

**No-Smoking Policies
In Canadian Curling Clubs**

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August 31, 2001

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Introduction

The Canadian Curling Association (CCA) has received an increasing number of inquiries about no-smoking policies in curling clubs. Smoking (or not smoking) in facilities is a policy decision to be made at the club level, or sometimes by overriding municipal or provincial legislation. Therefore, recognizing the need for accurate information, the CCA commissioned this paper to research the effects of no-smoking policies at various clubs. Several aspects of this issue will be considered, including the measurable impact on membership, rentals, and bar revenues, as well as the process for implementation of no-smoking policies. Data tables and information from several individual clubs are included.

Research Method

The research process began with the CCA May 2001 newsletter. This one-page newsletter was e-mailed to 3800 people. All recipients of the newsletter were asked to respond with names of curling clubs that had no-smoking policies. Over 80 e-mail responses were received. Those who responded were then asked for further information. Over the summer months of 2001, data was collected and analyzed.

Results

From the initial response to the May newsletter, 49 clubs were identified as having complete smoking bans (appendix x). Many more were identified as having partial bans. The results are presented in the following categories: reason for implementation; implementation process; impact on membership numbers, outside rentals, and bar revenue.

Why implement a No-Smoking Policy?

The main three reasons cited for enacting a no-smoking policy were:

1. Request by membership or board
Many clubs conducted surveys of their membership about making the club a non-smoking facility, and often the results of that survey led to a motion being brought to the floor by the Board, or a member, at an Annual General Meeting.
2. Provincial or municipal legislation
Across the country, many municipalities have no-smoking bylaws that affect curling clubs with a bar or restaurant (see appendix ix). In British Columbia, the Worker's Compensation Board placed a ban on smoking in the workplace (which included bars and restaurants and thus curling clubs) in January 2000. While the B.C. Supreme

Court lifted this ban in March of 2000, many clubs in the province have maintained their smoke-free policy.

3. Renovations

Several clubs indicated that they had completed renovations, and to preserve the new or renovated club area, smoking was banned within the building.

Implementation Process

While some clubs implemented a policy which encompassed the entire club at once, most proceeded through a gradual process. The steps toward a complete smoke-free facility often began with banning smoking on the ice surface, then expanded to the locker rooms and main level area, and finally the entire facility. Some clubs also had partial bans which prohibited smoking directly behind the glass of the viewing area, and when junior curling events were taking place.

Often when the final phase was considered, a survey of the membership and users was conducted. If it was decided that the entire facility would be smoke-free, it was repeatedly and clearly communicated to the membership in advance of the change.

Measurable Impact

1. Membership

Of the clubs surveyed, most indicated that they had not suffered a decrease in membership due to the policy. Many indicated that while they may have lost a couple of members because of the policy, they gained more by becoming smoke-free. (See appendices i – v)

The London Curling Club (Ontario) indicated that they initially lost a significant number of members to the five other clubs in the area that permitted smoking, but could not substantiate this with data. They feel it has taken four years to recoup the membership loss. Although membership decreased because of the policy, the club also underwent a major renovation, and it was decided that preserving the upgraded facility was worth staying smoke-free.

Most clubs reported that upon initiation of the policy, some members were disgruntled and dissatisfied, but that with consistency and polite perseverance by the board and staff, those complaints disappeared.

2. Other Rentals

This area considered both curling and non-traditional rentals such as meetings, weddings, and other social events. The majority of the clubs indicated that rentals had not been negatively affected. Statistics in Canada over the last sixteen year period indicate that the popularity of smoking by adults is decreasing annually (appendix vi). Many clubs indicated that for private function rentals (weddings, bonspiels, and meetings), smoke-free venues are being requested. These requests are consistent with the demographics concerning smoking. The Kapuskasing Curling Club (Ontario) reported an increase of four teams at one bonspiel. These teams indicated that the sole reason for participating was that it was a no-smoking bonspiel.

The Guelph Curling Club (Ontario) one club indicated that it had lost a curling rental league and a wedding because smoking was banned. After curling elsewhere for two years, the league returned to their original club and accepted the smoke-free ban.

3. Bar Revenues

While many clubs have experienced a decline in bar revenues in recent years, in most cases it could not be directly attributed to the implementation of a no-smoking policy. Many of these clubs felt that stricter liquor legislation, and the decrease in alcohol consumption overall by adults, played a more significant role in the decreasing bar revenues. A few clubs indicated that some curlers who smoked would leave after curling for another venue where smoking was permitted.

