

Highlights of Cannabis Laws in Canada¹

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LAWS, REGULATIONS, DIRECTIVES, ETC.													
<p>An Act respecting cannabis and to amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, the Criminal Code and other Acts (the ðCannabis Actð) R.S.C. 2018, c.16 (In force on October 17, 2018)</p>	<p>Bill 26: An Act to Control and Regulate Cannabis (Passed on November 30, 2017, Received Royal Assent on December 15, 2017. To come into effect upon proclamation). This legislation gives the AGLC authority for oversight, compliance and retail licensing, enables online sales, and creates restrictions on youth possession and public consumption.</p> <p>Bill 29: An Act to Reduce Cannabis and Alcohol Impaired Driving was introduced Nov. 14, 2017 and passed Nov 29, 2017. This legislation supports provincial efforts to address drug-impaired driving and establish zero tolerance for those on graduated licences. See</p>	<p>Cannabis Control and Licensing Act (ðCCLAð)</p> <p>Cannabis Distribution Act</p> <p>Cannabis Control and Licensing Interim Regulation, BC Reg 139/2018</p> <p>Cannabis Transitional Regulation, BC Reg. 142/2018</p> <p>Amendments to the Motor Vehicle Act</p>	<p>The Safe and Responsible Retailing of Cannabis Act</p> <p>The Cannabis Harm Prevention Act</p>	<p>Cannabis Management Corporation Act</p> <p>Cannabis Control Act</p> <p>Amendments to the New Brunswick Liquor Corporation Act allows NB Liquor to operate cannabis retail operations through a subsidiary, Cannabis NB.</p> <p>Cannabis Education and Awareness Fund Act establishes a fund to support research and the development, implementation and delivery of education and awareness programs for harm reduction and the responsible practice of cannabis consumption.</p> <p>Amendments to</p>	<p>Cannabis Control Act. (Assented to May 31, 2018; To be Proclaimed.)</p> <p>The Cannabis Control Act will regulate the sale, purchase, consumption, transportation and use of cannabis, create a licensing structure for cannabis retailers and provide the Newfoundland and Labrador Liquor Corporation with authority to administer and enforce the Act and regulations; and set out offences and penalties. Proposed amendments are also being brought forward for:</p> <p>Highway Traffic Act</p> <p>Liquor Corporation Act</p> <p>Smoke-Free Environment Act, 2005</p>	<p>Cannabis Legalization and Implementation Regulation Act (Received Royal Assent on June 1, 2018)</p> <p>This Bill enacts two new statutes relating to the legalization and regulation of cannabis: the Cannabis Products Act and the Cannabis Smoking Control Act. The Bill also amends the Motor Vehicles Act to provide for prohibitions and enforcement measures related to persons who operate motor vehicles while their ability to do so is impaired by alcohol or a drug or by a combination of both, and to ensure consistency with the proposed amendments to the Criminal Code included in Federal Bill C-46, An Act to amend</p>	<p>Cannabis Control Act (Received Royal Assent on April 18, 2018 and will come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation)</p> <p>The Smoke-free Places Act will apply to the use of combustible cannabis in public places.</p>	<p>Nunavut's territorial cannabis legislation consists of the Cannabis Act and the Cannabis Statutes Amendments Act. Both were passed on June 13, 2018</p>	<p>Cannabis Act, 2017, S.O. 2017, c. 26, Sched. 1 and Regulations: O. Reg. 327/18, O. Reg. 325/18 and O. Reg.30/18</p> <p>On September 27, 2018, the Ontario government tabled Bill 36, the Cannabis Statute Law Amendment Act, 2018.</p> <p>If passed, Bill 36 will enact the Cannabis Licence Act, 2018 and will make amendments to the Ontario Cannabis Act, 2017 (renamed the <i>Cannabis Control Act, 2017</i>) as well as to the Ontario Cannabis Retail Corporation Act, 2017 and the Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017, as well as consequential amendments to other legislation.</p>	<p>Bill 29: An Act to Respond to the Legalization of Cannabis (Proclaimed on August 11, 2018)</p> <p>The Cannabis Management Corporation Act</p> <p>A Policy and Legislative Framework for Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>Act to constitute the Société québécoise du cannabis, to enact the Cannabis Regulation Act and to amend various highway safety-related provisions was assented to on June 12, 2018.</p> <p>Amendments made to the Act respecting the Société des alcools du Québec (chapter S-13) were to establish the model for the sale of cannabis for non-medical purposes in Québec.</p>	<p>Bill 121: An Act to Control the Sale, Possession, Consumption, Distribution and Transportation of Cannabis and to Make Consequential Amendments to Other Acts (Received Royal Assent on May 30, 2018. In force on the date of proclamation).</p> <p>Bill 112: The Miscellaneous Vehicle and Driving Statutes (Cannabis Legislation) Amendment Act, 2017 (Received Royal Assent <i>Coming Into Force</i> Information: 6(1) Parts 1 and 2 come into force on proclamation. (2) Part 3 comes into force 180 days after Parts 1 and 2 come into force.</p> <p>Saskatchewan's Cannabis Framework</p>	<p>Bill 15: Cannabis Control and Regulation Act</p>

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	<p>https://www.alberta.ca/impaired-driving-law-changes.aspx</p> <p>Support Regulations about the sale of cannabis, including licensing criteria and other rules for private retailers.</p> <p>Bill 6: Gaming and Liquor Statutes Amendment Act, 2018 was introduced on April 9, 2018 and passed on May 30, 2018. It provides the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC) the tools necessary to oversee and enforce Alberta's cannabis market.</p>			the Motor Vehicle Act establish a drug-impaired driving program. (See details below under "Driving")		the Criminal Code (offences relating to conveyances).							
	<p>Cannabis Regulations (SOR/2018-144) (In force on October 17, 2018) When the Cannabis Act and its regulations come into force on October 17, 2018, cannabis will cease to be regulated under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA). It will be regulated under the Cannabis Act instead. At that time,</p>												

