National Farmer
MENTAL HEALTH ALLIANCE

NFMHA CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT

Confidentiality Agreement

Although accessing counselling may seem like a big step, the therapists at the National Farmer Mental Health Alliance Inc. (NFMHA) are skilled in their care for both farmers and first responders.

To facilitate this process, Three Oaks will share your contact information provided upon registration with NFMHA. This allows NFMHA to connect with you before or after your stay to offer information about available support and services, should you choose to access them.

Participation in NFMHA services is entirely voluntary, and you are welcome to stay at the cabin without accessing any NFMHA services.

This confidentiality agreement assures us that you understand:

- The NFMHA screens your application to ensure a stay at the cabin is an appropriate fit for your needs at this time.
- Your contact information is provided to a NFMHA Intake worker who will call you after your stay to see you need follow-up support.
- If you choose to request ongoing services, your contact information is passed onto a therapist and member of the NFMHA team.

There are some limits to maintaining confidentiality which are outlined below.

If you have any questions or concerns about this agreement please reach out to us at info@nfmha.ca.

Limitations to the Maintenance of Confidentiality

Normally, a therapist may only disclose personal health information with the consent of the client or their authorized representative. However, legally, there are a limited number of circumstances where disclosure of personal health information is required without consent. Notable limits to confidentiality include:

- where the registrant believes on reasonable grounds that disclosure is necessary to eliminate or reduce a significant risk of serious harm (includes physical or psychological harm) to the client or anyone else, e.g., suicide, homicide. Note: If the therapist believes a significant, imminent risk of serious bodily harm exists, there may be a professional and legal duty to warn the intended victim, to contact relevant authorities such as the police or crisis intervention services, or to inform a physician who is involved in the care of the client.
- where a mandatory report is required (see Standard 1.3);
- where necessary for particular legal proceedings (e.g., when the registrant is subpoenaed);
- to facilitate an investigation or inspection authorized by warrant or by any provincial or federal law (e.g., a criminal investigation against the registrant, their staff, or a client). Registrants should seek legal advice when they are unsure whether a warrant or law permits them to disclose personal health information.
- for the purpose of contacting a relative, friend or potential substitute decision-maker of the individual, if the individual is injured, incapacitated, or ill and unable to give consent personally; and
- disclosing information to a college for the purpose of administration or enforcement of the Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991 (e.g., when a complaint has been made about a registrant, assessment of the registrant's practice as part of the Quality Assurance Program).