Policies

Most of the policies to ban smoking were passed at a General Meeting of the membership. While the institution of a policy does not often require discussion at a general meeting, it was felt that involving the members was essential to ensure their compliance. The policies are simple and clear as indicated by the example in appendix vi. None of the clubs interviewed has stated consequences for smokers who defy the policy. If an incident were to occur, a staff or board member would ask the person to either stop smoking, or smoke outside.

Provincial Associations may also have policies for non-smoking at provincial bonspiels or association meetings. (See appendix viii)

Conclusion

After interviewing many club managers and board representatives, (appendices i - v), the research indicates that for the majority of clubs that have implemented a no-smoking policy, any long-term negative implications are negligible. While smoking will continue to be a contentious issue, the statistics indicate that if the process is well researched and the members are involved, the transition to no-smoking should not be as detrimental as might be anticipated. The most important component of the process, as indicated by all interviewed, is communication with the membership through surveys, meetings, advertisements, and newsletters.

Therefore:

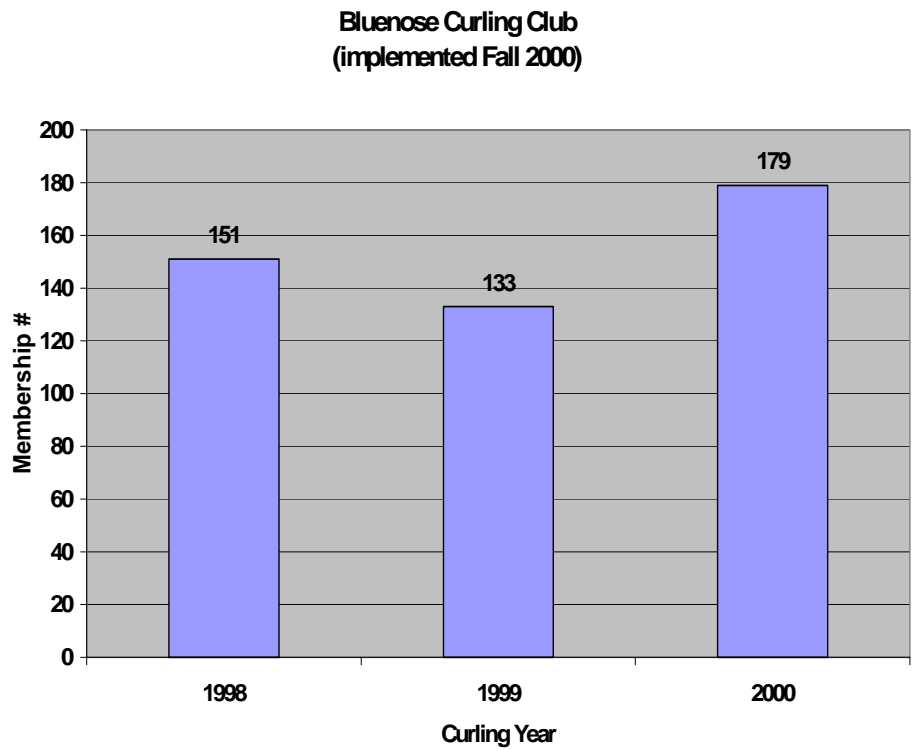
1. The concept and implementation of a No-Smoking policy will generally meet with some opposition.
2. No-Smoking policies may affect club revenue in the short term.
3. No-Smoking policies have not resulted in severe negative impact in the long term.

Appendix i

Bluenose Curling Club, New Glasgow NS

Marc Essiambre, Past President of the Bluenose Curling Club wrote that the Board was very tentative about their decision to make their facility non-smoking. They spent a great deal of time considering all of the possible impacts that such a policy could have. At their Annual General Meeting, the issue was voted on and the motion to proceed with a total smoking ban was passed by a two-thirds majority.

Members who smoked were contacted directly about the new policy, newspaper and radio ads advertised non-smoking and “Thank you signs were placed on the doors and tables. As a result, Essiambre says “We had nothing but positive comments and we probably gained about 10 to 15 members who started or returned to curling because of the smoke-free environment. As a Board we were very concerned with the new policy, but now having had one full season with no smoking we have no doubt that we made the right decision. Not only were our bartenders happy about not having to empty dirty ash trays, we were able to reduce our power consumption as we didn’t need to run our air-handling unit as much.”