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<p>2 regulations under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act will be repealed, namely, the Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations and the current Industrial Hemp Regulations.</p> <p>Certain regulations under the Food and Drugs Act will also be amended, including the Cannabis Exemption (Food and Drugs Act) Regulations and the Natural Health Products Regulations.</p> <p>See also the Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement at http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2018/2018-07-11/html/sor-dors144-eng.html</p>													
<p>Industrial Hemp Regulations (See coming into force regulations)</p>													
<p>The following is a list of documents that have been incorporated by reference as part of either the Cannabis Regulations or Industrial Hemp Regulations:</p> <p>Consumer Information 6 Cannabis</p> <p>Standardized Cannabis Symbol</p>													

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Cannabis Health Warning Messages Limits for Residual Solvents in Cannabis Products Tolerance Limits for the Net Weight and Volume Declared on Cannabis Product Labelling Form and Manner Requirements of Documents Provided to the Minister of Health under the Cannabis Act Directive on Physical Security Requirements for Controlled Substances and Drugs Containing Cannabis Directive on Physical Security Requirements for Controlled Substances List of Approved Cultivars													
Cannabis Act (Police Enforcement) Regulations													

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<p>Cannabis Tracking System Health Canada may establish a federal tracking and reporting system; and,</p> <p>The Non-smokersø Health Act will be amended to prohibit the smoking and vaping of cannabis in regulated places, similar to the restrictions in place for tobacco smoking.</p>													
<p>Budget Implementation Bill, 2018, No. 1, which amends the Excise Act, 2001. See Excise Duty Framework for Cannabis</p>													
<p>Cannabis Application Guide: Application Requirements and Process to Become a Licence Holder under the Cannabis Act and its Regulations</p>													
<p>Cannabis Use in the Military</p>													
<p>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (offences relating to conveyances) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts (BillC-46) (Received Royal Assent June 21, 2018) (Sections 12 to 50 of this Act come into force on the 180th day after the day on which this Act receives royal</p>													

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assent).													
LICENSING AND OVERSIGHT													
<p>Licensed growers strictly regulated by the federal government.</p> <p>Health Canada will license commercial cannabis growers and provide oversight to the cannabis supply chain through a cannabis tracking system;</p> <p>As is the current practice with medical cannabis, Health Canada will continue to license the commercial production, import, export and sale of cannabis at the point of source;</p> <p>Cannabis products cannot contain nicotine, caffeine, or alcohol; and,</p> <p>Licensed producers can grow and sell product for both the medicinal and non-medicinal markets.</p> <p>Provinces and territories are given authority over the distribution and sale of non-medical cannabis;</p> <p>This enables them to determine their own regime for distribution and retail as well as the regulation and inspection of those outlets; and,</p>	<p>The Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC) directly manages how cannabis gets from the licensed grower to the retailer.</p> <p>The AGLC will provide clear oversight over the distribution of packaged and sealed cannabis products, ensuring only legally produced products come into Alberta.</p> <p>Estimated 250 retail stores</p>	<p>The CCLA establishes a cannabis retail licensing regime similar to the current licensing regime for liquor.</p> <p>Applicants must apply through the cannabis licensing application portal. The portal contains application guidelines and an interactive tool to help potential applicants understand what they need to do to apply for a licence. All cannabis retail store licence holders must follow the terms and conditions of their licence as set out in the Cannabis Retail Store Licence Terms and Conditions Handbook. See also Forms for Sole Proprietors and Associates of Cannabis Retail Store Licence Applicants.</p> <p>Retail Licences: ÉFit and Proper ó the government may refuse to issue a retail licence to an applicant who is</p>	<p>The Liquor and Gaming Authority of Manitoba is renamed the Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Authority of Manitoba. It is responsible for licensing cannabis stores and cannabis distributors. Its inspectors will inspect cannabis stores and enforce restrictions and prohibitions regarding cannabis.</p>	<p>Cannabis Management Corporation Act establishes the Cannabis Management Corporation, a Crown corporation charged with the oversight, organization, conduct, management and control of the retail sales of cannabis.</p>	<p>With approval of the amendments to the Liquor Corporation Act, a Request for Proposals have been issued to identify private retailers interested in selling cannabis. See Qualified Licensed Cannabis Retailer Applicants Phase I and II: http://www.shopcannabisnl.com/news</p> <p>Up to 41 licences initially available</p>	<p>Liquor Commission</p>	<p>The Nova Scotia Liquor Corporation will be the only authorized retailer of cannabis in Nova Scotia.</p>	<p>The Cannabis Act:</p> <p>Allows the Nunavut Liquor and Cannabis Commission to sell cannabis remotely (on-line and by phone), in physical stores, and through an Agent</p> <p>Allows the GN to licence establishments that sell cannabis, including stores and lounges.;</p> <p>Requires community consultations before opening a cannabis store or lounge;</p> <p>Allows for regulation of cannabis cultivation, but does not expressly forbid it; and,</p> <p>Establishes an inspection, search and seizure regime.</p> <p>Cannabis Statutes Amendment Act</p> <p>This Act amends miscellaneous pieces of existing territorial legislation to</p>	<p>Under the Cannabis Licensing Act, the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario will be responsible for the issuance of retail licences and for oversight of licensed retailers. Potential retailers will be required to apply for both a retail operator licence and a retail store authorization for each proposed location. Retail operator licences, retail store authorizations and cannabis retail manager licences will not be transferable.</p> <p>The Act provides for two types of licences ó retail operator licence and cannabis retail manager licence ó and a retail store authorization. A retail store authorization authorizes its holder to operate a particular cannabis retail store. A separate authorization is required with respect to each store . In order to apply for a retail</p>	<p>Provincial legislation will enable creation of the PEI Cannabis Management Corporation to allow the Corporation to sell cannabis in PEI. Legislation and regulations outline safeguards such as proof of age, packaging, anti-diversion measures, record keeping, and secure storage as well as store operations. Legislation can be amended in the future to permit potential expansion to authorized vendors in time.</p>	<p>Only the SQDC may sell cannabis retail in Québec.</p>	<p>As the regulator, the Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority (SLGA) will provide clear oversight over wholesale/distribution and retail sales in Saskatchewan. SLGA will establish rules for retail stores to protect public health and safety, discourage excessive consumption, and keep non-medicinal cannabis out of the hands of children and youth. These rules include:</p> <p>Restricting minors from entering retail stores;</p> <p>Restricting the number of retail locations in the province;</p> <p>Restricted for first three years: 51 retail permits in 32 communities in initial selection process</p> <p>Requiring that all staff are of legal age and properly trained to provide information and</p>	<p>Cannabis Licensing Board. The Government of Yukon is proposing that the Yukon Liquor Corporation carry out the functions of the Distributor Corporation. T</p>

