Act, 2007</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter</i>

		<i>at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
23.	<i>Nursing Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
24.	<i>Occupational Therapy Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
25.	<i>Ontario College of Teachers Act, 1996</i>	<i>“The investigator may, on production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of work of the member or the premises of the member’s employer and may examine any document, record or thing found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
26.	<i>Opticianry Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
27.	<i>Optometry Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
28.	<i>Pharmacy Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
29.	<i>Physiotherapy Act, 2991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
30.	<i>Professional Engineers Act, 1990</i>	<i>“For purposes relevant to the subject matter of an investigation under this section, the person appointed to make the investigation may inquire into and examine the practice of the member or holder of the certificate of authorization, temporary licence, provisional licence or limited licence in respect of whom the investigation is being made and, upon production of his or her appointment, may enter at any reasonable time the business premises of the member or holder and examine books, records, documents and things relevant to the subject matter of the investigation.”</i>
31.	<i>Professional Foresters Act, 2000</i>	<i>“An investigator may without warrant or court order, (a) inquire into and examine the practice of the person under investigation in respect of whom the investigation is being made; and (b) upon production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the business premises of the person under investigation, or of his or her employer, make reasonable inquiries of any person at the premises and examine documents and things at the premises that are relevant to the subject matter of the investigation.”</i>
32.	<i>Professional Geoscientists Act, 2000</i>	<i>“An investigator may enter lands or business premises, other than a private dwelling, without the consent of the owner or occupier and without a warrant if the entry is for the purpose of an investigation under this section, or with a warrant issued under subsection.”</i>
33.	<i>Psychology Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter</i>

		<i>at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
34.	<i>Psychotherapy Act, 2007</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
35.	<i>Respiratory Therapy Act, 1991</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
36.	<i>Social Work and Social Service Work Act, 1998</i>	<i>“The investigator may, on production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of work of the member or the premises of the member’s employer and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
37.	<i>Surveyors Act, 1990</i>	<i>“For purposes relevant to the subject-matter of an investigation under this section, the person appointed to make the investigation may inquire into and examine the practice of the member or holder of the certificate of authorization in respect of whom the investigation is being made and may, upon production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the business premises of the member or holder and examine books, records, documents and things relevant to the subject-matter of the investigation and, for the purposes of the inquiry, the person making the investigation has the powers of a commission under Part II of the Public Inquiries Act, which Part applies to such inquiry as if it were an inquiry under that Act.”</i>
38.	<i>The Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians, and Technologists Act, 1998</i>	<i>The Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians, and Technologists Act, 1998, is a private act and is silent on the matter of investigations.</i>
39.	<i>Traditional Chinese Medicine Act, 2006</i>	<i>“An investigator may, on the production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the place of practice of the member and may examine anything found there that is relevant to the investigation.”</i>
40.	<i>Veterinarians Act, 1990</i>	<i>“For purposes relevant to the subject-matter of an investigation under this section, a person appointed to make an investigation may inquire into and examine the practice of the member or former member in respect of whom the investigation is being made and may, upon production of his or her appointment, enter at any reasonable time the business premises of the member or former member, make reasonable inquiries of any person and examine documents and things relevant to the subject-matter of the investigation.”</i>

Table 3: Specific provisions of various acts						
Act (acts are listed in alphabetical order)		Upon production of his or her appointment	At any reasonable time	on reasonable notice	Reference to dwelling	Entry and searches by warrant without notice
1.	<i>Architects Act, 1990</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
2.	<i>Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
3.	<i>Certified General Accountants Act, 2010</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4.	<i>Certified Management Accountants Act, 2010</i>	✓	✓		✓	
5.	<i>Chartered Accountants Act, 2010</i>	✓	✓		✓	
6.	<i>Chiropractic Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
7.	<i>Chiropractic Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
8.	<i>Dental Hygiene Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
9.	<i>Dental Technology Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
10.	<i>Dentistry Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
11.	<i>Denturism Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
12.	<i>Dietetics Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
13.	<i>Early Childhood Educators Act, 2007</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
14.	<i>Homeopathy Act, 2007</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
15.	<i>Kinesiology Act, 2007</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
16.	<i>Law Society Act, 1990</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
17.	<i>Massage Therapy Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
18.	<i>Medical Laboratory Technology Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
19.	<i>Medical Radiation Technology Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
20.	<i>Medicine Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
21.	<i>Midwifery Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
22.	<i>Naturopathy Act, 2007</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
23.	<i>Nursing Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
24.	<i>Occupational Therapy Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
25.	<i>Ontario College of Teachers Act, 1996</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
26.	<i>Opticianry Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
27.	<i>Optometry Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
28.	<i>Pharmacy Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
29.	<i>Physiotherapy Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
30.	<i>Professional Engineers Act, 1990</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
31.	<i>Professional Foresters Act, 2000</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
32.	<i>Professional Geoscientists Act, 2000</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33.	<i>Psychology Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
34.	<i>Psychotherapy Act, 2007</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
35.	<i>Respiratory Therapy Act, 1991</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
36.	<i>Social Work and Social Service Work Act, 1998</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
37.	<i>Surveyors Act, 1990</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
38.	<i>The Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians, and Technologists Act, 1998</i>					
39.	<i>Traditional Chinese Medicine Act, 2006</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
40.	<i>Veterinarians Act, 1990</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