



HIV disclosure:

► a legal guide for gay men in Ontario



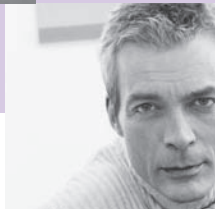
This guide was produced by the HIV & AIDS Legal Clinic (Ontario), known as HALCO, through a partnership with Ontario's Gay Men's Sexual Health Alliance (GMSH).

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Thanks to members of the Poz Prevention Working Group of the GMSH for their contribution.

Additional copies are available from your local AIDS Service Organization in Ontario, your HIV medical clinic, the Canadian AIDS Treatment Information Exchange toll-free 1-800-263-1638, www.catie.ca or on HALCO's website www.halco.org.

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► This guide gives you legal information, not legal advice

This guide is designed to answer some of your questions about HIV disclosure and the law. Most of it is about criminal law. It also has information about disclosure and other areas of law, for example: public health, privacy, employment, travel and immigration.

The difference between **legal information** and **legal advice** is important.

Legal information can help you understand the law and legal options, but it is general.

Legal advice is specifically about your situation and can help you to decide what to do.

If you want **legal advice** you should talk to a lawyer. The HIV & AIDS Legal Clinic (Ontario), known as HALCO, provides free legal advice to people living with HIV in Ontario. See page 32 of this guide for HALCO's contact information.

This guide was written in December 2008. But the law can change at any time. You can contact HALCO to get up-to-date legal information and legal advice.





► Who wrote this guide and why?

Gay men living with HIV developed this guide for:

- Gay men living with HIV, both long-term survivors and those diagnosed more recently;
- Gay men who think they might be HIV positive, but have not had an HIV test or have not tested HIV positive; and
- Gay men who want to know more about HIV and the law.

You may not like what the law says. You may not agree with it. But it is still the law. This guide will give you information about the law so that you can make more informed decisions about your life and your sex life.

This guide talks about laws that apply in Ontario.



Important words and phrases used in this guide

Here are the meanings of some of the words and phrases in this guide:

AIDS – Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

Disclosure – to tell someone

HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HIV disclosure – to tell someone that you are infected with HIV

HALCO – HIV & AIDS Legal Clinic (Ontario)

Poz – HIV positive (a person who has HIV)

STI – a sexually transmitted infection, also known as a sexually transmitted disease (STD). Gonorrhoea, chlamydia, herpes and syphilis are examples of STIs.

**You may not like what the law says.
You may not agree with it.
But it is still the law.**



► HIV, sex, dating and relationships

Living with HIV comes with responsibility. There is no cure for HIV. HIV can seriously harm a person's health and can lead to death. And HIV can be transmitted during sex.

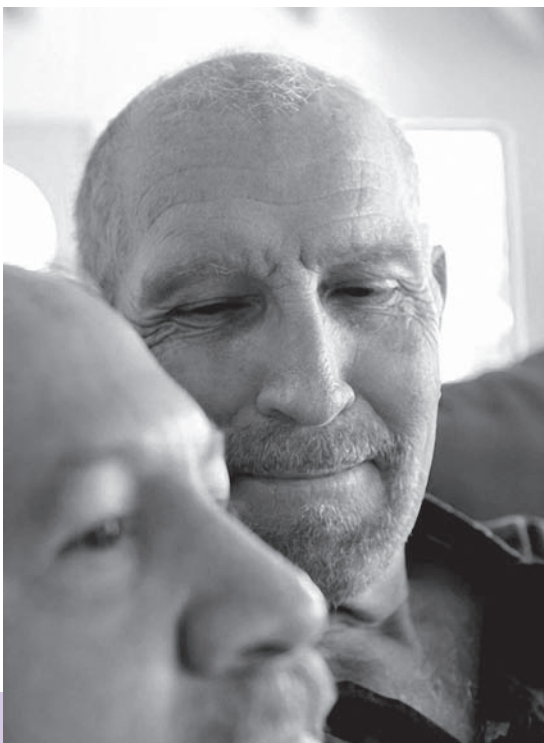
The law about HIV and sex is very strict.