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Retailers must follow record-keeping requirements (e.g., demonstrate that all product is sourced from licensed producers; due diligence in avoiding sales to youth).		not õfit and properõ, and may consider the applicantõs õassociatesõ (including a person that has direct or indirect influence on the applicant) in making this determination; ÒTerms and Conditions ó these may include, amongst others, days and hours of operation, permissible signs, pricing of cannabis, and physical structure and security measures of the establishment; ÒVeto Rights ó Indigenous Nations and local governments have a veto right on retail licence applications proposed in their areas. ÒNo cap on number of retail stores.						include cannabis considerations. For example, restrictions on smoking tobacco are extended to smoking cannabis as well. This Act will also come into force when the federal cannabis legislation comes into force.	store authorization, a person must be the holder of or an applicant for a retail operator licence, but a retail store authorization may only be issued to the holder of a retail operator licence. A cannabis retail manager licence is required in order to carry out specified functions in respect of a cannabis retail store. Applications for licences and authorizations are made to the Registrar of the Commission, who determines whether licences and authorizations should be issued. In the case of an application for a retail store authorization in respect of a proposed cannabis retail store to be located in a municipality, the Registrar must consider, among other things, the public interest, having regard to the needs and wishes of the residents of the municipality, and, unless the authorization may			education to customers; and Establishing stiff penalties and fines, including revocation of licences.	

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									<p>not be issued otherwise, must provide public notice of the application and an opportunity to make written submissions.. Licences and authorizations issued under the Act are subject to specified conditions with which their holders must comply. Requirements include that only cannabis and any other things that may be specified by regulations made under the Act may be sold in a cannabis retail store, as well as that cannabis may only be sold through a cannabis retail store in person at the store</p> <p>The LCBO has the exclusive right to sell cannabis in Ontario online and by any means other than by operating retail stores directly or indirectly. The LCBO also has the exclusive right to sell cannabis in Ontario to a holder of a retail store authorization</p>				

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									<p>under the <i>Cannabis Licence Act, 2018</i> for the purpose of resale in a cannabis retail store. The Schedule amends the Act to prohibit the LCBO from operating retail stores directly or indirectly. Of note, section 4(4) of the CLA provides that a licensed producer may operate only one retail location, and that location must be within the production site for which the producer is licensed. Furthermore, the CLA prohibits a licensed producer <i>and its affiliates</i>, as defined by the regulations, from holding more than one retail store authorization between them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no cap on the number of retail licences issued in Ontario; however, the Cannabis Licence Act makes it possible for the province to restrict via regulation the number of retail store authorizations 				