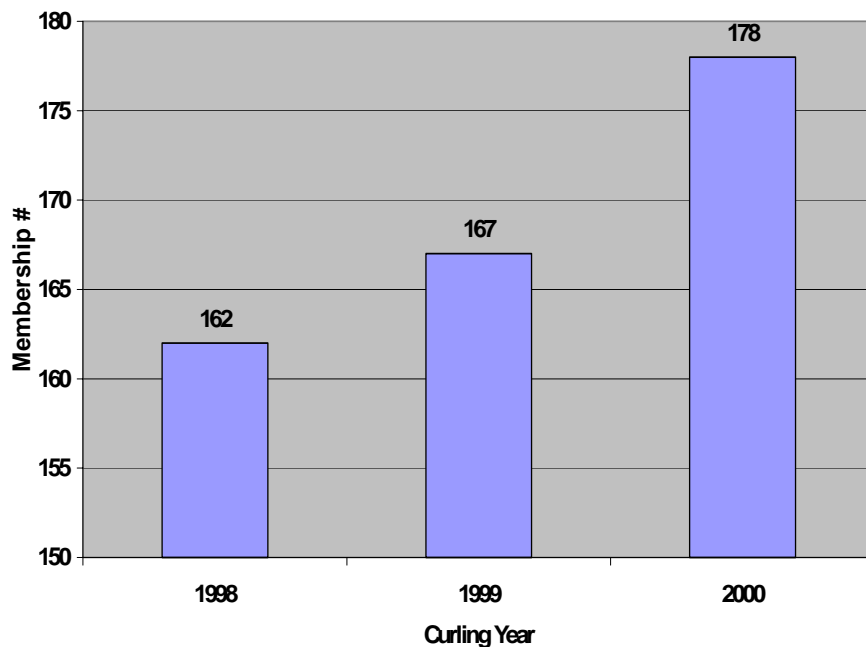
Appendix ii

Markdale Country Club, Markdale ON

Shawna Phillips is the manager of the Markdale Country Club, in the rural farming community of Markdale ON. This club began the process three years ago with a ban on smoking on the downstairs level. In May of 2000, the board decided to go smoke-free effective May 1, 2001. She comments “As far as revenues and effect, I really can’t say that we have seen any decrease directly relating to us becoming a non-smoking facility. Yes, sitting thinking about individuals that we may have lost, I can count six people...of which two are back.” Phillips adds that they have experienced an increase in the number of functions at the club.

Phillips recognizes that many clubs are nervous about moving in this direction. She credits the success of the transition to communication. “We published and publicized this fact all that summer and winter season and we had some questions, however no real problems. It is a tough decision to make...I realize the fear of ‘what if’...is a big factor. I truly believe the only reason we got away with it so easily is that we started early and gave people lots of information on why we were doing this and gave them lots of time to get used to it.”

**Markdale Country Club
(implemented May 2000)**

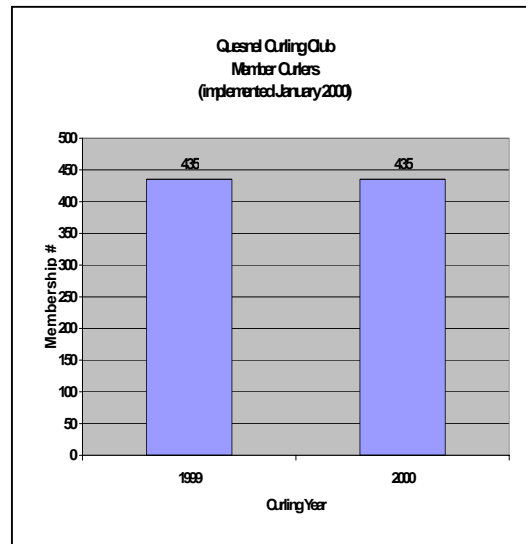
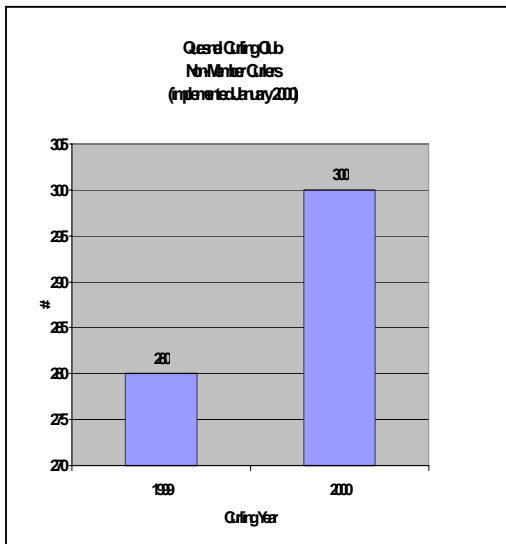