Because you are HIV positive, the law can affect your sex life. But when you know what the law says, you can make better decisions and avoid legal problems. So knowing about the criminal law can help you have a safer, hotter and more satisfying sex life.

Living with HIV can complicate sex, dating and relationships. Telling another guy you have HIV can be really difficult. You may find that disclosing your HIV status gets easier the more you do it. Or you may never find it easy to disclose. Either way, you can probably figure out ways to prepare yourself to deal with the other guy's reaction to your HIV.

If a guy doesn't want to have sex with you or date you because you are HIV positive, it is his loss. But he is entitled to make that choice. Just like you are entitled to say "no" to guys you don't want to have sex with or date.





You may find that disclosing your HIV status gets easier the more you do it. Or you may never find it easy to disclose.

► Laws that protect you from discrimination

Discrimination means treating a person differently from other people based on a personal characteristic, so that the person does not get what he legally deserves. There are laws to protect you from discrimination. The two most important laws are the:

- Ontario Human Rights Code.
- Canadian Human Rights Act.

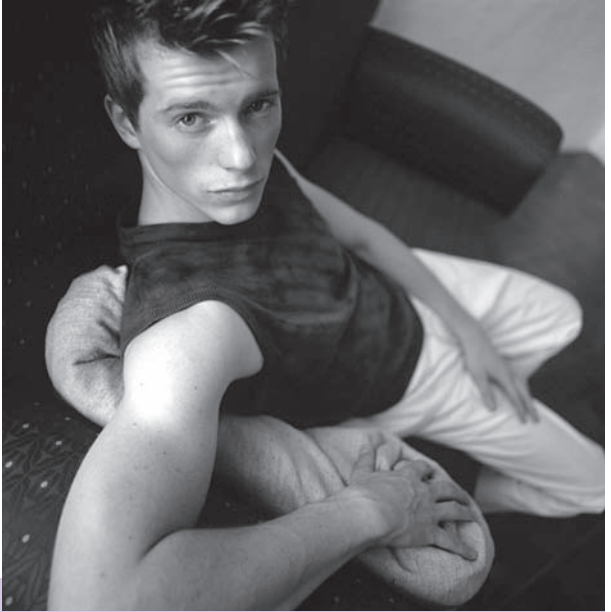
These laws prohibit discrimination against you because you are gay or because you have HIV. These anti-discrimination laws can also protect you from discrimination because of your race, ancestry, place of origin, ethnic origin, colour, citizenship, religion, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, family status, disability, receipt of public assistance, and conviction for which a pardon has been granted.

Many types of people and organizations are prohibited from discriminating against you. Here are some examples of those people and organizations:

- Bosses, employers and unions.
- Governments, government agencies, police, hospitals and schools.
- Stores, restaurants, theatres, telecommunications companies and other businesses.
- Doctors, dentists and other health care providers.
- Landlords.
- Clubs and organizations.
- Banks and credit unions.

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is another law that can help you if a law, the government or an organization that is part of government discriminates against you.

If you think someone has discriminated against you or violated your rights, you can contact HALCO or Ontario's Human Rights Legal Support Centre. See page 32.



It is illegal for many types of people and organizations to discriminate against you.



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► What the criminal law says about sex and HIV

This section is about the criminal law, sex and HIV. It explains when you have a legal duty to disclose your HIV infection to the guys you have sex with. Even if the law says you have a legal duty to disclose, you still have to decide whether to tell the guy about your HIV. So this section also explains the possible legal consequences you may face if you have a legal duty but do not disclose.

If there is a significant risk that you will pass on HIV to your sex partner during sex, you have a legal duty to tell your sex partner that you have HIV before you have sex.