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									that may be issued to a single entity.				
POSSESSION, USE AND CULTIVATION													
<p>Must be 18 or older to possess cannabis, but the provinces and territories can set a higher age;</p> <p>Adults (18 and older) may possess up to 30 grams of dried legal cannabis or equivalent in a public place. Adults may also share cannabis with other adults, but not sell. Provinces and territories can set a limit lower than 30 grams;</p> <p>A maximum height of 100 cm was removed from the Bill. Provinces and territories can reduce the number of plants, introduce a maximum height and limit where or how it can be grown on one's property; and,</p> <p>Subject to provincial laws, individuals can grow limited amounts at home for personal use.</p>	<p>ÉMinimum age for purchase and possession is 18.</p> <p>ÉAdults may possess 30 grams at any given time; there will be zero tolerance for youth under the legal age of 18 possessing any cannabis.</p> <p>ÉAnyone under 18 caught with five grams or less will face sanctions similar to those for underage possession of alcohol or tobacco. Youth found in possession of over five grams continue to be subject to federal criminal charges.</p> <p>ÉAdults may smoke or vape cannabis at home and in some public places, but not in vehicles, any cannabis retail outlets, anywhere smoking or vaping tobacco is already prohibited, or in specific areas frequented by children,</p>	<p>The CCLA:</p> <p>ÉSets 19 as the provincial minimum age to purchase, sell or consume cannabis;</p> <p>ÉAllows adults to possess up to 30 grams of cannabis in a public place;</p> <p>ÉProhibits cannabis smoking and vaping everywhere tobacco smoking and vaping are prohibited, as well as at playgrounds, sports fields, skate parks, and other places where children commonly gather;</p> <p>ÉProhibits the use of cannabis on school properties and in vehicles;</p> <p>ÉAuthorizes adults to grow up to four cannabis plants per household, but the plants must not be visible from public spaces off the property, and home cultivation</p>	<p>ÉResidential cultivation of cannabis is prohibited.</p> <p>ÉA person under 19 years of age cannot buy cannabis at a cannabis store and they are prohibited from possessing or using cannabis.</p> <p>ÉThe provision of cannabis to persons who are impaired by alcohol, cannabis or other substances is prohibited.</p> <p>Various Acts are amended under the Cannabis Harm Prevention Act including, the Highway Traffic Act. This Act is amended to</p> <p>Écreate restrictions on the transportation of cannabis in motorized vehicles;</p> <p>Éprohibit the consumption of cannabis in motorized vehicles on a highway;</p> <p>Écreate a 24-hour roadside suspension when</p>	<p><u>Cannabis Control Act</u> controls the consumption and practice of cannabis. It establishes the legal age for the purchase, consumption and cultivation of cannabis at 19 and outlines general restrictions on consumption and possession.</p> <p>All cannabis grown outdoors must be located behind a locked enclosure that is 1.52 metres high.</p> <p>Landlords can restrict cultivation and smoking on their properties.</p> <p>Adults can grow up to four plants. Smoking is permitted only on private property and in private residences.</p> <p>Adults are permitted to carry on their person up to 30 grams, unsealed, in accordance with the federal Cannabis Act. Cannabis</p>	<p>Up to four plants per dwelling house.</p> <p>Where to smoke?: Only on private property and in private residences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only adults 19 years of age or older will be able to buy or possess cannabis. • A person who is 19 years of age or older will be able to have 30 grams of dried cannabis, or equal amounts of other cannabis products, on their person in public. • A maximum of four plants can be grown in a home, no matter how many adults live there. • Adults will be allowed to smoke on their own private property. • People will not be allowed to smoke cannabis in any place where tobacco (cigarettes etc.) cannot be smoked. • People will be able to smoke cannabis in some public places such as trails and parks, but not when they are being used for public events. • There will also be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 will be the legal age to use, buy, grow or possess cannabis in Nova Scotia. • Persons under 19 may be fined or face criminal charges as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons under 19, cannabis will be seized and you may be fined up to \$150. Parents or guardians may be notified. Restorative justice programs may apply. • Persons under 18 and in possession of more than five grams, it is a criminal offence. You will be prosecuted in the same way as youth drug possession. • Persons over 18 and in possession of more than 30 grams, it is a criminal offence under the federal <i>Cannabis Act</i>. • Persons who sell or give cannabis to someone under 19 or involve them in a cannabis-related 	<p>The majority of the provisions of the <i>Cannabis Act</i> come into force on the same day as federal legislation comes into force. Generally, this <i>Act</i> allows Nunavut to regulate the use and distribution of cannabis for those Nunavummiut who are 19 years of age and older.</p>	<p>You will be able to have a maximum of 30 grams (about one ounce) of dried cannabis in public at any time. You will be able to grow up to four plants per residence (not per person). Where you could smoke and vape cannabis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private residences ó this does not include residences that are also workplaces (e.g. long-term care and/or retirement homes) • Many outdoor public places (e.g. sidewalks, parks) • Designated guest rooms in hotels, motels and inns • Residential vehicles and boats that meet certain criteria (e.g. have permanent sleeping accommodations and cooking facilities, and are parked or anchored) • Scientific research and testing 	<p>Provincial legislation will require a person to be 19 to purchase, possess, share with another adult, and cultivate cannabis products. The onus will be on the person to show proof of age when requested.</p> <p>Youth under 19 are not allowed to use or possess cannabis.</p> <p>Recreational cannabis use will be restricted to private residences, with some exceptions for certain designated spaces.</p> <p>A private dwelling will include a house, apartment, trailer, tent, guest room or hotel room. A property owner will be able to prohibit smoking in their rental or tourism properties. Similarly, condominiums can continue to make rules to prohibit smoking in their buildings. Legislation will be updated to prohibit</p>	<p>It is prohibited for minors to possess or to give cannabis. For the present, 18 will be the legal age to consume cannabis, however, the new CAQ government campaigned on the promise to increase the legal age to 21 and has advised that it will be raising the legal age to consumer cannabis to 21 in short order.</p> <p>It will be permitted to possess 30 grams of dried cannabis or its equivalent in a public place.</p> <p>In the case of a private residence, the possession limit of 150 grams of dried cannabis or its equivalent applies regardless of the number of persons of full age who live there. For example, if three persons of full</p>	<p>Saskatchewan has elected to use the authority given to it under federal Cannabis Act to establish the provincial age of consumption for non-medicinal cannabis at 19 years of age, the same as alcohol. The federal government has established a maximum public possession amount of 30 grams per legal-aged consumer, Saskatchewan has decided to maintain this limit within the province.</p> <p>The Government has introduced legislation, The Residential Tenancies Amendment Act 2017, to address concerns from landlords with regards to the upcoming legalization of cannabis. The Act gives landlords the right to impose rules prohibiting the possession, use, growth, and sale of cannabis in the</p>	<p>The legal age for purchasing non-medical cannabis in Yukon is 19. At the physical retail location, YLC will verify the age of anyone who appears to be under 30 at the entrance to the store prior to being allowed into the sales area. The online retail website will have an age verification process at time of entering the site, at the time of sale, and at product delivery.</p>

