

BUYING A PERMIT

- Gives you legally required access to OFSC Prescribed Trails
- Pays to keep your trails open, connected and groomed
- Supports clubs & volunteers who work on your behalf

NOTIFICATION OF TRESPASS

Issued by a landowner or agent of a landowner

DATE _____ TIME _____ AM PM

RIDER'S NAME _____

RIDER'S ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

POSTAL CODE _____

SNOWMOBILE TYPE SKI-DOO POLARIS YAMAHA ARCTIC CAT

OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

REGISTRATION NUMBER _____

Take Notice: As of the time and date indicated on this notice, and until such time as you have affixed a valid Ontario Snowmobile Trail Permit to your snowmobile, you are prohibited from further entering onto, or in any way trespassing upon the property located at:

LOT _____

CONC _____

Failure to comply with this notice may mean being apprehended and prosecuted under the Trespass to Property Act.

All valid snowmobile permit holders are only permitted with access to available OFSC Prescribed Trails (MSVA Reg. 185/01).

SIGNATURE OF LANDOWNER OR AGENT OF LANDOWNER _____

DATE _____

Trespass to Property Act, R.S.O., 1990, Chapter T-21

Section 1

Occupier Definition

1. (1) In this Act,

"occupier" includes,

(a) a person who is in physical possession of premises, or

(b) a person who has responsibility for and control over the condition of premises or the activities there carried on, or control over persons allowed to enter the premises, even if there is more than one occupier of the same premises; ("occupant")

"premises" means lands and structures, or either of them, and includes,

Section 2

Trespass an offence

2. (1) Every person who is not acting under a right or authority conferred by law and who,

(a) without the express permission of the occupier, the proof of which rests on the defendant,

(i) enters on premises when entry is prohibited under this Act, or

(ii) engages in an activity on premises when the activity is prohibited under this Act; or

(b) does not leave the premises immediately after he or she is directed to do so by the occupier of the premises or a person authorized by the occupier,

is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 2 (1); 2016, c. 8, Sched. 6, s. 1.

Section 5

Method of giving notice

5. (1) A notice under this Act may be given,

(a) orally or in writing;

(b) by means of signs posted so that a sign is clearly visible in daylight under normal conditions from the approach to each ordinary point of access to the premises to which it applies; or

Section 9

Arrest without warrant on premises

9. (1) A police officer, or the occupier of premises, or a person authorized by the occupier may arrest without warrant any person he or she believes on reasonable and probable grounds to be on the premises in contravention of section 2. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 9 (1).

Delivery to police officer

9. (2) Where the person who makes an arrest under subsection (1) is not a police officer, he or she shall promptly call for the assistance of a police officer and give the person arrested into the custody of the police officer. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 9 (2).

Section 11

Motor vehicles and motorized snow vehicles

11. Where an offence under this Act is committed by means of a motor vehicle, as defined in the Highway Traffic Act, or by means of a motorized snow vehicle, as defined in the Motorized Snow Vehicles Act, the driver of the motor vehicle or motorized snow vehicle is liable to the fine provided under this Act and, where the driver is not the owner, the owner of the motor vehicle or motorized snow vehicle is liable to the fine provided under this Act unless the driver is convicted of the offence or, at the time the offence was committed, the motor vehicle or motorized snow vehicle was in the possession of a person other than the owner without the owner's consent. 2000, c. 30, s. 11.

Section 12

Damage award

12. (1) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 2, and a person has suffered damage caused by the person convicted during the commission of the offence, the court shall, on the request of the prosecutor and with the consent of the person who suffered the damage, determine the damages and shall make a judgment for damages against the person convicted in favour of the person who suffered the damage. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 12 (1); 2016, c. 8, Sched. 6, s. 2.