Provincial and Territorial Smoke-free Legislation/Regulations/Policies

Province or Territory	Workplaces	Public Places	Restaurants	Bars	Ability of Municipalities to Pass More Restrictive By- laws
British Columbia	-No provincial legislation -British Columbia Occupational Health and Safety Regulation (WCB) for all workplaces -DSRs required for all workplaces	-No provincial legislation -All public places are considered workplaces and are therefore regulated by the Workers Compensation Board through the <i>British</i> <i>Columbia Occupational Health and Safety</i> <i>Regulation</i>	-Smoking restricted -DSRs required if restaurant does not declare itself 100% smoke-free	-Smoking restricted -DSRs required: cannot exceed 45% of total floor space	-WCB regulations do not override municipal by-laws -Yes: Section 523 of <i>Local</i> <i>Government Act</i> -15% of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws
Alberta	 -Protection from Second-hand Smoke in Public Buildings Act -Smoking restricted in all provincial ("public") government work sites - DSRs required 	-Protection from Second-hand Smoke in Public Buildings Act defines public places as buildings or structures owned or leased by the Crown, or owned by a provincial corporation -Smoking restricted, DSRs required -Many places to which the public has access are exempt	-Exempt	-Exempt	-Yes: Section 7(a) of <i>Municipal</i> <i>Government Act</i> -55% of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws
Saskatchewan	 -Tobacco Control Amendment Act -Smoking prohibited at all provincial government work sites and many public sector work sites -DSRs required in certain workplaces - Current workplace regulations for all other workplaces, <i>The Occupational Health and Safety</i> <i>Regulations 1996</i>, do not adequately protect employees 	- <i>Tobacco Control Amendment Act</i> prohibits smoking in enclosed public places -Includes such outdoor public places as patios, entry ways, sports facilities and stadiums, and common areas of residential buildings	-Smoking prohibited	-Smoking prohibited	-Yes: Section 3(15) of <i>Tobacco</i> <i>Control Act</i> -29% of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws
Manitoba	<i>-The Non-Smokers' Health Protection Act</i> <i>(Various Acts Amended)</i> <i>-</i> Smoking prohibited in all indoor workplaces and in most other places where people work or live together	<i>-The Non-Smokers' Health Protection Act</i> <i>(Various Acts Amended)</i> includes enclosed places to which the public has access -Smoking prohibited in enclosed public places	-Smoking prohibited	-Smoking prohibited	-Yes: Section 6(2) of <i>Non-Smokers</i> <i>Health Protection Act</i> -100% of the province protected at a Gold Standard level

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Province or Territory	Workplaces	Public Places	Restaurants	Bars	Ability of Municipalities to Pass More Restrictive By- laws
Ontario	-Smoking in the Workplace Act -Smoking restricted in private sector workplaces under provincial jurisdiction (unenclosed DSAs permitted) -Smoking prohibited in many public workplaces (DSRs required in some cases)	- <i>Tobacco Control Act</i> -Smoking prohibited in many portions of places that are open to the public, and to which children have access -DSAs permitted in other public places including common areas of shopping malls	-Exempt	-Exempt	-Yes: Section 11(1 & 2) of Smoking in the Workplace Act, section 12 of Tobacco Control Act, and section 213 of Municipal Act -51% of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws
Quebec	<i>-The Tobacco Act</i> -Smoking restricted in provincial government work sites and many public workplaces (separately ventilated DSRs required)	- <i>The Tobacco Act</i> -Smoking prohibited in provincially-run facilities for children -Smoking restricted in some facilities including shopping malls and cultural/artistic facilities -DSRs required	-Smoking restricted -DSAs not to exceed 40% of floor space -Partitioned walls (no doors required) and ventilation required for restaurants with 35+ seats	-Exempt	 Unresolved jurisdictional issues <i>Tobacco Act</i> does not explicitly grant power to municipalities 0% of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws
New Brunswick	-Smoke-free Places Act -Smoking prohibited in all indoor enclosed workplaces in which employees perform the duties of their employment, but does not include private residences, group living facilities, or some hotel rooms	-Smoke-free Places Act - Smoking prohibited in enclosed public places including outdoor bus or taxi shelters, and outdoor eating and drinking areas	-Smoking prohibited	-Smoking prohibited	-Yes: Section 11(1) of <i>Municipalities Act</i> -100% of the province protected at a Gold Standard level
Nova Scotia	-Smoke-free Places Act: An Act to Protect Young Persons and Other Persons from Tobacco Smoke -Smoking prohibited at all provincial government work sites and many public workplaces	-Smoke-free Places Act: An Act to Protect Young Persons and Other Persons from Tobacco Smoke -Smoking prohibited in many enclosed public places including schools, daycares, health care facilities and malls	-Smoking restricted to DSRs; not to exceed 25% of seating area -On outdoor patios, smoking area restricted to 50% of seating	-Smoking restricted to DSRs 6 am – 9 pm, cannot exceed 25% of seating area -Smoking unrestricted after 9pm	-Yes: Section 16(2) of <i>Smoke-free</i> <i>Places Act</i> -20% of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws
Prince Edward Island	-Smoke-free Places Act -Smoking prohibited in many public workplaces -DSRs required in other workplaces	-Smoke-free Places Act -Smoking prohibited in many public places including day care centres, schools, hospitals, malls, recreational facilities, taxis, etc. -DSAs required in other public places	-DSRs required; no further requirements noted	-DSRs required; no further requirements noted	-Yes: Section 3 of <i>Smoke-free</i> <i>Places Act</i> -0% of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws

