



IC10-09-26

In Camera REPORT

Peel Police Service Board

For Information

File Class: 1-01-02-01

Cross-Reference File Class: _____

Date: **August 21, 2026**

Subject: **CLOSED SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT FILES 26-OCI-039, 26-OCI-122, 26-OFD-094**

From: **Nishan Duraiappah, Chief of Police**

Recommendation

It is recommended that this document be received as information concerning Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.) files: 26-OCI-039, 26-OCI-122 and 26-OFD-094.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- Details describing the involvement of the officials and the S.I.U. Complainants
- Findings of the S.I.U.
- Conclusions concerning the services provided by the police service and the officer's compliance with policies and procedures
- Subject Official is abbreviated S.O.
- Affected Person is abbreviated A.P.
- Witness Officer is abbreviated W.O.
- Civilian Witness is abbreviated C.W.

Discussion

26-OCI-039 (Mr. J.B.)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On Wednesday, January 21, 2026, at approximately 12:24 a.m., W.O. #1 was patrolling the area of Sandalwood Parkway and Brisdale Avenue in Brampton. He was alerted by the onboard Automatic License Plate Reader (A.L.P.R.) which identified the registered owner of a vehicle, being operated by the A.P., as a suspended driver.

The A.P. recognized police presence and started driving through the area at a high rate of speed in a dangerous manner attempting to evade police. The A.P. struck two (2) parked vehicles in a driveway and fled on foot. Multiple officers attended the area in attempt to locate the A.P. He was eventually located in the driveway of his residence and was arrested at 1:37 a.m.

When officers attempted to effect the arrest of the A.P., he resisted and became assaultive, biting one (1) officer on the finger. Force was used by officers to gain control of the A.P. He was subsequently charged with Dangerous Operation, Flight from Police, Failure to Stop After Accident, Assault Peace Officer and Drive While Under Suspension. He was later released from the scene on an undertaking.

Shortly after his release at 3:56 a.m., the A.P. contacted Emergency Medical Services (E.M.S.) on his own accord to report that he was injured due to his interaction with the police. E.M.S. attended the residence, as did members of Peel Regional Police (P.R.P.). The A.P. was transported to Brampton Civic Hospital (B.C.H.) where it was determined by Dr. Elserafi that he had a broken rib. He was subsequently released from the hospital. The physical interaction and arrest of the A.P. was captured on residential closed-circuit television (C.C.T.V.).

The S.I.U. was notified and Ms. Cathy Nenadovic was assigned as the lead investigator. Detective Sergeant Bouwkamp and Detective LaChappelle of the Investigative Support Bureau (I.S.B.) were assigned to liaise with the S.I.U. and conduct an administrative review.

INVOLVED PERSONS

A.P.: Mr. J.B.

S.O.: Constable A.D.

W.O.: Constable D.B. (W.O. #1)
Acting Sergeant L.K.
Constable A.B.
Constable K.D.
Constable C.D.
Constable M.H.
Constable A.W.

FINDINGS OF THE S.I.U.

On May 15, 2026, S.I.U. Director, Mr. Joseph Martino, issued a concluding letter to Chief Duraiappah. In his letter Mr. Martino states:

"The file has been closed, and no further action is contemplated. In my view, there were no reasonable grounds in the evidence to proceed with criminal charges against the subject official."

Furthermore, in the Director's report to the Attorney General (A.G.), he states:

"The Complainant was seriously injured in the course of his arrest by PRP officers on January 21, 2026. The SIU was notified of the incident and initiated an investigation, naming the SO the subject official. The investigation is now concluded. On my assessment of the evidence, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the SO committed a criminal offence in connection with the Complainant's arrest and injury."

Pursuant to section 25(1) of the Criminal Code, police officers are immune from criminal liability for force used in the course of their duties provided such force was reasonably necessary in the execution of an act that they were required or authorized to do by law.

With information at their disposal that the Complainant had failed to stop for WO #1, the SO and WO #2 were within their rights in moving to arrest him under section 320.17 of the Criminal Code.

The evidence establishes that the SO used only reasonable force to effect the Complainant's arrest. The initial takedown made sense. Having failed to pull over for WO #1 and then fled from arrest after crashing his car, the SO could well anticipate that the Complainant would resist arrest. Forcing him to the ground would position the officer to better deal with any resistance. In fact, the Complainant did resist arrest by failing to release his arms to be handcuffed and biting WO #2. In the circumstances, the knee strikes, each delivered during a period of active struggle by the Complainant, were a proportionate and justified use of force.

