

Provincial and Territorial Smoke-Free Legislation

Saskatchewan

Public Places

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| Name of legislation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Tobacco Control Act, 2001</i> (amended in 2010) |
| Date in force | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 1, 2010 |
| Restaurants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited |
| Casinos, bingos, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited |
| Bars | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited |
| Public places | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited in all enclosed public places, including the common areas of multi-unit dwellings |
| Outdoor provisions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking, holding lighted tobacco and the use of all tobacco products is prohibited on school grounds • Smoking prohibited within 3 metres of doorways, operable windows and air intakes of public buildings |
| Multi-unit dwellings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited in all common areas |
| Private motor vehicles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited in private vehicles with children under the age of 16 present. |
| Provision for municipalities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 15 states that if there is a conflict with a provision of any other Act, regulation or bylaw, the more restrictive prevails. |
| Summary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation strong for protection in indoor public places, although smoking is still permitted in child care facilities during the times when no child care services are being provided. • Outdoor protection is improved with the amended legislation; however, it is still permissible to smoke on patios and the 3 metre buffer zone around doorways, operable windows and air intakes is limited to only public buildings, not workplaces. Outdoor protection could be further improved by prohibiting smoking on playgrounds and recreational fields. • Legislation is also improved with the prohibition on smoking in vehicles with children under the age of 16 present. |

Smoke-Free Workplaces

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| Name of regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Occupational Health and Safety Amendment Regulations, 2008 (No. 2)</i> |
| Date in force | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 31, 2009 |
| Workplaces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited in virtually all enclosed workplaces • Smoking permitted in designated smoking rooms (DSRs) by visitors and residents of long-term care homes • Smoking permitted in areas of underground mines that are more than 10 metres from other workers • Smoking permitted in workplaces for people who are self-employed and typically work alone, and in exclusive use company vehicles. |
| Summary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation strong for protection in enclosed workplaces • Legislation weak for outdoor protection—could be strengthened by including patios, playgrounds and recreational fields, as well as buffer zones around doorways, air intakes and operable windows of all workplaces |

Notes

Saskatchewan is the 8th province/territory to adopt smoke-free vehicle legislation, following Nova Scotia (2007), Yukon Territory (2008), Ontario (2008), British Columbia (2008), New Brunswick (2009), Prince Edward Island (2009) and Manitoba (2009). Since then Newfoundland and Labrador (2011), Alberta (2012) and Quebec (2015) have passed similar legislation, bringing the total to 11 provinces and territories. The Northwest Territories and Nunavut do not have such legislation.

Saskatchewan is lagging far behind most other provinces as it does not have legislation prohibiting the use of electronic smoking devices, waterpipes or cannabis (smoked or vaped) in public places and workplaces.