Appendix iii

Quesnel Curling Club, Quesnel BC

Located in central British Columbia, this community of 25,000 is supported largely by the forestry industry. The Quesnel Curling Club became a non-smoking facility in January, 2000 in accordance with the WCB legislation banning smoking in bars and restaurants. When the ban was rescinded, Quesnel stayed smoke-free. Gord Russell is the President of the club and he reports that the club had started to move toward no-smoking 10 years ago with the initial ban on the ice, then the dining area, then the entire downstairs, and finally the lounge. He comments that while bar revenues are down, he cannot directly attribute that to the no-smoking policy. The board polls the membership, and the last poll questioned whether the membership wanted to be totally or partially smoke-free. The majority voted for no smoking.

Proposed legislation, which says that bars may have a smoking room if it is well ventilated and closed off, may offer a compromise for clubs. Russell feels that the Quesnel club will stay totally non-smoking, as the cost to construct such an area would be prohibitive.



Appendix iv

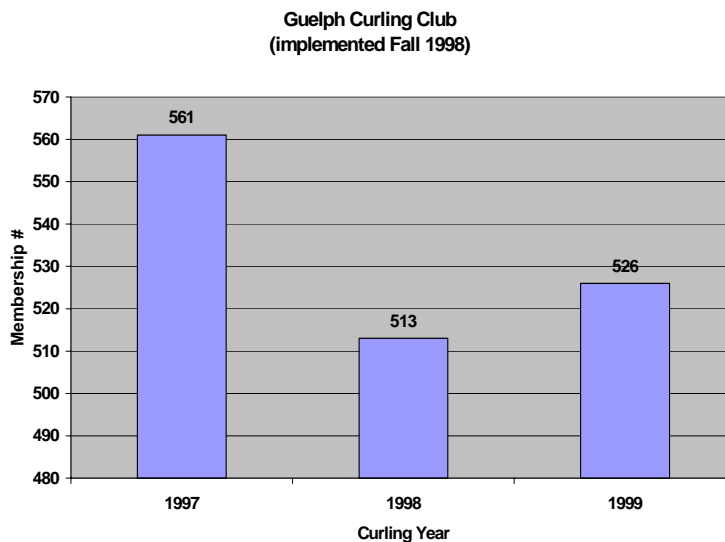
Guelph Curling Club, Guelph, ON

Brian Cowan was the President of the Guelph Curling Club when they implemented a club-wide ban on smoking in the fall of 1998. He indicates that there was both support of, and resistance to, the policy change. After debate and voting at an AGM, the policy “received the blessing of the shareholders with 3-to-1 supporting the smoking ban.”

Cowan recognizes that there were positive and negative impacts. “Membership in the 1999/2000 year showed a reduction of four people because of the ban, while a pleasant result was about 15 new and returning members because of the ban. These are numbers we know because the people actually stated the reasons for leaving or joining the club...Positive benefits continue to be enjoyed by the Club...the facility smells fresh, it’s easier to keep clean (i.e.ceiling tiles), there are no more burn marks in the carpets etc.”

On the downside, he adds, “The club did have some negative financial impacts with the loss of one wedding rental in the summer, and one curling group that chose to take their business elsewhere which cost the club rental and bar income.” (That rental group has since returned).

He concludes, “...the membership is now seeing the benefits. But don’t underestimate the concerns or impacts. They can be substantial and very controversial. It can be a good way to make enemies when you institute change.” Communication was a key element. When the policy was instituted, notices were sent to members along with information in a newsletter, and a sheltered patio was provided for smokers.