In the result, while I accept that the Complainant's fracture was the likely result of one or both of the SO's knee strikes, there are no reasonable grounds to conclude that the injury is attributable to unlawful conduct by the officer. As such, there is no basis for proceeding with criminal charges in this case. The file is closed."

I.S.B. ANALYSIS OF THE INVOLVED OFFICER'S RESPONSE

Upon review of the relevant disclosure provided by the S.I.U., it is the opinion and position of the I.S.B. that just after midnight on Wednesday, January 21, 2026, the A.P. was driving on Sandalwood Parkway in Brampton. W.O. #1 was on patrol when his A.L.P.R. registered a hit on the A.P.'s vehicle, indicating that the registered owner was a suspended driver.

The officer started to follow the vehicle in an attempt to conduct a traffic stop. The A.P. did not stop for the officer and continued travelling down side streets, ultimately losing control of his vehicle and striking parked cars. The A.P. exited the vehicle and fled the scene on foot. W.O. #1 gave chase on foot and broadcasted that the A.P. was subject to arrest for failing to remain at the scene of an accident.

The A.P. made his way home to the area of Sandalwood Parkway East and Richvale Drive, which was several kilometres away from the collision scene. The S.O. was positioned in the area in the event that the A.P. returned home. Upon seeing the A.P., he approached and attempted to effect the arrest. The S.O. grabbed the A.P. and took him to the ground as he attempted to enter the house and elude police. The officer kept the A.P. pinned to the ground with his body in his attempt to effect an arrest before he was assisted by other officers.

The A.P. resisted the officers' efforts to gain control when being arrested and bit a W.O.'s finger. During the struggle, the S.O. kned the A.P. in the left rib area and pulled him onto his left side. The officers continued to wrestle for control of the A.P.'s arms and the S.O. delivered an additional knee strike to the A.P.'s torso in an attempt to gain compliance. When additional officers arrived to assist with the arrest of the A.P., he was handcuffed to the back and taken into custody. The A.P. was charged with multiple criminal and *Highway Traffic Act (H.T.A.)* offences and was released from the scene.

A short time later, the A.P. contacted E.M.S. and complained of injury. E.M.S. transported him to B.C.H. where he was diagnosed with a fractured rib. It is possible that the injury may have occurred as a result of the motor vehicle collision, however, it is likely attributed to the techniques applied by the S.O. when trying gain control and arrest the A.P., as indicated by Director Martino.

Based on the circumstances, the engagement with the A.P. was clearly a dynamic and fluid situation. The A.P. actively resisted and became assaultive with officers. Officers utilized empty hand techniques and knee strikes to gain control of the A.P. A Conducted Energy Weapon (C.E.W.) was deployed in order to gain compliance, however, neuromuscular incapacitation was not achieved. The A.P. did not comply with commands and resisted attempts to control his hands and arms. Although the A.P. suffered a broken rib as a result, the involved officers

acted within their legal authority to conduct the arrest of the A.P. and used the appropriate level of force in which to do so, according to Incident Response Training (I.R.T.) practices.

CONCLUSION

As a result of the S.I.U. investigation, the Director, Mr. Joseph Martino, determined on reasonable grounds that no offence was committed by any particular officer whose presence at the scene was confirmed by the S.I.U.

It is the position of the I.S.B. that the involved officers conducted themselves in accordance with I.R.T. practices when effecting the arrest of the A.P. and used an appropriate level of force. The A.P. clearly resisted and went so far as to bite an officer in the course of his arrest.

Furthermore, an in-depth analysis of all applicable Federal Legislation, Provincial Legislation, P.R.P. policies and procedures were conducted by members of the I.S.B. pursuant to Section 81, *Community Safety and Policing Act (C.S.P.A.)*. There were no identified issues as a result of this review.

26-OCI-122 (Mr. M.S.)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On Tuesday, March 17, 2026, at 11:14 a.m., uniformed officers assigned to 21 Division investigated the A.P. while occupying a stolen, 2008 green Jeep Wrangler, in front of the Hasty Market situated at 1785 Queen Street East in Brampton.

