## 1. Exclusions

"If any statutory immunities apply to $P$, then they may not be liable to $D$ in negligence."

## WA Pt XI s69

a) Transport accident c) Workers compensation schemes e) Dust-related condition f) Tobacco
${ }^{\wedge}$ Outside of Pt X; common law applies
Immunities
Advocate D'Orta

Good Samaritan WA31B(2)

- Aggravation of injury 31A(d) Definition of good Samaritan $s 31 B(1))$ : no expectation of reward


## 2. Legally Compensable Harm

"Not all forms of harm are compensable. On the facts, P is most likely to claim compensation for [...]"

## Econ Loss

If consequence of physical injury -> go straight to 3 DOC.
Econ Loss due to mental harm; must be RPI: if so, go to mental harm
WA s 75: Need to have RPI to recover anything at all, but possible to recover consequential econ loss

PEL: Generally Cts reluctant to find D owes DOC where P suffers only econ loss; exceptions:
D negligent \& P highly vulnerable; D had ctrl of situation; attributing DOC wouldn't be indeterminate

- BUT where $P$ is a commercial entity, there's a higher burden of reasonableness on them: they're expected to take higher degree of caution to protect their own interest, e.g. by engaging experts or seeking contractual assurances to protect their interests - Woolcock (insufficient steps taken):
- D didn't give assurance. Buyer, a commercial party, didn't look after own interests, act reasonably to have building inspected, or get warranty
- No vulnerability, no ctrl of engineer over the situation once the building changes hands, greater degree of reliance expected of commercial parties

D relied on info fm a $3^{\text {rd }}$ party, was induced to rely on the info, \& this caused them harm Esanda

- BUT a disclaimer can prevent there being a DOC (Hedley), \& where the party doesn't take care of its own interests (e.g. by verifying info), ct will be reluctant to find a DOC for PEL Esanda


## Mental Harm WA Pt XI - S75: needs to be RPI for any compensation

"X suffered mental harm. Cts are generally reluctant to recog a DOC for mental harm."

## Pure Mental Harm s72

Reqs (RF)

1) (Ought to) foresee ppl of normal fortitude would, in circumstances of the case, would suffer RPI if reasonable care not taken (Tame: irrational \& obsessive fear re pty delay = far-fetched \& fanciful)
2) Circumstances of the case include:
a) Sudden shock
b) Witnessed, at the scene, person killed/injured/endangered
c) Nature of $r / s b / w P$ \& any victim
d) Pre-existing $r / s b / w P \& D$
3) DOC unaffected if $D$ (ought to) knows $P$ has less than normal fortitude

Salient features (Annetts):

- Ctrl: employer had ctrl of risk of harm to kid \& hence his parents
- Assumption of responsibility: parents entrusted kid to his care
- Vulnerability: 16 yr old stuck in outback; parents could do nothing to protect themselves

Consequential mental harm s74 (occurs b/c of another type of harm, e.g. physical harm) $P$ not entitled to recover dmgs for CMH unless:
a) (Ought to) foresee ppl of normal fortitude, in circumstances of the case, would suffer RPI if reasonable care not taken; OR
b) D (ought to) knew $P$ has < normal fortitude \& (ought to) foresaw that, in the circumstances, $P$ might suffer RPI
$2^{\text {nd }}$ ary victims 573 - Extra Prereq
(1) In connection w/ another person (victim) being killed/injured/endangered by P's actions
(2) P not entitled to recover for PMH unless:
a) witnessed at the scene the victim being hurt/killed/endangered (Wicks: extends to witnessing ongoing carnage after accident); OR
b) P is/was in a close $\mathrm{r} / \mathrm{s}$ w/ victim

## 3. DOC

## A. Reasonably Foreseeable Plaintiff (Donoghue)?

"At the duty stage, the threshold of RF is pitched very generally (San Seb). The ct will consider whether the $\mathrm{r} / \mathrm{s} \mathrm{b} / \mathrm{w}$ the parties was such that any careless conduct by $D$ could foreseeably result in some kind of harm to P; the chain of events need not be foreseeable (Chapman). This possibility must be real \& not far-fetched (Sullivan). ... RF is a necessary but not sufficient criterion for establishing a DOC."

Unforeseeable $\mathbf{P}$ (Seltsam): contemporary scientific literature didn't indicate that someone $w /$ the limited Ivl of exposure to asbestos would've been harmed
B. R/s = Est'd Cat? If so, does scope extend? If yes, go to Breach. If no, go to D.
"The cts have previously det'd that certain est'd $\mathrm{r} / \mathrm{ss}$ give rise to a DOC. Here, P is a ... \& D is a ..."