Appendix v

Montreal West Curling Club

Two seasons ago, this club was the first in Montreal to become a total non-smoking club. Reports from Martin Starr and Myke Wilder indicate that the effect on bar revenue was minimal, and could not be attributed solely to the policy. The club did not lose members. “On the contrary,” states Starr, “we have been told by many that it is a pleasure to come to our club and play because of the clean air. Our Junior program is also thriving and parents have mentioned the no-smoking policy as being a very positive aspect for them.”

As a final note Starr adds “At first some people felt that a wholesale ban on smoking was too severe. They thought that maybe giving smokers an area to smoke would balance the argument. We have found that a full ban has worked fine. Often, a partial ban is hard to implement and because smoke travels, it usually doesn’t meet the objective.”

Navan Curling Club, Navan, ON

Daryll Dillabough, Manager of the Navan Curling Club, comments that this club went totally non-smoking, all at once, 2 years ago. According to Dillabough, membership numbers have increased, and they are attracting curlers from other clubs in the area which permit smoking. He noted that a group of seniors who exchange-curl with a smoking club, have trouble getting people to go to the other club now because of the smoke. His analysis shows that bar revenues did not decrease because of the policy.

One variance to the policy is that smoking is allowed for invitational bonspiels and outside functions such as weddings.

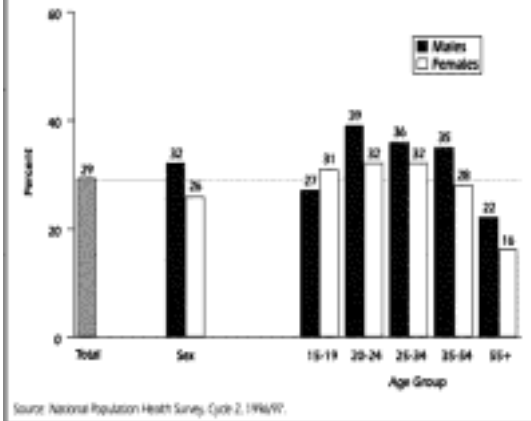
Appendix vi

Smokers by age and sex
1999

Age group	Males	Females
	%	
15 - 19	28	29
20 - 24	39	29
25 - 44	33	27
45+	19	17
Total	27	23

Source: The Daily, Statistics Canada, January 20, 2000
The Canadian Tobacco Use Survey, January and February 1999, Statistics Canada

Figure 1.2-1
Current Smokers by Sex and Age Group
Age 15+, Canada, 1996/97



Smoking Statistics in Canada for the Past 16 Years
Long-Term Trends in the Prevalence of Current Smokers

	1981 (%)	1983 (%)	1985 (%)	1986 (%)	1989 (%)	1990 (%)	1991 (%)	May 1994 (%)	Aug. 1994 (%)	Nov. 1994 (%)	Feb 1995 (%)	95/9 (%)
Both sexes												
Total	38.1	36.6	35.1	32.1	31.9	29.5	31.1	30.5	30.0	29.6	27.4	30.5
15-19 yrs	43.4	39.6	26.7	25.2	22.6	21.4	22.6	27.3	28.5	27.8	25.7	28.5
20-24 yrs	48.6	46.1	42.7	38.6	37.4	34.6	39.9	39.5	38.2	36.3	34.0	35.5
25-64 yrs	40.3	38.9	37.7	35.1	35.0	32.7	34.0	32.7	32.0	31.9	29.4	
65+ yrs	18.9	19.0	20.8	16.0	18.6	15.5	16.3	16.0	16.0	14.9	14.4	

Sources 1995/96 and 1996/97 - National Population Health Survey
1994/95 - Survey on Smoking in Canada
1985/91 - General Social Surveys
1990 - Canada's Health Promotion Survey
1989 - National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey
1981/83/86 - Smoking Behaviour of Canadians (supplements to the Labour Force Survey)

Appendix vii

"No smoking is permitted anywhere within the Guelph Curling Club which includes the ice area, the upstairs and downstairs lounges, the locker rooms or the washroom facilities. Smoking facilities have been provided on an outside deck area on the north side of the club adjacent to Ice 8."

MCA NO SMOKING POLICY

Recognizing the importance of providing an environment conducive to a positive experience, the Manitoba Curling Association, acting in a proactive manner, will be implementing a **No-Smoking Guideline Policy**, for all Provincial Championship and Berth Bonspiel Sites. These events, which are awarded by the MCA, will have to adhere to the policy as part of their agreement in accepting the hosting responsibility.