While effecting the arrest, the A.P. became resistant and struggled with the S.O., who was attempting to remove him from the vehicle. The A.P. was taken to the ground where it became evident that he had sustained a facial injury.

The involved officers located a secondary accused, Mr. K.G., who had entered the Hasty Market. The scene was held, and the involved officers were sequestered at 21 Division. The A.P. was transported to B.C.H. where Dr. Ong diagnosed a fractured nose. The incident was captured on Body Worn Camera (B.W.C.).

A/Inspector Roberts notified S.I.U. Manager, Ms. Maggie Mastrokostas, who invoked their mandate. Mr. Bill Harris was assigned as the lead investigator. The S.I.U. requested assistance from P.R.P. Forensic Identification Services who attended and processed the scene.

Detective LaChappelle and Detective Sergeant Bouwkamp of I.S.B. were assigned to liaise with the S.I.U.

INVOLVED PERSONS

A.P.:	Mr. M.S.
C.W.:	Mr. K.G.
S.O.:	Constable A.T.
W.O.:	Constable O.D.

FINDINGS OF THE S.I.U.

On July 8, 2026, S.I.U. Director, Mr. Joseph Martino, issued a concluding letter to Chief Duraipah. In his letter Mr. Martino states:

“The file has been closed and no further action is contemplated. In my view, there were no reasonable grounds in the evidence to proceed with criminal charges against the subject official.”

Furthermore, in the Director’s report to the A.G., he states:

“The evidence collected by the SIU, including interviews with the Complainant and police and non-police witnesses, and video footage that captured the incident in part, gives rise to the following scenario. As was his legal right, the SO did not agree an interview with the SIU. He did authorize the release of his notes.

In the morning of March 17, 2026, the WO was a Community Intervention Response Team (CIRT) officer on patrol in his marked cruiser when his Automatic Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR) device detected a stolen vehicle - a Jeep Wrangler - parked outside the Hasty Market, 1785 Queen Street East, Brampton. The officer radioed for the assistance of another officer.

The SO responded to the request and arrived in the area. Notwithstanding the tinted windows on the Jeep, it was determined that there was a male in the driver’s seat of the vehicle. The WO positioned his cruiser directly behind the Jeep to prevent its escape as the SO went to the driver’s door and opened it. His intention was to arrest the driver.

The Complainant was sitting in the Jeep and gripped the steering wheel with his right hand as the SO, joined shortly by the WO, attempted to forcibly extricate him. The SO delivered several punches to the Complainant’s head and upper body area. The Complainant was forced out of the vehicle, taken to the ground and punched again in the abdomen by the SO before he was handcuffed behind the back.

Following his arrest, the Complainant was transported to hospital and diagnosed with a broken nose.”

S.I.U. ANALYSIS AND DIRECTOR’S DECISION

“The Complainant was seriously injured in the course of his arrest by PRP officers on March 17, 2026. The SIU was notified of the incident and initiated an investigation, naming the SO the subject official. The investigation is now concluded. On my assessment of the evidence, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the SO committed a criminal offence in connection with the Complainant’s arrest and injury. Pursuant to section 25(1) of the Criminal Code, police officers are immune from criminal liability for force used in the course of their duties provided such force was reasonably necessary in the execution of an act that they were required or authorized to do by law. With information at their disposal that the Complainant was in the driver’s seat of a stolen vehicle, the SO and the WO were within their rights in moving to take him into custody for possession of stolen property under section 354 of the Criminal Code.

With respect to the force used in the Complainant’s arrest, I am unable to reasonably conclude it was excessive and, therefore, unlawful. There is a version of events proffered in the evidence in which the Complainant was immediately attacked by the SO, and that he was repeatedly punched by the officer even though he offered no resistance. That evidence, however, is contested by a third-party non-police witness, who says that the Complainant resisted the SO as the officer tried to remove him from the vehicle. It is also at odds with the video

evidence, which suggests that the Complainant gripped the steering wheel with his right hand as the SO was attempting to pull him from the driver's seat. The SO, in his notes of the incident, acknowledges that he punched the Complainant several times to the face. He says he did so because the Complainant struggled against his efforts to remove him and, concerned from his experience that the Complainant might put the vehicle in gear to get away, he felt there was a need to quickly overcome the Complainant's resistance. According to the SO, in evidence that finds support in the video footage of the incident, the Complainant was resisting on the ground when the officer punched him in the torso. On this record, the quantum of force used by the SO would appear commensurate with the exigencies of the situation given the Complainant's resistance and the need to quickly take him into custody. As there is no reason to prefer the incriminating version of events as closer to the truth than the opposing body of evidence, and some reason to doubt it, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the Complainant's injury is attributable to unlawful conduct on the part of the SO. For the foregoing reasons, there is no basis for proceeding with criminal charges in this case.