Here is what can happen to an HIV positive person who exposes someone else to a **significant risk of HIV infection** during sex but did not disclose his HIV infection before sex:

- The police can investigate, and charge the HIV positive person with a serious crime, usually aggravated sexual assault. If the police want to question him or they arrest him, he does not have to answer their questions. But, he should tell the police his basic information such as his name and date of birth. He has the right to speak to a lawyer privately, and free duty counsel lawyers are available 24 hours a day through Legal Aid Ontario. The police may continue to question him but he does not have to answer. Anything he says to the police at any time may be used against him.
- The police can arrest the HIV positive person and put him in jail. He can apply for bail – to be released from jail until his case has been decided. If the court refuses to release him, he will have to stay in jail while his case is ongoing.

If there is a significant risk that you will pass on HIV to your sex partner during sex, you have a legal duty to tell your sex partner that you have HIV before you have sex.

- His picture, other personal information and the crime he is accused of committing may appear in a police press release, in the media and on the internet. Usually, criminal court trials are open to the public and the media.
- He can hire a lawyer to defend him in court. Depending on his income, Legal Aid Ontario may help to pay for the lawyer. See page 32.
- If he pleads guilty, or the court decides he is guilty, he will almost certainly be sentenced to time in prison. He will have a criminal record. His name may be put on a list of sex offenders. A DNA sample may be taken from him and placed in a data bank of convicted criminals.
- If the charges are dropped or he is found "not guilty," he will be set free.

A person with a criminal record may not be able to travel to some countries. And he may not be able to get some types of jobs. If he is not a Canadian citizen, immigration authorities can try to deport him.

Between 1998 and 2008 there were approximately 75 cases in Canada where a person was charged for not disclosing their HIV infection to their partner before sex. Of these, about 10 cases involved men who were charged for not disclosing their HIV infection to other men before sex. Some people were found not guilty, but some were found guilty.

Please note that the focus of this guide is criminal law, sex and HIV. This guide does not cover all the legal issues about HIV and disclosure. For example, there is likely a legal duty to disclose when sharing needles to inject drugs. You can contact HALCO for information about other legal issues, including other HIV disclosure issues.

► Figuring out if you have a legal duty to disclose your HIV infection before sex

The criminal law about sex and HIV is really about the risk of passing on HIV. If there is a **significant risk** that you will pass on HIV during sex, you have a legal duty to tell your sex partner that you have HIV before you have sex.

Usually when we talk about the risk of passing on HIV, we talk about “high risk,” “low risk,” “negligible risk” and “no risk.” These are not the words the law uses. The law talks about “significant risk”. But the law has not defined exactly what significant risk means. So sometimes it can be really hard to figure out if you have a legal duty to disclose.

Fucking without a condom

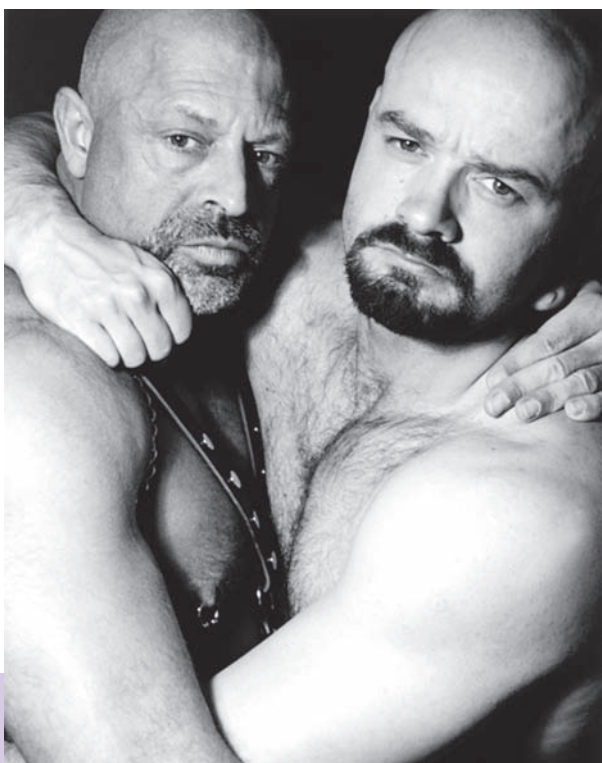
One thing we do know for sure is that sex with a “high risk” of passing on HIV is a “significant risk” in the eyes of the law – so you have a legal duty to disclose.