The following policies will be implemented starting with the 2000/2001 season:

- 1) **Provincial Championships in Arenas**
 - a) No Smoking by players in ice area or in dressing rooms
 - b) No smoking by players or spectators in the ice arena
 - c) Smoking in other areas as dictated by existing policy of the facility
 - d) It is recommended that a designated no smoking area be established within the Saloon

- 2) **Provincial Championships, Berth Bonspiels and Zone Playdowns in Curling Clubs equipped with two viewing levels**
 - a) No smoking by players in the ice area or dressing rooms
 - b) No smoking by spectators in the ice area
 - c) The lower level viewing area be designated no smoking
 - d) The upper level will have no designation, but it is recommended that a no smoking area be established

- 3) **Provincial Championships, Berth Bonspiels and Zone Playdowns in Curling Clubs with only a single viewing level**
 - a) No smoking by players in ice area or dressing rooms
 - b) No smoking by spectators in ice area
 - c) Definite no smoking areas be established. This will include the seating area behind each sheet

- 4) **MCA and MLCA Bonspiel**
 - a) no smoking in the ice area or dressing rooms

- 5) **Provincial Championship Banquets**
 - a) It is requested that the banquet room be designated no smoking until the dinner and speeches have been concluded

- 6) **Other events**
 - a) All MCA/MLCA meetings will be designated no smoking as well as any dinners or receptions sponsored by the MCA. This will not include the MCA or MLCA Bonspiel Banquets

- 7) **Penalty for players contravening the players no smoking policy (3 Step Process)**
 - i) 1st violation will bring a warning
 - ii) 2nd violation will result in the player being suspended by the game official from the game in which the violation took place, or in the event of a dressing room violation, the suspension will be for next game played in that competition
 - iii) **3rd violation will result in the player being suspended by the game official from the game in which the violation took place and all remaining games in that competition.**

May 3, 2000

Appendix ix

Provinces and Municipalities in Canada with Smoke-Free Laws for Restaurants and Bars

Canadian Cancer Society

August 29, 2001

Provinces and Municipalities in Canada with Smoke-Free Laws for Restaurants and Bars

Prepared by:
Canadian Cancer Society
August 29, 2001

Hundreds of Canadian municipalities have adopted smoking bylaws, and seven provinces have adopted province-wide laws restricting smoking. Of these jurisdictions, a growing number require restaurants and bars to be smoke-free.

Two provinces – British Columbia and Newfoundland – have provincial laws requiring smoke-free restaurants; these come into force on September 10, 2001 and January 1, 2002 respectively. Further, at least 49 Canadian municipalities have bylaws requiring smoke-free restaurants, including 40 currently in force. If the constituent municipalities of regional municipalities were counted, the number of municipalities covered would increase to 87 altogether and 71 currently in force.

At least 31 Canadian municipalities have bylaws requiring smoke-free bars, including 22 currently in force. If the constituent municipalities of regional municipalities were counted, the number of municipalities covered would increase to 62 altogether and 44 currently in force. Further, British Columbia's province-wide law requiring smoke-free bars comes into force on September 10, 2001.

This report contains a list of jurisdictions, with the date smoke-free restaurants/bars became, or will become, effective. Some laws permit smoking in separately enclosed, independently ventilated, designated smoking rooms. The listing in this report should not be considered exhaustive. There are undoubtedly additional municipal bylaws that could be added.

Restaurants

Provinces

British Columbia (Sept. 10, 2001)
Newfoundland (Jan. 1, 2002)

Municipalities

Vancouver, B.C., (May 31, 1996)
Pitt Meadows, B.C. (Aug. 20, 1996)
New Westminster, B.C. (Mar. 1, 1997)
White Rock, B.C. (Apr. 1, 1997)
Burnaby, B.C. (Mar. 1, 1998)
North Vancouver (District), B.C. (Jan. 1, 1998)
North Vancouver (City), B.C. (July 1, 1998)
Belcarra, B.C. (Nov. 16, 1998)
Capital Regional District, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Victoria, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Central Saanich, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹

Colwood, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Esquimalt, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Highlands, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Langford, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Metchosin, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
North Saanich, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Oak Bay, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Outer Gulf Islands, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Saanich, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Salt Spring Island, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Sidney, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Sooke, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
View Royal, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Langley (Township), B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Port Coquitlam, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Delta, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Richmond, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Surrey, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Port Moody, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
West Vancouver, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Coquitlam, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Maple Ridge, B.C. (Dec. 31, 2000)

