

## Smoke-free Outdoor Spaces

Hundreds of chemicals in second hand smoke (SHS) are toxic. About 70 of them have been shown to cause cancer. Being around second hand smoke increases your risk of developing lung cancer and other lung diseases, heart attacks and stroke. Research shows that even in an outdoor setting, second-hand smoke can pose a health risk.

There is a growing movement across Canada to protect people from SHS in outdoor spaces. In Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Martensville and Warman have adopted bylaws to restrict smoking in outdoor public places including patios of restaurants and bars, parks, playgrounds, sports fields, parks and on municipal property used for public gatherings. In fact Saskatoon has had smoke-free patios since 2005.

A 2013 Ipsos Reid survey of Saskatchewan residents found overwhelming support for outdoor smoke-free places.

- 91% support smoke-free children's playgrounds
- 87% support smoke-free fixed seating or beach in places such as stadiums
- 81% support smoke-free sports fields such as baseball, soccer and football fields
- 77% support smoke-free municipal property used for public gatherings such as festivals, concerts or exhibitions
- 70% support smoke-free outdoor patios

1. Would you support a bylaw banning smoking in other outdoor public places including the following?

YES NO

Patios of restaurants and bars

Yes

Children's playgrounds

Yes

Sports fields

(e.g. soccer pitches, baseball diamonds, etc)

No, except for designated smoke free portions

Public parks

No except for smoke free designated portions

On municipal property used for public gatherings

(e.g. festivals, concerts, exhibition grounds)

No except for designated smoke free portions

Comments: (100 words or less) \_\_\_ While I would support restrictions on smoking in dedicated portions of sports field\_(designated smoke free seating) I don't think a complete ban is necessary, fair or enforceable for large public venues like Parks or Exhibition grounds.\_\_\_\_\_

Electronic Cigarettes

Electronic cigarettes are battery-operated devices that turn a liquid into an aerosol that is inhaled by the user. The liquor or ‘e-juice’ is a mixture of potentially harmful chemicals including propylene glycol, artificial flavours, traces of heavy metals, and sometimes nicotine. There are no standards to verify these ingredients. The health risk of inhaling these substances is unknown although the risk would be less harmful than for tobacco smoke.

Bylaws in Saskatoon, Warman and Martensville ban the use of electronic cigarettes anywhere smoking is banned, both indoors and outdoors.

2. If elected, would you support a ban on the use of electronic cigarettes where smoking is banned? (circle one) YES NO

Yes

Comments: (100 words or less)

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Water pipes (hookah)

Surveys have found that the use of water pipes is rapidly increasing among youth and young adults. Water pipes use charcoal bricks to heat smoking products that are typically flavoured, and may or may not contain nicotine. These pipes are frequently used communally with a mouth piece for inhalation passed between people. A 2013 Canadian study found that the air in hookah cafes and patios is hazardous to human health, particularly to café staff who are regularly exposed for long periods. Several Canadian cities have restricted the use of water pipes in their smoke-free bylaws, taking the widely supported stance that smoking of any kind should be prohibited in public places.

3. If elected, would you support a ban on the use of water pipes anywhere smoking is banned? (circle one) YES NO

Yes

Comments: (100 words or less)

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