Non Smokers' Rights Association July 19, 2004

Province or Territory	Workplaces	Public Places	Restaurants	Bars	Ability of Municipalities to Pass More Restrictive By- laws
Newfoundland	-Smoke-free Environment Act (Amended): An Act Respecting a Smoke-free Environment in the Workplace and in Public Places in the Province -Smoking prohibited at all provincial government work sites and many public workplaces - DSRs and DSAs required in other workplaces	-Smoke-free Environment Act (Amended): An Act Respecting a Smoke-free Environment in the Workplace and in Public Places in the Province -Smoking prohibited in public places open to youth, and many other public places including retail stores, acute health care facilities, etc. -Smoking permitted in other public places - DSAs not to exceed 20% of the seating or other area, or DSR with separate ventilation	-Smoking prohibited if no liquor license (public places open to youth under 19 years) -Smoking prohibited 9 am – 8:30 pm if facility has a liquor license	-Smoking restricted to ventilated DSA or DSR with no more than 50% of total seating area	-Yes: Section 13(1) of <i>Smoke-Free</i> <i>Environment Act</i> -0% of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws
Yukon	-No territorial legislation -Government policy applies only to employees under the Public Service Act and the Education Act -Smoking prohibited on most premises owned or leased by the Yukon Government	-No territorial legislation -Public places exempt, except for those public portions of Yukon Government premises	-Exempt	-Exempt	-Yes: Yukon <i>Municipal Act</i> -67% of territory protected by Gold Standard by-laws
Northwest Territories	 -No territorial legislation -New Environmental Tobacco Smoke Work Site Regulations under section 25 of the Safety Act ban smoking in all workplaces -DSRs permitted only where workers or others live within a work site, provided no smoke enters the work site (hotels, elders' homes, fly-in mine sites) -DSAs permitted in underground mines where workers cannot get to surface during entire shift -Employers may permit smoking in private residential units and in DSAs outside of work sites 	-No territorial legislation -New regulations under section 25 of the <i>Safety</i> <i>Act</i> require all workplaces to be smoke-free -Most public places considered workplaces under the <i>Safety Act</i>	-Smoking prohibited -Covered under workplace restrictions	-Smoking prohibited -Covered under workplace restrictions	-Absent in government policy -44% of territory protected by Gold Standard by-laws

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Province or Territory	Workplaces	Public Places	Restaurants	Bars	Ability of Municipalities to Pass More Restrictive By- laws
Nunavut	 <i>-Tobacco Control Act</i> -Prohibits smoking in all workplaces, with limited exceptions; smoking areas to be determined by the regulations -New <i>Environmental Tobacco Smoke Work Site Regulations</i> under Section 25 of the <i>Safety Act</i> ban smoking in all workplaces and within 3 metres of any workplace entrance/exit -DSRs permitted only where workers or others live within a work site, provided no smoke enters the work site (hotels, elders' homes, fly-in mine sites) -DSAs permitted in underground mines where workers cannot get to surface during entire shift -Employers may permit smoking in private residential units and in DSAs outside of work sites 	 -Amendments to the <i>Safety Act</i> cover most public places that are also workplaces and are more restrictive than provisions of the <i>Tobacco Control Act</i> -No exemptions for bars or restaurants 	-Smoking prohibited -Covered under new <i>Safety Act</i> Regulations -Exempt for two years after <i>Tobacco</i> <i>Control Act</i> enacted	-Smoking prohibited -Covered under new Safety Act Regulations -Exempt for two years after Tobacco Control Act enacted	-Yes: Sections 25 and 26 of <i>Tobacco Control Act</i> -0% of territory protected by Gold Standard by-laws