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	<p>including school and hospital properties and within five metres of skate parks, spray parks, and playgrounds. Different municipalities may have different rules, so local government requirements should also be checked.</p> <p>ÉAdults can grow cannabis at home; up to four plants per household (not per person) for personal consumption.</p> <p>ÉLandlord and tenant agreements or condo bylaws can be used to set rules for consumption and growing.</p>	<p>will be banned in homes used as day-cares;</p> <p>ÉProhibited at workplaces and common areas of apartments, condo buildings, dormitories, bus stops, and in vehicles/boats (even if these are stationary);</p>	<p>an officer believes on reasonable grounds that as a result of being under the influence of a drug, a person is unable to safely operate a motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft or railway equipment; and Émirror the obligation on the registrar of motor vehicles added to The Drivers and Vehicles Act under similar provisions of The Highway Traffic Act. For other consequential amendments, see http://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/statutes/2017/c02217e.php</p>	<p>stored in a private home must be in a locked container or a locked room to ensure it is kept from minors.</p> <p>Consumption of recreational cannabis is not permitted in public places.</p>		<p>rules that ban smoking in other areas such as those often used by children, or in crowded places. Initially, these places will include children's playgrounds, sporting fields and public parks during public events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations will be developed that set out in more detail where people cannot smoke cannabis. • There will be fines for smoking cannabis in public places where it is not allowed. • The same inspectors that enforce the laws around tobacco smoking in public will enforce the laws for smoking cannabis in public. These inspectors are Environmental Health Officers from the GNWT Department of Health and Social Services. Enforcement will usually be triggered by a complaint, similar to for tobacco smoking. • Community governments will have the authority 	<p>crime may be fined up to \$10,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you're 19 or over, you will be allowed to have up to 30 grams of dried cannabis (or equivalent) with you in public. There will be no restrictions on how much you can keep in your home, as long as it's for personal use. • Stored cannabis must not be accessible to those under 19. • Up to four plants per household. 		<p>facilities (if the cannabis use is for scientific research and testing purposes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled areas in: long-term care homes certain retirement homes residential hospices provincially-funded supportive housing designated psychiatric facilities or veterans' facilities *Additional restrictions on smoking and vaping may exist in municipal bylaws, lease agreements, and the policies of employers and property owners. <p>Where you could not smoke or vape cannabis:</p> <p>Indoors You would not be able to smoke or vape cannabis in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indoor common areas in condos, apartment buildings and university/college residences enclosed public places and enclosed work places • non-designated guest rooms in hotels, motels and inns • Schools and 	<p>the smoking of recreational and medical cannabis in public places where tobacco smoking and electronic smoking devices (e.g. vaping) are already not permitted. Provincial legislation will prohibit consumption of recreational and medical cannabis in a vehicle, which includes a motor vehicle, boat, and off-road vehicle. Provincial legislation will also prohibit consumption of cannabis in private schools and early learning centers that are located in a private dwelling when instruction is happening.</p> <p>The federal legislation proposes to permit a household to cultivate up to four plants and the province will not deviate from that legislation. Cultivation can only be carried out by an adult who is at least 19 years of age, and that adult will be required to keep the plants inaccessible to minors. A person possessing more than four plants could be charged</p>	<p>age live in the same residence, the limit is still 150 grams. Moreover, an adult may not possess more than a total of 150 grams of dried cannabis or its equivalent in several places other than public places, in particular, in all of his or her residences.</p> <p>It is prohibited to possess cannabis in certain places, in particular certain places accessible to minors, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on the grounds, premises or in buildings providing preschool education services, elementary and secondary school instructional services, educational services in vocational training or educational services to adults in general education; on the premises or in buildings of a college-level educational institution, with the exception of 	<p>rental unit.</p> <p>The province will adopt the federal minimum standards around home production, including a limit of four cannabis plants grown per household.</p> <p>Similar to smoking cigarettes, consuming cannabis in public places will be prohibited for public health considerations.</p>	

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						<p>to make and enforce their own bylaws that add to the GNWT's rules about where cannabis smoking is allowed in their community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community governments will be able to ask to have community bylaw officers or inspectors do enforcement as well. 			<p>places where children gather You would not be able to smoke or vape cannabis: at school, on school grounds, and all public areas within 20m of these grounds on children's playgrounds and public areas within 20m of playgrounds in child care centres, or where an early years program is provided in places where home child care is provided even if children aren't present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospitals, hospices, care homes and other facilities You would not be able to smoke or vape cannabis: within 9m from the entrance or exit of hospitals (public/private), psychiatric facilities, long-term care homes, independent health facilities on outdoor grounds of hospitals (public/private) and psychiatric facilities in non-controlled areas in long-term care homes, certain retirement homes, provincially- 	<p>with a criminal offence. Provincial legislation will require that a renter have prior approval from their landlord before cultivating cannabis on a rental property. Additional space and safety standards around household cultivation may be created.</p>	<p>student residences; on the grounds and in the facilities of a childcare centre or day care centre; on the grounds, premises or in buildings used for detention. It is prohibited to cultivate cannabis for personal use. Of note is that it is also prohibited to possess a cannabis plant for personal use. In addition to the above, it is prohibited: on the grounds of health and social services institutions; on the grounds of Cegeps and universities; on bicycle paths; in bus shelters and in shared transportation waiting For the full list of places where consumption is prohibited, see the detailed list of restricted use of cannabis.</p>		

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									<p>funded supportive housing, designated psychiatric or veterans' facilities, and residential hospices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicly owned spaces <p>You would not be able to smoke or vape cannabis in publicly-owned sport fields (not including golf courses), nearby spectator areas and public areas within 20m of these areas.</p> <p>Vehicles and boats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You would not be able to consume cannabis (smoking, vaping, eating) in a vehicle or boat that is being driven or is at risk of being put into motion. • Other outdoor areas <p>You would not be able to smoke or vape cannabis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in restaurants and on bar patios and public areas within 9m of a patio on outdoor grounds of Ontario government office buildings in reserved seating areas at outdoor sports and entertainment locations 				

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									grounds of community recreational facilities, and public areas within 20m of those grounds in sheltered outdoor areas with a roof and more than two walls which the public or employees frequent, or are invited to (e.g. a bus shelter.				