If you fuck or get fucked without a condom there is a high risk you will pass on HIV. So when you fuck or get fucked without a condom you have a legal duty to disclose your HIV infection to the other guy before sex.

Fucking with a condom, oral sex and other types of sex

When you fuck or get fucked with a latex or polyurethane condom and water-based lube, have oral sex or have another type of sex, **you may have a legal duty to disclose your HIV infection to the other guy before sex.** We cannot say for certain whether you have a legal duty to disclose because:

- Canadian courts are still figuring out what “significant risk” means in criminal cases about HIV and sex.
- Your risk of passing on HIV during sex is hard to figure out because it can depend on a lot of things.



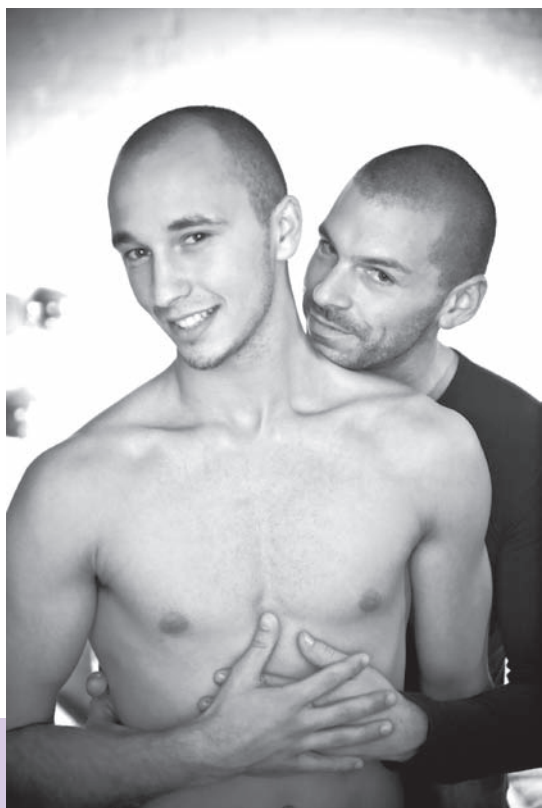
Figuring out the risk of passing on HIV during sex

Here are some things to consider when you try to figure out the risk of passing on HIV during sex:

- **Blood, cum, pre-cum and ass fluid:** An HIV positive man's blood, cum, pre-cum and ass fluid can contain enough virus to infect another person with HIV. HIV can be passed on when blood, cum, pre-cum or ass fluid that contains HIV get into a guy's bloodstream. HIV can also be passed on when the cells lining the inside of a guy's ass, piss hole, mouth, nose or eyelids absorb blood, cum, pre-cum or ass fluids that contain HIV.
- **Condoms:** You can decrease the risk of passing on HIV by properly using condoms and water-based lube.
- **Sexually transmitted infections (STIs):** If you have an STI it is easier for you to pass on HIV. If your sex partner has an STI it is easier for him to get HIV.
- **HIV viral load:** A viral load test measures the amount of HIV in your blood. The higher your viral load the more likely you are to pass on HIV during unprotected sex. **But even if your viral load was "undetectable" in a blood test, you can still pass on HIV because:**
 - You still have HIV in your body.
 - Your cum, pre-cum and ass fluid may contain high levels of HIV.
 - Your viral load might have increased since you had the test.

Remember, when there is a significant risk that you will pass on HIV you have a legal duty to tell your sex partner that you have HIV before you have sex.

For more information about the risk of passing on HIV during sex, see the Canadian AIDS Society's *HIV Transmission: Guidelines for Assessing Risk*. See page 33.