## Est'd Cats

Mfg'ers/consumers Donoghue Rd users v driver/passenger/pedestrian Chapman Dr/patient Rogers Employer/employee Paris School/Pupil Geyer (primary) Prison/prisoner Bujdoso

## Occupiers owe a DOC over the physical state of their premises to entrants (WA)

Most important = ctrl over premises; S 14A: Occupier = those under an ob to repair the premises or have capacity to access the premises to carry out repairs

S 14B(3): Occupier owes a DOC to entrants for the 'state of the premises'
If not physical state of premises -> go to salient features.

- Modbury:
- No ctrl over muggers
- No knowledge: crime was unpredictable \& there was no history of crime
- Indeterminacy: can't define class to whom DOC would be owed
- No reliance, or assumption of responsibility

Public Authorities as Ds; Analyse, ack difficulty, move on

## General

PA definition (s 79): crown, public service body, local council
Mason J in Sutherland: can't find a policy to be negligent, only actions pursuant to a policy
Generally no duty on PA to exercise their powers: just b/c they have a power, doesn't mean they're under a DOC to do so (Graham); reiterated by s 85: 'exercise of function doesn't create a duty'; in gen, can only sue if there's irrational non-exercise of power when there's a pub duty to act Stovin

S83: consider (a) financial responsibilities (b) other responsibilities
Policy: Graham (No DOC - push for self-regulation in oyster industry; also lack of ctrl (as part of selfreg), referencing Agar; no knowledge (of risk of harm))

Omissions: reqs reliance for DOC (Heyman (P didn't seek cert fm council or enquire re building's conditions, Stovin: no reliance was induced upon the claimant by the local auth)

## Other:

- Ctrl of risk (tell him to work here/there); Knowledge of risk; P's vulnerability Crimmins (asbestos)
- Autonomy (to suicide) Stuart

Statutory power: no duty to exercise statutory power unless it imposes a duty Stuart (not triggered)
Cops owe no specific DOC to a member of the general public: public policy being a reason Hill UNLESS spec distinctive vulnerability (Jane Doe woman in apartment w/ rapist activity)

## C. No R/S -> Salient Features

"Per Allsop (Caltex), the ct would examine the salient features of the $\mathrm{r} / \mathrm{s}$ to determine if it's appropriate to impute legal responsibility. This is an evaluative exercise that includes normative considerations \& features a multi-factorial balancing act."

## Factual

Vulnerability: McHugh in Perre described vulnerability as an important feature of duty $\mathrm{r} / \mathrm{ss}$ : where the $P$ is unable to protect themselves $f m$ the negligence of the $D$.

- Geyer (immaturity of pupils cf Agar: players are adults); Miller (can't let self out of car); Pyrenees (vulnerable to council b/c couldn’t protect self fm risk); Crimmins (employee vulnerable re work conditions; ct unwilling to say he could've done diff job);
- Not in Heyman (could've investigated building's conditions); Stuart (had ctrl over own life/death)

Reliance: a feature that can be demo'd in a r/s that's not so broad as to make the D potentially liable to the world at large who come in contact w/ their area of ctrl; often w/ Assumption of Responsibility

- Geyer: special r/s = school/pupil Bujdoso: special r/s=prison/prisoner
- Nagle: put in other measures to stop ppl jumping
- Not in Modbury: in the carpark after hours, he was in no spec r/s of relying on D for his safety.


## Ctrl over risk of harm:

- Crimmins (govt had complete ctrl: work here, work there); Pyrenees (council has power to fix fire hazard); Dorset (officers had ctrl over youth b/c in immediate vicinity)
- Not in Agar (too many Ivls of decision making fm board to clubs (Graham: coucil-supplier-distributor-consumer): intervening actors -> fragmented ctrl); Godfrey (prison had no ctrl over escapee beyond immediate vicinity; also temporary only); Stuart (cops couldn't stop him suiciding at home later); Modbury (criminal behaviour is unpredictable)


## Knowledge/awareness of risk/likelihood of harm

- Crimmins (know asbestos risk); Pyrenees (know fire risk); Perre (know potato disease)
- Not in Modbury (no know criminal activity); Graham (no know specific risk of Hep C)
- "Knowledge of the risks may find a duty towards persons in the immediate vicinity (Goldman)"


## Proximity of space \& time:

- Not in Godfrey (100s of kms away \& mths later)

Policy

## Autonomy

- Cole (autonomy to binge drink); Agar (autonomy to play rugby); Stuart (autonomy to suicide)


## Indeterminacy

- Sullivan (where does liability to fam investigated for molesting end? Uncles, grandparents, etc); Agar (anyone who plays rugby under the federation's rules all over the world); Esanda (indeterminate liability to auditor)
- Not in Perre (despite being large, class of ppl affected by spud disease not indeterminate)


## Defensive practices

- D'Orta (potential liability for advocates = waste of time \& ct system resources); Hill, Cran (inhibit cops fm investigating thoroughly); Sullivan (health pros won't investigate thoroughly enough)