There was evidence of possible misconduct on the part of the SO in contravention of sections 10, 19 and 27 of the Police Code of Conduct. The SO had ample opportunity to activate his BWC prior to approaching the driver's door of the Jeep but failed to do so, only turning it on after the Complainant had been removed from the vehicle. His failure to do so meant the SIU investigation was without benefit of the best evidence of what transpired in the Jeep. I will be referring this matter to the PRP for their review. Further to the SIU's legal obligation under section 35.1 of the Special Investigations Unit Act, 2019, I will also be referring the matter to the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency."

I.S.B. ANALYSIS OF THE INVOLVED OFFICER'S RESPONSE

Upon review of the relevant disclosure provided by the S.I.U., it is the opinion and position of the I.S.B. that on Tuesday, March 17, 2026, the involved officers, Constable A.T. and Constable O.D., were conducting proactive policing patrols in accordance with their responsibilities as members of 21 Division Community Incident Response Team (C.I.R.T.). At 11:14 a.m., the involved officers located an occupied stolen auto within the parking lot of the Hasty Market situated at 1785 Queen Street East in Brampton. The officers devised a plan to block the stolen auto with their police cruiser in an effort to ensure the offender did not flee and to prevent a potential suspect apprehension pursuit. This technique is supported and endorsed within P.R.P. police vehicle operations training. The involved officers were initially unsure of whether the stolen auto was occupied. Constable A.T. approached the vehicle on foot and verified it was occupied by the A.P. who was seated in the driver's seat.

Constable A.T. approached the vehicle on the driver's side and engaged the A.P. in an effort to effect an arrest for possession of stolen property. Evidence supports that, as Constable A.T. attempted to arrest the A.P., a struggle ensued. The A.P. secured a hold of the vehicle steering wheel which presented a significant officer and public safety concern. Constable A.T. noted these safety concerns as well as how the investigation quickly became dynamic, in his duty notes, which were voluntarily disclosed to the S.I.U. It is noteworthy, that members of P.R.P. have had significant interactions with individuals involving stolen vehicles where pursuits have occurred and put public safety at jeopardy. It was believed that the A.P. was under the influence of drugs, as paraphernalia was located within the vehicle and it was determined to be essential to quickly bring him into custody to avoid him fleeing with the vehicle.

Constable A.T.'s B.W.C. footage initiated as the A.P. was being removed from the vehicle. Director Martino made reference to the fact that Constable A.T.'s B.W.C. footage was not initiated from the onset, as he approached the vehicle, only turning it on after the A.P. was removed from the vehicle and that this may constitute misconduct contrary to the C.S.P.A.

CONCLUSION

As a result of the S.I.U. investigation, the Director, Mr. Joseph Martino, determined on reasonable grounds that no offence was committed by any particular officer whose presence at the scene was confirmed by the S.I.U.

Furthermore, an in-depth analysis of all applicable Federal Legislation, Provincial Legislation, P.R.P. policies and procedures were conducted by members of the I.S.B. pursuant to Section 81, C.S.P.A. There were no other identified issues as a result of this review.

The circumstances surrounding the B.W.C. concern will be further investigated. P.R.P. Internal Affairs was notified as the S.I.U. referred the matter to the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (L.E.C.A.).

26-OFD-094 (Mr. R.K.)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On Saturday, February 28, 2026, at 12:40 a.m., 11 Division uniform officers responded to an Intimate Partner Violence (I.P.V.) incident at 2499 Paula Court in Mississauga. Information provided by the A.P.'s wife indicated that he was armed with two (2) firearms, possibly with a machine gun, and was threatening to murder his family. The complainant further advised that the A.P. was threatening suicide if police intervened. The A.P. departed the residence on foot carrying a bag prior to police arrival and tactical officers were notified.