► Other important information about criminal law, sex and HIV

Here is some other important information about the criminal law, sex and HIV:

- The crime is about **exposing** someone to a significant risk of HIV infection when you didn't tell him before sex that you have HIV. So you can be charged and convicted for not disclosing even if the other guy does not get infected.
- If there is a significant risk of passing on HIV, but you lie about your HIV infection ("I'm HIV negative.") or you don't tell your partner about your HIV infection ("He didn't ask. I didn't tell.") you can still be charged and convicted.
- You can be charged and convicted even if you didn't know or think that you had a legal duty to disclose.
- If there is a significant risk of passing on HIV, you have a legal duty to disclose your HIV infection:
 - No matter where you meet the guy or have sex. It may be an internet hook-up, in a bathhouse, bedroom, park, locker room, washroom or backroom, or at a sex party.
 - No matter how long you have known the guy or what he means to you. He may be a long-term lover, spouse, fuck buddy, trick, anonymous fuck, date, potential life partner, guy you pay to have sex, internet hook-up, friend or part of a threesome/group.
 - Whether you have sex for fun, to make money or in exchange for drugs or other things.
- You may not want to disclose that you have HIV because the guy might tell other people, or post your HIV status on the internet. Although this may make it more difficult for you to disclose, it doesn't change your legal duty under the criminal law. See page 29 for more information about your privacy.

- Even if the other guy is also HIV positive, you may still have a legal duty to disclose your HIV infection. See page 18.
- Even if a guy has not tested positive for HIV, he can still be charged and convicted for not disclosing that he may be HIV positive. See page 20.
- The criminal law is the same everywhere in Canada.

Many people do not think that the criminal law is an effective way to prevent HIV transmission. Some people and organizations, including people living with HIV, community activists, lawyers and AIDS Service Organizations, are working to change the criminal law.



► If you have sex with someone who is also HIV positive

Do you have a legal duty to disclose your HIV before sex with another guy who you know has HIV?

There is a risk that you might be charged and convicted for not telling him that you have HIV. This type of legal case is based on the theory that someone living with HIV:

- Can be **re-infected** with a different type (also known as a "strain") of HIV; and
- That re-infection with a different strain of HIV can cause serious bodily harm.

Re-infection is hard to study. Only a few dozen medical cases of re-infection have been identified with certainty. Nobody knows how often re-infection happens.

To date, there have been no Canadian court cases where an HIV positive person was criminally charged for exposing another HIV positive person to a **significant risk of HIV re-infection**.





Only a few dozen medical cases of re-infection have been identified with certainty.

► For guys who have HIV but have not tested HIV positive

What about guys who have HIV but have not tested HIV positive?

Do these guys have a duty to disclose?

If a guy is aware of a risk that he has HIV, he has a legal duty to disclose that he may be infected with HIV before he has sex that poses a "significant risk" of passing on HIV. However, to date, Canadian courts have not decided what circumstances would lead to an "awareness of a risk" in HIV-related cases.

As far as we know, to date, all the legal cases in Canada have been about people who tested HIV positive before they were criminally charged by police.



► Reducing your risk of criminal charges and convictions

Here are some things you can do if you want to **reduce** the risk of passing on HIV to other guys and **reduce** your risk of getting in trouble with the law:

- Tell your sex partners you are HIV positive before sex. And try to get proof that you told them. See page 24.
- Use condoms and water-based lube when you fuck or get fucked – to protect your sex partners from being exposed to HIV. See page 12.
- Instead of fucking, have other types of sex and safer sex that have lower risks of passing on HIV. See page 12.
- See your doctor regularly and work with your doctor to get your HIV viral load as low as possible. See page 14.
- Have sex with guys you know are also HIV positive. See page 18.