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RETAIL SALES													
<p>The AGLC will operate online sales of cannabis products on behalf of government. The only legal place to buy cannabis online is at www.albertacannabis.org.</p> <p>For online sales, age verification occurs at point of sale and at delivery.</p> <p>ÉThe AGLC will ensure cannabis is distributed to privately owned and operated specialized retailers. Retail locations will be regulated and follow rules set by government, including hours of operation and security requirements.</p> <p>ÉPrivate cannabis retail stores may only sell cannabis and cannabis accessories.</p> <p>ÉMinors are prohibited from entering cannabis stores, even if accompanied by an adult.</p> <p>ÉCannabis retailers may be open between 10 a.m. and 2 a.m. and must keep cannabis products</p>	<p>ÉThe CDA establishes a public wholesale distribution monopoly and a public (government-run) retail sales both in stores and online.</p> <p>ÉThe Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch (LCRB) will be responsible for licensing non-medical cannabis private stores and monitoring the non-medical cannabis retail sector. See the LCRB's non-medical cannabis retail licence page for information about becoming a non-medical medical cannabis retailer in B.C.</p> <p>ÉThe Liquor Distribution Branch (LDB) will be B.C.'s wholesale distributor of non-medical cannabis.</p>	<p>ÉCannabis may be sold only by a person who holds a retail cannabis licence. This licence authorizes the sale of cannabis at a location specified in the licence as well as through online sales.</p> <p>ÉCannabis stores may only sell cannabis that has been grown by federally authorized producers.</p> <p>ÉCannabis sold in a cannabis store must be packaged and labelled in accordance with federal requirements.</p> <p>ÉThe Manitoba Liquor and Lotteries Corporation (MLLC) is responsible for acquiring cannabis for resale. All cannabis at cannabis stores must have been purchased from MLLC.</p> <p>ÉMLLC may enter into agreements with private parties who will act as cannabis distributors. A municipality may hold a plebiscite to prohibit the</p>	<p>Amendments to the New Brunswick Liquor Corporation Act allows NB Liquor to operate cannabis retail operations through a subsidiary, Cannabis NB. 20 cannabis stores will open.</p> <p>Online Cannabis sales offered by NLC subsidiary Cannabis NL to be offered through new e-commerce site www.ShopCannabisNL.com with secure home delivery and Phase 1 of Licensed Cannabis Retailers to launch.</p> <p>Some shops will be run by Tweed, a subsidiary of cannabis giant, Canopy Growth.</p>	<p>Age of legal consumption: 19+ Where to buy: Privately-run licensed storefronts and government-operated online sales</p>	<p>ÉThe Liquor Commission will be responsible for distribution and sale of cannabis in the NWT.</p> <p>ÉOnce it becomes legalized, cannabis will be sold in cannabis stores, which will initially be the existing liquor stores. The proposed law allows for the possibility of approving cannabis only in the future under the authority of the Liquor Commission.</p> <p>ÉResidents will be able to mail order cannabis from a liquor store, operating on behalf of the NWT Liquor Commission. This will allow access to residents of communities that do not have a liquor store.</p> <p>ÉOnly fresh or dried cannabis, cannabis oil and seeds will be sold until further changes are made to the federal laws.</p> <p>ÉSigns about the health risks of using cannabis will be posted in places where</p>	<p>The Nova Scotia Liquor Corporation will be the only authorized retailer of cannabis in Nova Scotia. Cannabis can be purchased by adults 19 or over at designated NSLC stores or online. (To date, 9 stores have been designated.)</p>	<p>The Cannabis Act:</p> <p>Allows the Nunavut Liquor and Cannabis Commission to sell cannabis remotely (on-line and by phone), in physical stores, and through an Agent</p> <p>Allows the GN to licence establishments that sell cannabis, including stores and lounges.;</p> <p>Requires community consultations before opening a cannabis store or lounge;</p>	<p>When legal, persons 19 and over will be able to purchase cannabis online through the Ontario Cannabis Store. Online orders will be delivered safely and securely. Consumers will be required to verify their age to accept delivery and no packages will be left unattended at the door.</p> <p>Consumers will be able to purchase up to 30 grams (about one ounce) of dried recreational cannabis at one time for personal use.</p> <p>As of October 17, 2018, the Ontario Cannabis Store website will be the only legal option for purchasing recreational cannabis. It will follow strict rules set by the federal government.</p>	<p>Prince Edward Island will have four dedicated government-owned retail locations for cannabis product sales in 2018, as well as an e-commerce platform. Products will include dried cannabis, cannabis oil, seeds and seedlings. The retail sites will be in Charlottetown, Summerside, Montague, and West Prince.</p> <p>The provincial government will be the sole distributor and retailer of recreational cannabis. PEI Cannabis Management Corporation, a Crown Corporation, will assume responsibility as the retail distributor and vendor for cannabis products, including seeds and seedlings, through standalone storefronts and online retail sales.</p>	<p>Constitution of the Société québécoise du cannabis (SQDC)</p> <p>Only the SQDC is authorized for the retail sale of cannabis in Québec.</p> <p>No sale to persons under 18 years of age</p> <p>A minor may not be admitted to a cannabis retail outlet. In addition, it is prohibited to sell cannabis to a minor or to an adult buying for a minor and a minor is prohibited from buying cannabis.</p> <p>Purchase of 30 grams maximum per visit to the SQDC</p> <p>It will be prohibited to sell more than the equivalent of 30 grams of dried cannabis to a buyer in the course of one visit.</p> <p>Types of cannabis for sale</p> <p>The only cannabis products that may be sold when the legalization</p>	<p>The Government concluded that its objectives are best served by a competitive private model for the wholesale/distribution and retail sale of non-medical cannabis in Saskatchewan.</p> <p>Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority (SLGA) will act as the regulator. SLGA will establish a licensing regime for wholesalers/distributors and retailers, with strict qualifying criteria including criminal background checks and inventory tracking and reporting capabilities. Wholesalers/distributors and retailers will be required to purchase non-medical cannabis from a federally licensed producer.</p> <p>The number of retail licences will be restricted for the first three years of legalization (the early sales</p>	<p>The location of Yukon Liquor Corporation's temporary retail cannabis store will be 120B Industrial Road.</p> <p>Yukon's plan is to enable private retail stores to operate under a licensing regime after legalization. Regulations and policies are being developed to allow for private retail sales in the future.</p> <p>The only legal online non-medical cannabis retailer that can deliver within Yukon will be the YLC's online store, www.CannabisYukonStore.ca. You will not be able to purchase from other online sites for delivery to a Yukon address.</p>	