At 12:52 a.m., the responding officers located and approached the A.P. in front of 2505 Fifth Line in Mississauga. The A.P. was in possession of a firearm and discharged rounds at the involved officers, striking one (1) of the involved officers' hat.

Three (3) of the involved officers returned fire, discharging their service handguns, and one (1) C8 rifle was deployed. One (1) officer also deployed a C.E.W. at the A.P. The A.P. was subsequently shot and succumbed to his injuries at the scene.

Life saving measures were attempted. The A.P. was pronounced deceased by Dr. Salari at 1:14 a.m. There were no police related physical injuries reported. Police located a bag believed to contain a secondary firearm in the vicinity.

The S.I.U. was notified and Mr. Troy Reddington was assigned as the lead investigator.

S.I.U. forensics were dispatched to process the scene. Regional Coroner Dr. Gupta attended the scene and members of 11 Division Criminal Investigation Bureau (C.I.B.) conducted a parallel criminal investigation.

Detective Sergeant Bouwkamp and Detective LaChappelle of the I.S.B. were assigned to liaise with the S.I.U. and conduct an administrative review.

INVOLVED PERSONS

A.P.: Mr. R.K. (Deceased)

S.O.: Constable K.A.
Constable B.B.
Constable C.B.

W.O.: Acting Sergeant G.C.
Constable E.D.
Constable E.E.
Sergeant M.F.
Constable J.F.
Cadet S.M.
Constable B.M.M.
Constable E.E.
Constable D.S.
Constable V.S.

FINDINGS OF THE S.I.U.

On June 10, 2026, S.I.U. Director, Mr. Joseph Martino, issued a concluding letter to Chief Duraiappah. In his letter Mr. Martino states:

“The file has been closed and no further action is contemplated. In my view, there were no reasonable grounds in the evidence to proceed with criminal charges against the subject official.”

Furthermore, in the Director’s report to the A.G., he states:

“The Complainant passed away on February 28, 2026, the result of a gunshot wound to the head sustained in an exchange of gunfire with PRP officers. The SIU was notified of the incident and initiated an investigation, naming SO #1, SO #2 and SO #3 subject officials. The investigation is now concluded. On my assessment of the evidence, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that any of the subject officials committed a criminal offence in connection with the Complainant’s death.

Section 34 of the Criminal Code provides that conduct that would otherwise constitute an offence is legally justified if it was intended to deter a reasonably apprehended assault, actual or threatened, and was itself reasonable. The reasonableness of the conduct is to be assessed in light of all the relevant circumstances, including with respect to such considerations as the nature of the force or threat; the extent to which the use of force was imminent and whether there were other means available to respond to the potential use of force; whether any party to the incident used or threatened to use a weapon; and, the nature and proportionality of the person’s response to the use or threat of force.

The PRP officers involved in the operation to locate and arrest the Complainant were at all times engaged in the lawful exercise of their duty. With information to believe that the Complainant was in possession of firearms and a serious danger to public safety, the officers were duty bound to do what they could to find the Complainant and take him into custody as quickly as possible. I am satisfied that SO #2, SO #1 and SO #3 fired their weapons to protect themselves and other officers from a reasonably apprehended attack by the Complainant. Though only

SO #2 provided that evidence firsthand in an interview with the SIU, the mindset of all three officers may safely be inferred by the compelling circumstantial evidence, including the video footage that exists of the events in question. That evidence indicates that the Complainant was pointing and/or firing his gun in the direction of officers when subject officials discharged their weapons.

I am also satisfied that the officers' choice of force, namely, gunfire, constituted reasonable force. In a highly dynamic and volatile situation, the officers continually tried to convince the Complainant to drop his firearm. The Complainant refused at every turn. Less-lethal force was also attempted by way of WO #3's CEW discharges, but these were ineffective, probably because of the winter clothing the Complainant was wearing. The subject officials who gathered around the Complainant at Residence #3 and, then, Residence #2, exercised restraint and only fired their guns when their lives or the lives of other officers were in imminent peril as the Complainant pointed and/or fired his Glock. At that moment, one cannot fault the subject officials for choosing to meet an immediate risk of death with a resort to lethal force of their own.

For the foregoing reasons, there is no basis for proceeding with criminal charges in this case. The file is closed."

