

## What to Know About Cannabis Legalization in Saskatchewan

### Public possession and consumption:

- You can possess up to 30 grams of dried or equivalent cannabis in public.
- Consuming non-medical cannabis in public spaces is prohibited.
- Cannabis is allowed on campsites unless the minister responsible issues an order prohibiting it similar to alcohol bans during the May long weekend.

### Cannabis retail:

- There will be 51 cannabis retail outlets in Saskatchewan, with some open on Oct. 17. The remaining retailers are currently completing the permitting process and will be open in the weeks and months ahead.
- Under provincial cannabis legislation, it is illegal to purchase cannabis from a cannabis retailer who does not hold a permit issued by SLGA. Ensure that the retailer you're buying from has a SLGA-issued permit to sell cannabis. If you're unsure, ask to see their permit. It should be publicly visible within the store. A list of permitted retailers is also available on SLGA's website at [www.slga.com](http://www.slga.com).
- All retailers with a permit must operate a storefront. They can also choose to sell product online. Online sales are limited to adults 19 years of age or older located within the province.
- All cannabis sold in the province must have a Saskatchewan excise stamp on it.
- Cannabis retailers can only sell a maximum of 30 grams of dried or equivalent cannabis to a customer at a time.
- Minors cannot enter retail cannabis stores even if they are accompanied by a parent or guardian.
- Proof of age must be shown to make a purchase.

### Fines and penalties:

- There are a number of fines in place for provincial offences. These include:
  - \$200 for possessing or distributing more than 30 grams of dried cannabis in a public place;
  - \$200 for consuming cannabis in a public place;
  - \$1,000 for consuming cannabis at school, on school grounds or at a child care facility;
  - \$300 if a minor is caught purchasing, possessing, consuming, or selling cannabis;
  - \$750 for anyone caught selling or giving cannabis to a minor;
  - \$2,250 if a permittee or employee of a retail cannabis location fails to demand proof of age and/or if a permittee sells or distributes cannabis to a minor;
  - \$300 for consuming or distributing cannabis in a vehicle.; and

- \$200 for possessing or consuming cannabis in a campground when a cannabis prohibition is in effect.
- More serious instances could result in being charged with a provincial offence, a maximum provincial fine of \$25,000 (for an individual) or \$100,000 (for a corporation), and/or imprisonment of up to six months.
- Serious instances may also fall under the federal Cannabis Act (<http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/cannabis/>), which includes its own set of penalties and fines, including imprisonment.

#### Driving:

- There is zero tolerance for drug-impaired driving in Saskatchewan.
- Penalties for driving under the influence of cannabis may include immediate license suspension, vehicle seizure for up to 60 days and licence suspension for up to five years upon conviction of drug-impaired driving.

#### Minors:

- Possession of any amount of cannabis by a minor is prohibited. Possession of smaller amounts by a minor is addressed primarily through ticketing and seizure of the cannabis, in accordance with the provincial Act.
- Possession of more than five grams could be dealt with as a criminal offence subject to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

#### At home:

- Home production is limited to four plants per household for personal use.
- Cannabis consumption and cultivation may be prohibited or restricted under individual condominium bylaws and rental agreements. Know your bylaws and rental agreements before consuming or cultivating cannabis within a rented unit or a condo.

#### In the workplace:

- Under Saskatchewan law, employers and workers must ensure the health, safety and welfare of other workers. Drug or alcohol impairment violates this basic requirement.
- Medical cannabis has been available for nearly two decades and must be authorized by a medical professional such as a doctor. Employers will continue to accommodate workers with an authorization from a doctor. Workers cannot decide for themselves that cannabis helps them deal with a health condition.
- Employees involved in high-hazard work (such as driving or operating heavy machinery) have a general duty to advise their employer if they've been taking a medication with side effects that include impairment.

Additional information:

A wide range of cannabis information can be found at: [www.saskatchewan.ca/cannabis](http://www.saskatchewan.ca/cannabis)  
Information can also be found at [www.canada.ca/cannabis](http://www.canada.ca/cannabis) and [www.slga.com](http://www.slga.com)