Lethbridge, Alta. (Jan. 1, 2000)³
Pincher Creek, Alta. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Magrath, Alta. (Jan. 1, 2000)³
Taber, Alta. (July 1, 2000)³
Cochrane, Alta. (Oct. 1, 2000)³
Edmonton, Alta. (May 1, 2001)
Medicine Hat, Alta. (July 1, 2002)³
Wood Buffalo (Region), Alta. (Nov. 29, 2004)⁴
Fort McMurray, Alta. (Nov. 29, 2004)⁴

Winnipeg, Man. (Jan. 1, 2002)

Windsor, Ont (May 31, 1999)³
Perth South, Ont. (Nov. 2, 1999)
Guelph, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Fergus, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Peterborough, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Waterloo (Region), Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
Waterloo (City), Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
Kitchener, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
Cambridge, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
Wilmot, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
Wellesley, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
Woolwich, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
North Dumfries, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
Ancaster, Ont. (May 31, 2000)⁹
Schreiber, Ont. (Apr. 30, 2001)
Terrace Bay, Ont. (Apr. 30, 2001)
Mississauga, Ont. (June 1, 2001)
Brampton, Ont (June 1, 2001)
Caledon, Ont. (June 1, 2001)
Toronto, Ont. (June 1, 2001)
York (Region), Ont. (June 1, 2001)⁵

Markham, Ont. (June 1, 2001)⁵
Richmond Hill, Ont. (June 1, 2001)⁵
Aurora, Ont. (June 1, 2001)⁵
Vaughn, Ont. (June 1, 2001)^{5,6}
King Township, Ont. (June 1, 2001)⁵
Georgina, Ont. (June 1, 2001)⁵
Whitchurch-Stouffville, Ont. (June 1, 2001)⁵
East Gwillimbury, Ont. (June 1, 2001)⁵
Newmarket, Ont. (June 1, 2001)⁵
Ottawa, Ont. (Aug. 1, 2001)
London, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2002)
Perth East, Ont. (Jan. 15, 2002)
Brantford, Ont. (June 1, 2002)
Sudbury (Region) Ont. (May 31, 2003)⁷
Sudbury (City), Ont. (May 31, 2003)⁷
Valley East, Ont. (May 31, 2003)⁷
Capreol, Ont. (May 31, 2003)⁷
Nickel Centre, Ont. (May 31, 2003)⁷
Onaping Falls, Ont. (May 31, 2003)⁷
Rayside-Balfour, Ont. (May 31, 2003)⁷
Walden, Ont. (May 31, 2003)⁷

Wolfville, N.S. (Jan. 1, 2002)
Cape Breton Regional Mun., N.S. (July 7, 2003)⁸

Yellowknife, NWT (Jan. 1, 2005)

Note: On Nov. 13, 2000, voters in Timmins, Ont. approved a plebiscite requiring smoke-free restaurants effective May 31, 2003. A pending bylaw still needs to formalize this result.

Bars

Provinces

British Columbia (Sept. 10, 2001)

Municipalities

Capital Regional District, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Victoria, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Central Saanich, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Colwood, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Esquimalt, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Highlands, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Langford, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Metchosin, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
North Saanich, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Oak Bay, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Outer Gulf Islands, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹

Saanich, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Salt Spring Island, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Sidney, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Sooke, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
View Royal, B.C. (Jan. 1, 1999)¹
Belcarra, B.C. (Nov. 16, 1998)
Pitt Meadows, B.C.
New Westminster, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
North Vancouver (District), B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
North Vancouver (City), B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Port Coquitlam, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Delta, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Surrey, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Port Moody, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
Langley (Township) (Jan. 1, 2000)

West Vancouver, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
 White Rock, B.C. (Jan. 1, 2000)
 Vancouver, B.C. (April 2000)
 Richmond, B.C. (July 2000)
 Maple Ridge, B.C. (Dec. 31, 2000)

Guelph, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)
 Fergus, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)
 Peterborough, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)
 Waterloo (Region), Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
 Waterloo (City), Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
 Kitchener, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
 Cambridge, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
 Wilmot, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
 Wellesley, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
 Woolwich, Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²Dumfries,
 Ont. (Jan. 1, 2000)²
 Ancaster, Ont. (May 31, 2000)⁹
 Ottawa, Ont. (Aug. 1, 2001)
 Brantford, Ont. (June 1, 2002)
 Toronto, Ont. (June 1, 2004)
 Mississauga, Ont. (June 1, 2004)