I.S.B. ANALYSIS OF THE INVOLVED OFFICER'S RESPONSE

Upon review of the relevant disclosure provided by the S.I.U., it is the opinion and position of the I.S.B. that the Complainant made multiple calls to police, initially reporting that the A.P. was going to harm her and the children. Further information was provided indicating that the A.P. had firearms, including what was described as a "machine gun", and that he may be having mental health issues. She also reported that the A.P. had left the home and was hiding in the area. Officers responded within minutes and obtained further information from the Complainant that the A.P. was indeed armed and had stated that he would kill himself if confronted by police.

With an obvious threat to public safety, officers acted quickly to locate the A.P. Officers issued the police challenge "Police, don't move" and a foot chase ensued. The A.P. was observed to remove an object from a duffel bag, which he quickly discarded, and continued running.

Officers encountered the A.P. once again and observed that he was holding a firearm. Upon their approach, officers immediately began attempts to de-escalate the situation through communication and keeping a safe distance. Officers attempted to resolve the incident peacefully, fully aware that the A.P. had firearms and reportedly may harm himself. Officers repeatedly demanded that the A.P. drop the firearm while they took cover. Constable D.S. attempted to use less lethal force by deploying a C.E.W. at the A.P., which was ineffective. The A.P. began running and discharged rounds at the officers. Constable K.A. advised that he had been struck in the head. Officers utilized deadly force and stopped the threat as they observed the A.P. fall to the ground. The A.P. was later pronounced deceased at the scene after life saving measures were attempted.

Officers displayed exemplary professionalism, patience, and relied on their training under significant threat to not only their own lives, but that of the public. The subsequent decision to apply deadly force to the A.P. was in accordance with training and according to law.

The initial responding officers collected as much information as possible to understand the dynamics of the situation and the threat that the A.P. presented.

Officers located a second firearm in the duffel bag discarded by the A.P., representing an even greater threat to officers and the public.

The S.I.U. advised that they had recovered the following items in the area of the A.P.:

“A Glock Model 26 pistol from the driveway at Residence #2 next to the Complainant. The firearm contained one 9 mm cartridge in the chamber and a magazine with a capacity of ten rounds, holding three live cartridges. Coupled with the number of 9 mm cartridge cases located where the Complainant had been standing (6), this suggested that a total of six or seven rounds had been discharged from this firearm prior to recovery. Also located near the Complainant was a black extended magazine with a 31-round capacity, containing 25 live 9mm cartridges”.

It is the opinion of I.S.B. that the involved officers displayed professionalism and took a logical and patient approach to the situation at a time where direct action was required. This was done amidst significant danger. The officers were faced with a deadly threat and only utilized deadly force after the A.P. had shot at them. Constable K.A. received a gunshot to his police issued cap, narrowly fatally striking his head. Other officers were fortunate to have the opportunity to withdraw and retreat to safety. Based on the sudden actions of the A.P., the officers immediately responded by incapacitating the A.P., and thus stopping any injury to themselves or the public.

The involved officers operated within the guidelines of P.R.P. policy and procedure when dealing with the A.P. and also within section 25 of the *Criminal Code of Canada* with an appropriate and measured use of force response.

The A.P. was arrestable at the time of the incident. The A.P. fired rounds at the officers after being made aware that they were police officers and being directed to drop his firearm. Having consideration for the A.P.'s actions, and the threat of imminent “serious bodily harm or death”, the decision to deploy a “lethal force” firearm option was an appropriate response in accordance with the Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid (See **Appendix A**).

The Incident Response Expert Report submitted by Sergeant Herd was reviewed and a number of recommendations were considered.

CONCLUSION

As a result of the S.I.U. investigation, the Director, Mr. Joseph Martino, determined on reasonable grounds that no offence was committed by any particular officer whose presence at the scene was confirmed by the S.I.U.

It is the position of the I.S.B. that the involved officers displayed incredible discipline and professionalism when dealing with the A.P. The officers made multiple attempts to de-escalate the situation, and only resorted to applying deadly force when presented with a deadly threat after being under gunfire initiated by the A.P. Sergeant Herd advised in his expert report analysis that the officers applied the three (3) part Necessary, Risk-effective and Acceptable (N.R.A.) test and *“their actions were consistent with their training, legally justified, and aligned with their duty to protect life”*.

Members of I.S.B., I.R.T. and Wellness will meet with and debrief the involved officers. Discussions will be focused on the involved member's response to the incident as well as the importance of maintaining appropriate member wellness practices. The involved members will also be briefed on the expectations and preparation for the impending coroner's inquest.