► Don't assume he knows you are HIV positive

Don't assume that the guy you want to have sex with knows that you are HIV positive. Here are some reasons why you might think that he knows, and *the reasons why you might be wrong*:

- You wrote "HIV" in your internet profile. *He didn't read it.*
- You wrote "poz" in your profile. *He does not know what "poz" means.*
- You wrote "safer sex needs discussion" in your profile. *This could mean lots of things to him.*
- His friends know you have HIV. *They did not tell him.*
- You left your HIV meds on the counter in your bathroom. *He doesn't know what your meds are for.*
- He has seen your red ribbon tattoo. *You don't have to be HIV positive to get a tattoo like that.*
- He knows you work or volunteer at local AIDS organizations. *HIV negative people work and volunteer at AIDS organizations too.*
- He knows that you get a disability pension. *You could have another disability.*
- You have body changes from HIV and HIV meds, like sunken cheeks, a hard belly, or a hump on your back. *He has no idea what causes these types of body changes.*



► If you are going to disclose, make it count

If you are going to disclose your HIV infection to your sex partner, here are two things you can do to make it count:

- Avoid code words or hints. Do not assume he knows what words like “poz” and “positive” mean. It is best to tell him “I am HIV positive” or “I am infected with HIV.”
- Make sure that he understands what “HIV infection” or “HIV positive” means. Some guys still don’t know that:
(1) HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. (2) HIV infection is a serious health condition and there is no cure.
(3) HIV can be transmitted during some sexual activities.

Under the criminal law, you also have to have an honest and reasonable belief that the guy agreed to have sex with you. So you must take reasonable steps to find out if he is too drunk or too high on drugs to agree to sex. If he is too drunk or high to agree to sex, then you could be charged with sexual assault. That is the law for everyone, not just for people living with HIV.



► How to protect yourself against guys who might lie

Even if you told a guy before sex that you are HIV positive, after you have sex he might lie and say you never told him. He could get you into trouble with the law.

Here are some things you can do to protect yourself. These strategies might help you prove you disclosed your HIV infection to the guy before you had sex. It is up to you to decide what strategies might work best for you.

- **Have witnesses:** Tell the guy that you are HIV positive in front of a friend (or someone you trust). Your friend becomes a witness who can say that you disclosed your HIV infection. Or tell the guy in front of a group of friends who already know you are positive. This way you will have more witnesses.
- **Double-check:** Have a friend ask the guy if he knows that you are HIV positive. If the guy answers that he knows, then your friend can be a witness.
- **Save on-line conversations and emails:** If you disclose to a guy over internet chat or by email, be clear about your HIV status. He should acknowledge that you are HIV positive. Save an electronic copy of what you wrote and his response. Print it out too.
- **Create support and counselling records:** If you are thinking about getting into a relationship with a guy, you and the guy can go to see a counsellor or support worker together. Ask the counsellor to make notes of the session. During the session tell the guy that you are HIV positive.
- **Sign a document:** Get the guy to sign a paper before sex that says that he knows you are HIV positive and that he knows what it means. Put the date on it, and have him print and sign his name. This is a good way for you to protect yourself. But it is also the most unrealistic strategy.

Trust your instincts. If a guy seems like he can't be trusted, ask yourself if sex with him is worth the risk.



These strategies might help you prove you disclosed your HIV infection to the guy before you had sex.



► What does public health law have to do with you?

In Ontario, Public Health is organized into 36 separate regions, each with their own Public Health Unit. A Public Health Unit in one region may use its powers differently than a Public Health Unit in another region. Public Health Units are legally responsible for protecting public health by trying to prevent the transmission of various infections, including HIV. In this sense, public health law is different from criminal law.

The criminal law is about HIV disclosure. Public health law is about HIV disclosure and safer sex, even between HIV positive guys. To prevent transmission of HIV, Public Health wants you to disclose that you have HIV to every sex partner before you fuck or get fucked, suck his cock or he sucks your cock and *also* wants you to use a condom every time you fuck or get fucked, suck his cock or he sucks your cock.

Here are some ways that Public Health can become involved in your life and your sex life:

- **Certain health care providers have a legal duty to inform Public Health** when you test positive for HIV or other STIs. For example, the doctor or nurse who gave you an HIV test had a legal duty to inform Public Health when you tested HIV positive (unless you had an anonymous test). If you had an anonymous test, your personal information was not collected and Public Health does not know who you are. However, if your anonymous HIV test is positive, you will be referred to a doctor for treatment. When you access a doctor for HIV care, the doctor will do another HIV test, and this time, your personal information is collected and must be sent to Public Health.
- **Public Health keeps a database** of people who have been infected with HIV or other STIs. The database includes each person's name, date of birth, gender, infection(s) and contact information.