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	<p>in a locked display case accessible only by staff. However, municipalities can further restrict these hours.</p> <p>ÉAnyone applying for a licence to open a retail store must undergo an extensive mandatory background check.</p> <p>ÉEmployees must also consent to background checks, be 18 or older and will be required to undergo AGLC SellSafe training.</p> <p>ÉCannabis retail outlets must be 100 meters away from schools and provincial health care facilities. Municipalities may modify or add further buffers from these or other uses.</p> <p>ÉAny single sales transaction of cannabis products, in a retail location and online, will be limited to 30 grams.</p>		<p>operation of cannabis stores in the municipality. Companies must be selected by the Province of Manitoba before applying to the LGCA for a cannabis retail licence.</p> <p>In 2017, the Province of Manitoba conducted a request for proposals (RFP) for retail cannabis stores and announced that they have conditionally accepted four proposals from the submissions (click here to read the news release). The successful applicants are now required to apply to the LGCA for licensing. The LGA was not involved in the RFP or the related selection of applicants. More recently, on July 23, 2018, the Province of Manitoba announced a request for pre-qualifications (RFPQ) to expand opportunities for retail cannabis stores in the province (click here to read the news release). Again, the LGCA</p>			<p>cannabis is sold. Stores can be fined if they don't have the health warning signs posted. ÉCommunities will be able to hold a plebiscite on whether to restrict or ban the sale/use of cannabis, as they presently can for alcohol.</p>					<p>comes into force on October 17, 2018 are the following:</p> <p>Édried cannabis;</p> <p>Écannabis oil;</p> <p>Éfresh cannabis.</p> <p>Other terms and conditions of sale</p> <p>Other terms and conditions regulate the sale of cannabis. For more information, see the Cannabis Regulation Act page.</p>	<p>period) to ensure a cautious and controlled roll-out of the retail footprint. The number of retail licences available in Saskatchewan will be determined by SLGA based on population density and geography, with retailers selected using a two-phase process involving initial screening followed by random selection (lottery) of qualified applicants for each opportunity. Additional details of the selection and application processes are still to be announced. At the end of the early sales period, a thorough review will take place to ensure that the regulatory framework is protecting public health and safety, keeping cannabis out of the hands of youth, and contributing to the elimination of the illegal market. Necessary changes will be made to the legislative and regulatory framework at that time.</p> <p>The operators for</p>	

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			<p>is not involved in selecting applicants through this process.</p> <p>TERMS AND CONDITIONS Cannabis retailers must comply with the terms and conditions set by the LGCA.</p> <p>TERMS AND CONDITIONS: Retail Cannabis - General</p> <p>TERMS AND CONDITIONS: Retail Cannabis - Age-Restricted Store</p> <p>TERMS AND CONDITIONS: Retail Cannabis - Controlled-Access Store</p> <p>TERMS AND CONDITIONS: Retail Cannabis - Employee Delivery</p> <p>STANDARDS: Retail Cannabis - Third Party Delivery</p>									<p>the province's 51 cannabis retail store permits have now been selected. More than two-thirds of these successful applicants are from Saskatchewan or have operations in the province. Cannabis retail stores must be standalone operations, selling only cannabis, cannabis accessories and ancillary items as defined by SLGA. Alcohol sales will not be permitted in cannabis stores. Cannabis retail locations are subject to local municipal zoning bylaws.</p>	

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ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION													
<p>The federal government has established strict rules about labeling and packaging.</p> <p>Advertising and promotion of cannabis, accessories, etc. is prohibited except in very limited circumstances (much like tobacco) and cannot be appealing to youth;</p> <p>No false, misleading or deceptive promotion (health claims, glamorous way of life, etc.);</p> <p>No sponsorships or endorsements (no health claims);</p> <p>No depictions of a person, celebrity, character or animal;</p> <p>Packaging and labelling restrictions are similar to tobacco and cannot be appealing to youth;</p> <p>No false or misleading information;</p> <p>No lifestyle elements or branding (must use plain packaging and health warnings like tobacco); and,</p> <p>Restrictions on the display of cannabis and cannabis accessories at the</p>	<p>Cannabis advertising will be restricted to locations with no minors.</p>	<p>Licensees cannot promote sales of particular classes or brands of cannabis</p>		<p>Not directed to or displayed in a location visible to youth under 19</p> <p>Illustrations limited to 10% of surface area</p>	<p>Cannabis or accessories cannot be displayed, advertised, or promoted online, via a website or on the interior or exterior of a retail location</p>						<p>It is prohibited:</p> <p>to supply cannabis or to furnish cannabis for promotional purposes, particularly in the context of a sampling setting;</p> <p>to offer consumers a gift or rebate or a right to participate in a lottery, contest or game or any other form of benefit, if consumers must, in return, provide information on cannabis or their consumption or purchase or present proof of purchase of a cannabis product;</p> <p>to give consumers a rebate on the market price or to reduce the retail price on the basis of the quantity purchased;</p> <p>to associate any direct or indirect sponsorship with the promotion of cannabis, a brand of cannabis, the</p>		