Members of 12 Division C.I.B. took carriage of the investigation into the matter, including the firearms component.

Furthermore, an in-depth analysis of all applicable Federal Legislation, Provincial Legislation, P.R.P. policies and procedures were conducted by members of the I.S.B. pursuant to Section 81, C.S.P.A. There were no identified issues as a result of this review.

Goal: Not Applicable

Objective: Not Applicable

Approved for Submission

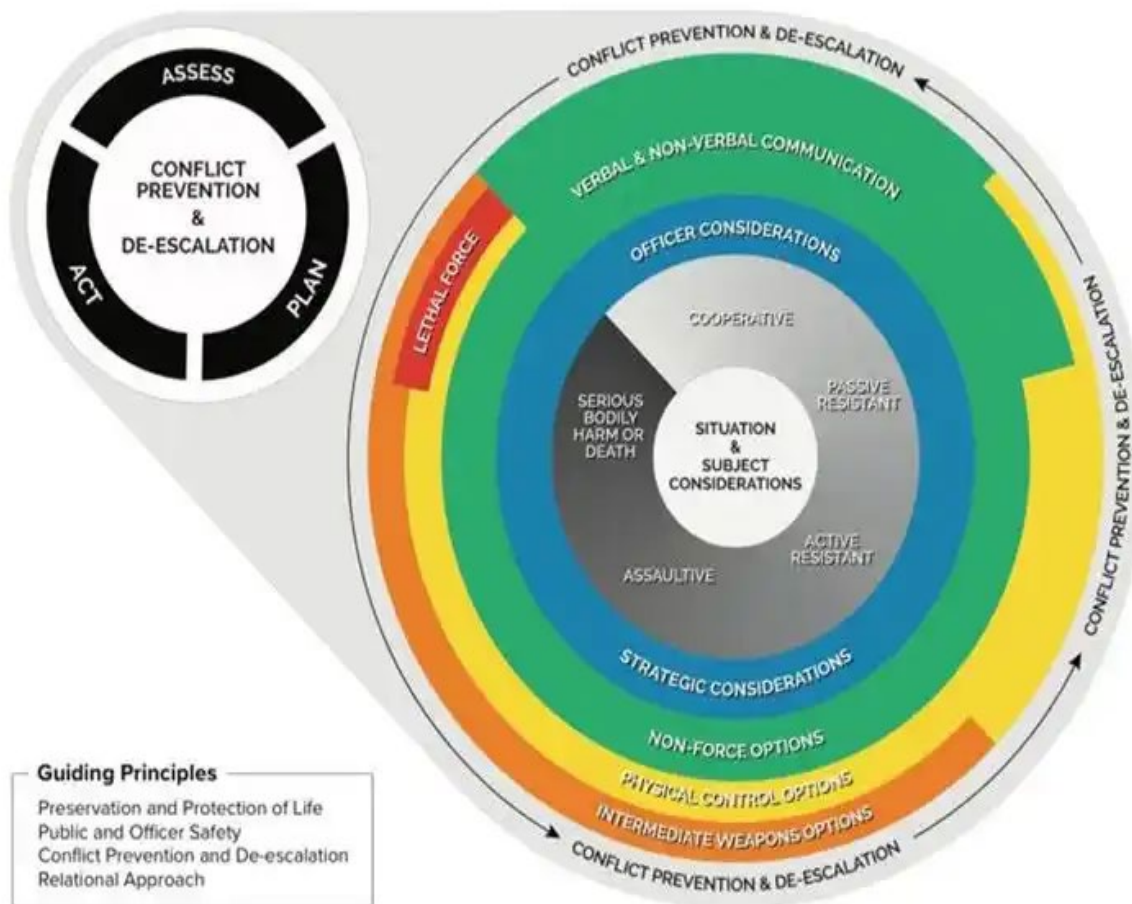


Nishan Duraiappah, Chief of Police

For further information regarding this report, please contact Inspector Matt Hutchinson at extension 6080 or via email at 2079@peelpolice.ca.

Authored By: Detective Sergeant Jay Bouwkamp #2165

Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid (2023)



The officer continuously assesses the interactions and selects the most reasonable option(s) relative to the subject and circumstances given available resources and time.