- **If you test positive for HIV or some other STIs, Public Health requires that your sex partners be contacted.** This is known as contact tracing, partner counselling or partner notification. Public Health can ask you for information about your sex partners, including their names. Public Health requires that your known sex partners be contacted so that they can be told that they may have been exposed to a STI and they can be advised to get medical care. Depending on the circumstances, Public Health may let you or your doctor notify your partners. Or, Public Health may do the partner notification directly or may require proof that your partners were notified. Public Health should not disclose your name to your partners, but your partners may figure out that it is about you. (Contact tracing also applies to needle-sharing).
- **Public Health counsels people** about sexual health, safer sex and HIV and STI prevention. If you are HIV positive and you test positive for another STI, Public Health will probably assume that you put another person at risk of getting infected with HIV. Public Health may counsel you, might issue a "Section 22 Order" against you, or both. See the next page for information about Section 22 Orders.

Public Health Units are legally responsible for protecting public health by trying to prevent the transmission of various infections, including HIV.



► Public Health Section 22 Orders

Section 22 of Ontario's Health Protection and Promotion Act gives Public Health the legal power to issue an Order if they believe that:

- There is a risk you will pass on HIV or another STI to someone; and
- The Order is necessary to decrease or eliminate that risk.

The Order will usually tell you that you must:

- Attend counselling sessions given by Public Health.
- Give Public Health the names of people you have had sex with.
- Disclose your HIV infection to every sex partner before you fuck, get fucked or have oral sex.
- Use a condom every time you fuck, get fucked or have oral sex.
- Not share needles, or donate your blood, tissues or organs.

If you get a Section 22 Order and you want to fight it, you only have 15 days to file an appeal. You can contact HALCO for legal advice. See page 32.



► Who can disclose your HIV infection without your permission?

In most circumstances, you have a **legal right to privacy** of your health information, including information about your HIV infection. But there are some circumstances when you can lose control over who knows you have HIV.

Sex partners, friends and people you meet: There is not much you can do to stop an internet chat buddy, a sex partner or a “friend” from telling other people about your HIV status. You may be able to sue them, but the law is not very clear. And once your information gets out, there is really no way to get it back.

Doctors, nurses and other people who provide you with health care: As a general rule, doctors, nurses and other healthcare providers have a legal and an ethical duty to keep all your medical information, including your HIV infection, confidential. So health care providers can only reveal your medical information to another person if you give them permission. (Other health care providers include dentists, dental hygienists, dieticians, pharmacists, chiropractors, massage therapists, naturopaths, traditional Chinese Medicine practitioners and acupuncturists.)

But there are important exceptions to the general rule. Doctors, nurses and other health care providers can (or in some circumstances they must) reveal your medical information, without your permission:

- To Public Health. See page 26.
- To provide you with healthcare in an emergency.
- To contact a relative, friend or potential substitute decision maker if you are injured, incapacitated or ill and you cannot consent to medical care.
- To warn someone if it will eliminate or reduce a significant risk of serious bodily harm.
- If a court or tribunal orders your health care provider to testify.

You can contact HALCO for more information about your privacy. See page 32.

► Do you have to disclose – work, insurance, landlords, travel and immigration?

Work

Anti-discrimination laws protect you when you:

- Apply for a job.
- Interview for a job.
- Are offered a job.
- Are working.
- Ask your employer to change your job to better fit your health situation.

There are almost no jobs where an employer has the legal right to ask you to take an HIV test or make you prove that you do not have HIV.

Insurance

Insurance is complicated. So this is very general information.

There are two basic types of insurance: "group" and "individual".