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point of sale.											SQDC or a cannabis producer; to associate a name, logo, distinguishing guise, design, image or slogan that is associated with cannabis, a brand of cannabis, the SQDC or a cannabis producer with a sports, cultural or research facility maintained by a health or social services institution.		
DRIVING													
The federal government's new legislation under Bill C-46 adds three new drug-impaired driving offences and prescribed upper safe blood-drug concentration levels for impaired driving under the Criminal Code. These offences cover driving with low threshold levels of drug concentration, high threshold levels of drug concentration, and combinations of drugs and alcohol.	Alberta's updated impaired driving laws to prepare for the legalization of cannabis and to set time limits for licence suspensions are now in effect: zero tolerance for cannabis or illegal drugs in the blood stream of GDL drivers, in addition to alcohol immediate 90-day licence suspension for impaired drivers, followed by participation in a one-year ignition interlock program blood-drug	Motor Vehicle Act amendments: B.C. has increased training for law enforcement and has toughened provincial regulations by amending the Motor Vehicle Act to give police more tools to remove drug-impaired drivers from the road and deter drug-affected driving, including: A new 90-day Administrative Driving Prohibition (ADP) for any driver whom police reasonably believe operated	24-hour licence suspension for being unable to safely operate a vehicle due to drug use	Amendments to the Motor Vehicle Act establish a drug-impaired driving program. Sanctions include: Immediate short-term roadside suspensions. An administrative licence suspension program for those charged with or convicted of drug-impaired driving. Discretionary and mandatory vehicle impoundment for short-term and	On roadside detection: 2-month suspension and 7-day impound for novice drivers; 7-day suspension and impound for all other drivers On confirmation of lab results: 90 day suspension	The GNWT has the authority to create additional penalties for drug impaired driving. It is proposed that, in addition to facing potential charges under the Criminal Code, drivers in the NWT could have their driver's licence suspended if they: Éfail a Standardized Field Sobriety Test (also known as physical coordination tests); Éfail an evaluation by a Drug Recognition Expert; or É refuse to do the test or evaluation without a	Cannabis in any form cannot be used in vehicles by passengers or drivers. You may be fined up to \$2,000 for consumption in a vehicle. The rules for transporting cannabis in a vehicle will be the same as alcohol. Cannabis must be in a closed, sealed package and out of reach from anyone in the vehicle. You can be fined up to \$2,000 for improper storage.	24-hour suspension or 30-day suspension for minors, novice drivers, commercial vehicles or those with previous suspensions or prohibitions, or 90-day suspension with previous suspension and Éhigher prescribed amountÉ in blood	Persons caught driving while impaired by any drug, including cannabis, face serious penalties, including: an immediate licence suspension financial penalties possible vehicle impoundment possible criminal record possible jail time Police officers will be authorized	Prince Edward Island will ensure the Highway Traffic Act mirrors alcohol impaired driving roadside suspension penalties and incorporate changes to align with the federal legislation. In addition, a new summary offence will be created in cases of impaired driving with a minor. Provincial legislation will restrict transportation of cannabis in motorized vehicles, including off-road vehicles and vessels.	Zero tolerance; administrative sanctions, including licence suspension	Immediate and Severe Penalties for Driving High Significant licence suspension periods Roadside vehicle seizures from a minimum of 3 days to a maximum of 60 days Required to complete alcohol and drug education programming Stiff financial penalties under SGI's Safe Driver Recognition Program	Not specified as yet.

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	<p>concentration limits and criminal penalties</p> <p>Licence suspensions and vehicle seizures that apply to alcohol-impaired driving have been extended to cannabis impairment. There will be zero tolerance for those on graduated licences. Cannabis consumption will not be allowed in vehicles.</p>	<p>a motor vehicle while affected by a drug or by a combination of a drug and alcohol, based on analysis of a bodily substance or an evaluation by a specially trained police drug recognition expert (DRE); and, new drivers in the Graduated Licensing Program (GLP) will be subject to a zero-tolerance restriction for the presence of THC (the psycho active ingredient in cannabis).</p>		<p>administrative licence suspensions.</p> <p>Participation in a re-education course for drug-impaired drivers.</p> <p>Licence reinstatement fees for drug-impaired drivers.</p> <p>Zero tolerance for novice drivers and those under 21 years of age.</p>		<p>reasonable excuse. [Legalizing Recreational Cannabis in the Northwest Territories 4 In addition, the GNWT is also proposing that: É certain types of drivers can have their driver's licence suspended if they are found to be driving with any amount of alcohol or prohibited drugs in their system, specifically: o if you are younger than 22 years of age; o if you have a learner's driver's licence or a probationary driver's licence; and if you drive certain types of commercial vehicles.</p> <p>Écannabis in a vehicle must be unopened or be stored in a place that is out of reach of the driver and any passengers.</p> <p>Éthe Registrar of Motor Vehicles be given the authority to release some motor vehicle and driving related records to law enforcement agencies when required for law enforcement</p>			<p>to use oral fluid screening devices at roadside. Once a federally approved device is available, Ontario will implement the use of those devices to help police enforce the law.</p> <p>There is zero tolerance for young, novice and commercial drivers</p>	<p>Similar to alcohol regulations, purchased and sealed products, or opened products, must be secure and inaccessible from anyone in the motorized vehicle. These measures are intended to promote safe and responsible transport of cannabis, and communicate that a vehicle is not a place for cannabis use.</p>			

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						purposes.							
USE IN THE WORKPLACE²													
	Alberta is exploring options to address impairment in the workplace.	Prohibited				The Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission (WSCC) will be responsible for regulating cannabis at worksites to protect employees and ensure workplace health and safety	There are no changes to the Occupational Health and Safety Act as a result of cannabis legalization. The Act already requires employers to establish an internal responsibility system and OHS program to address workplace safety. This includes addressing impairment in the workplace of any kind.	Limited – not in a workplace or public place where tobacco is prohibited or in areas including sports fields, community or recreation centres, public events, or places in which goods or services are sold	Consuming recreational cannabis in the workplace is illegal and will continue to be after legalization on October 17, 2018. Developing education and awareness resources		The Act specifies that an employer may, pursuant to his or her managerial prerogative, regulate the use of cannabis, or even prohibit it entirely. Clarifications were made to the Act respecting occupational health and safety to specify the responsibilities of employers and workers with respect to performing work when the worker's condition represents a risk to his health, safety or physical well-being, or that of other persons at or near the workplace, by reason, in particular, of his or her being impaired by alcohol, drugs, including cannabis, or any	Under review	

² Currently, random testing in Canada has been limited by a 2013 Supreme Court of Canada decision in a case that pitted a union against Irving Pulp and Paper Ltd. The court ruled that only those companies that could prove there was a problem with drug use or impairment among their employees could implement such a program. While Air Canada, for example, recently announced a zero-tolerance policy on cannabis use among flight crews, it cannot enforce it via random testing. The Toronto Transit Commission, on the other hand, which successfully argued that it did have a drug and alcohol problem, has had a random testing policy in place since 2017.

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											<p>similar substance. The employer must see to it that a worker does not perform this work if such is his or her condition. Moreover, the Act stipulates that on a construction site, the condition of the worker impaired by alcohol, drugs, including cannabis, or a similar substance represents a risk</p>		