Caledon, Ont. (June 1, 2004)
 Brampton, Ont (June 1, 2004)
 York (Region), Ont. (June 1, 2004)⁵
 Markham, Ont. (June 1, 2004)⁵
 Richmond Hill, Ont. (June 1, 2004)⁵
 Aurora, Ont. (June 1, 2004)⁵
 Vaughn, Ont. (June 1, 2004)^{5,6}
 King Township, Ont. (June 1, 2004)⁵
 Georgina, Ont. (June 1, 2004)⁵
 Whitchurch-Stouffville, Ont. (June 1,
 2004)⁵
 East Gwillimbury, Ont. (June 1, 2004)⁵
 Newmarket, Ont. (June 1, 2004)⁵

Wolfville, N.S. (Jan. 1, 2002)
 Cape Breton Regional Mun., N.S. (July
 7, 2003)⁸

Yellowknife, NWT (Jan. 1, 2005)

Notes

1. The Capital Regional District, B.C., includes 15 municipalities: Victoria, Central Saanich, Colwood, Esquimalt, Highlands, Langford, Metchosin, North Saanich, Oak Bay, Outer Gulf Islands, Saanich, Salt Spring Island, Sidney, Sooke, View Royal. These municipalities are covered by a region-wide smoke-free bylaw.

2. The Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario, includes eight municipalities: the cities of Waterloo, Kitchener and Cambridge, and the Townships of Wilmot, Wellesley, Woolwich and North Dumfries. These municipalities are covered by a region-wide smoke-free bylaw.

3. Applies only to establishments where minors are permitted entry.

4. The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, Alberta includes the City of Fort McMurray and ten hamlets: Anzac, Conklin, Draper, Fort Chipewyan, Fort Fitzgerald, Fort McKay, Gregoire Lake Estates, Janvier, Mariana Lake and Sapræe Creek Estates.

5. The Regional Municipality of York, Ontario, includes 9 municipalities: Markham, Richmond Hill, Aurora, Vaughn, King Township, Georgina, Whitchurch-Stouffville, East Gwillimbury, Newmarket.

6. Vaughan had originally adopted a bylaw in 1996, but this had not been enforced.

7. The Regional Municipality of Sudbury, Ontario includes 7 municipalities: the cities of Sudbury and Valley East, and the towns of Capreol, Nickel Centre, Onaping Falls, Rayside-Balfour, Walden.

8. Cape Breton Regional Municipality includes 107 "communities" which are not separate municipalities. The communities include Dominion, Glace Bay, Louisbourg, New Waterford, and Sydney, places that are no longer municipalities following amalgamation.

9. On January 1, 2001, Ancaster became part of an enlarged City of Hamilton. The Ancaster smoking bylaw remains in place in what had been Ancaster until changed by the new Hamilton City Council. Hamilton City Council is currently considering an enhanced smoking bylaw for the enlarged city.

Appendix x

Clubs identified as Non-Smoking of their own volition

British Columbia

Quesnel CC
Cowichan Lake Regional CC
Duncan CC
Kelowna CC
Comox Valley CC (Courtenay)
Qualicum and District CC
Elkford CC
Creston CC
Vernon CC
Lumby CC
Kaslo CC
Abbotsford CC
Kamloops CC
Peach Arch CC (White Rock)
Trail CC
Prince George Golf and CC
Marpole CC
North Shore Winter Club (N Vancouver)

Ontario:

Richmond Hill CC
Guelph CC
Oakville CC
Dixie CC (Mississauga)
Bayview CC (Thornhill)
Burlington Golf and CC
Cataragui CC (Kingston)
Navan CC
Chiguacousey CC (Brampton)
Markdale Country Club
Royal Kingston CC
Port Elgin CC
London CC
Barrie Country Club
Huntsville CC
Ilderton CC
City View CC (Nepean)
Scarboro Golf and Country Club
Smith Falls Curling and Squash Club
Grimsby CC
Thornhill Country Club
Coldwater Curling/Recreation Centre

Quebec

Montreal West CC
Pointe-Claire CC

Nova Scotia

Bluenose Curling Club (New Glasgow)