Group insurance covers a group of people who are insured under the same insurance plan. An example is an employer's group insurance plan for its employees. A basic group plan usually includes life insurance, health insurance and long-term disability insurance. If you work for a large employer you can often join the group plan without giving any health or medical information. But you may be asked to give detailed health information or have an HIV test, especially if you apply for extra insurance coverage under the group plan.

Individual insurance is insurance that you apply for and pay for yourself. If you apply to buy individual life, health, disability, or mortgage insurance, you will probably be asked for detailed health and medical information. You may be asked to take an HIV test.

If an insurance company finds out that you did not give accurate information, the insurance policy will not be legally valid.

Your landlord

You **do not** have to tell your landlord about your HIV infection.

Travelling outside Canada

People living with HIV can visit many countries. However some countries do not allow HIV positive people to visit, even for vacations, conferences or business. Before you make travel plans, check the rules for the country at www.hivtravel.org. Make sure the information is up-to-date. You can also check with the consulate of the country you plan to visit, but don't give your name. If you call a consulate, either block your phone number or call from a public phone.

Be aware that gay sex is illegal in some countries.

Travelling and immigrating to Canada

Canada has different rules depending on your reason for coming to Canada.

For general information about immigration, contact Citizenship and Immigration Canada at 1-888-242 2100 / TTY 1-888-576 8502 or www.cic.gc.ca.



You can contact HALCO for more information about the law and your rights.

► Who to contact for more information and legal advice

- **HIV & AIDS Legal Clinic (Ontario), also known as HALCO**
Telephone 416-340-7790, toll-free 1-888-705-8889
TTY 416-922-2352, TTY toll-free 1-866-513-9883
www.halco.org
- **Law Society of Upper Canada Lawyer Referral Service**
Telephone 1-900-565-4577
You will be charged \$6 on your phone bill when you call. You will get the name of a lawyer who will provide a free consultation of up to 30 minutes.
- **Legal Aid Ontario**
Telephone 416- 979-1446, toll-free 1-800-668-8258
TTY 416-598-8867, TTY toll-free 1-866-641-8867
www.legalaid.on.ca
- **Human Rights Legal Support Centre, Ontario**
Telephone 416-314-6266, toll-free 1-866-625-5179
TTY 416-314-6651, TTY toll-free 1-866 612-8627
www.hrlsc.on.ca
- **Canadian Human Rights Commission**
Telephone 613-995-1151, toll-free 1-888-214-1090
TTY 1-888-643-3304
www.chrc-ccdp.ca
- **Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network**
www.aidslaw.ca

For more information about prevention, treatment, care and support for people living with and vulnerable to HIV/AIDS

- **Canadian AIDS Treatment Information Exchange, also known as CATIE.**
Toll-free 1-800-263-1638
www.catie.ca

For more information about HIV transmission

- *HIV Transmission: Guidelines for Assessing Risk*, 5th edition, Canadian AIDS Society, 2004.
www.cdnaids.ca

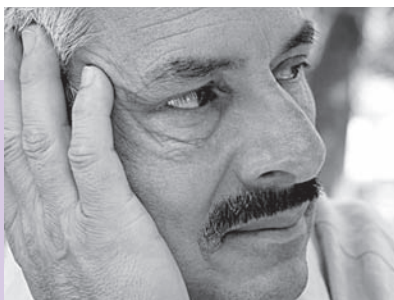
For more information about Sexual Health

- **AIDS and Sexual Health Infoline of the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care and City of Toronto Public Health.** Service available in 18 languages.
Telephone: 416-392-2437
Toll-free 1-800-668-2437
www.toronto.ca/health/ai_index.htm

For more information about HIV resources in your community

- **ASO 411**
www.aso411.ca

This guide was written in December 2008.



Notes





For legal information and advice you can contact the HIV & AIDS Legal Clinic (Ontario), known as HALCO:

Telephone: 416-340-7790, toll-free 1-888-705-8889

TTY: 416-922-2352, toll-free TTY 1-866-513-9883

Website: www.halco.org

For HIV/AIDS information and support you can contact your local AIDS Service Organization.

GMSH Gay Men's
Sexual Health
Alliance



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