British Columbia

Name of Regulation	• Amended Part 4 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation Re: Environmental Tobacco Smoke Provisions (WCB)
Date	Into force: May 1, 2002
Workplaces	Smoking prohibited at all provincial government work sites
	 Most other employees are protected by prohibition of smoking, or restricted smoking in a DSR (with or without separate ventilation)
	 Public entertainment facility employees are an exception: they can choose to not enter a DSR without threat, or to have intermittent exposure not to exceed 20% of any work period
	 All other employees in the province do not have to enter DSRs except under extenuating circumstances
Restaurants	 For facilities licensed to serve liquor, floor space of DSR cannot exceed 45% of total floor area
	• No more than 2 indoor areas per facility
	• Each area not to exceed 80 square metres
	Must be structurally separate and ventilated
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	• Bingos: floor space of DSR cannot exceed 65% of total floor area
	 For other public entertainment facilities, DSR cannot exceed 45% of total floor area
Bars	• Total floor space for DSR cannot exceed 45%
	• Cannot be more than two separate areas
	• Each indoor area not to exceed 80 sq. m
	 Indoor areas must conform to ventilation requirements
	See above for employee choice about entering a DSR
Public Places	 All public places are considered workplaces
	Requirements for DSRs defined
Provision for Municipalities	Absent in WCB regulations
	• Section 523 of the Local Government Act: where local by-laws exist, the stronger by-law or WCB regulation will override the other
Summary	• Regulations are strong in scope, with all public places considered workplaces, including the hospitality industry
	• Unique to BC: no other province or territory has such regulations
	• However, regulations are average in strength : DSRs are endorsed, and hospitality industry workers have been specifically excluded from the same level of protection afforded to most other workers in the province

Alberta

Name of Legislation	• Protection from Second-Hand Smoke in Public Buildings Act
Date	• In force: January 1, 1999
Workplaces	Smoking restricted in all provincial ("public") government work sites
	• Allows for DSRs with no apparent limit on number of rooms per building
Restaurants	• Exempt, except for eateries in "public" buildings
	 No definitions for DSAs or DSRs indicated for "public" restaurants
	Requirements for DSRs not defined
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	• Exempt
Bars	• Exempt
Public Places	 Public places defined as buildings or structures owned by the Crown, leased to the Crown, or owned by a Provincial corporation
	Smoking permitted in correctional institutions, buildings for commercial purposes, etc.
	Requirements for DSRs not defined
Provision for Municipalities	• Absent in this Act
	• Section 7a) of <i>Municipal Government Act</i> : municipalities are authorized to pass smoking by-laws
	• However, the <i>Municipal Government Act</i> does not apply to provincial government buildings and offices
Summary	• Legislation weak in scope: narrow definition of public places; workplace protection applies only at government work sites, with the majority of workers
	in Alberta not protected, including those in the hospitality industry
	• Weak in strength: no prohibition, just restrictions on smoking with DSRs and DSAs endorsed
	• No definitions or requirements noted for DSRs and DSAs

Saskatchewan

Name of Legislation	The Tobacco Control Amendment Act
Date	• Assented: June 17, 2004
	• In force: January 1, 2005
Workplaces	 Smoking prohibited at all provincial government work sites including Crown corporations, boards, commissions, or other agencies
	Other workplaces not specifically mentioned
	• The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 1996 covers other workplaces, but does not protect workers from second-hand smoke
Restaurants	Smoking prohibited
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	Smoking prohibited
Bars	Smoking prohibited
Public Places	 Smoking prohibited in all public places, and includes such outdoor public places as patios, entry ways, sports facilities and stadiums, and common areas of residential buildings
Provision for Municipalities	• Section 3(15) of the <i>Tobacco Control Act</i> enables municipalities to pass by-laws that exceed the provincial Act. (Three different Acts provide this authority). The more restrictive provision prevails.
Summary	• Legislation is average in scope: amendments to legislation include restaurants, bars and other hospitality venues; however, the legislation still does not specifically address workplaces beyond those mentioned above
	• More than half of Saskatchewan workers are still at risk from second-hand smoke in the workplace
	• Legislation is strong in strength: smoking is prohibited at all provincial government work sites and in public places (no DSAs or DSRs)

Manitoba

Name of Legislation •	The Non-Smokers Health Protection Act (Various Acts Amended)
Date	Assent: June 10, 2004
•	In force: October 1, 2004
Workplaces	Smoking prohibited in all indoor enclosed workplaces
Restaurants	Smoking prohibited
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	Smoking prohibited
Bars	Smoking prohibited
Public Places	Smoking prohibited in all enclosed public places with four exceptions: group living facilities, hotel guest rooms, tobacconist shops and places where Aboriginal persons use tobacco for spiritual or cultural practices
Provision for Municipalities	Section 6(2) of the Non-Smokers Health Protection Act
•	A municipal council may pass a by-law to limit or prohibit smoking in any enclosed public place, and the more restrictive shall prevail
Summary	Legislation is strong in both scope and strength

Ontario

Name of Legislation	• Smoking in the Workplace Act
Date	• In force: Jan. 1, 1990
	• (Amendments made in 2000)
Workplaces	• Smoking restricted in private workplaces under provincial jurisdiction, including retail, commercial, manufacturing and mining operations, hospitals, social service agencies and educational institutions
	• Employers can designate up to 25% of floor space as an unenclosed DSA
	• No definition of a DSA provided
Restaurants	• Exempt
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	Not specifically mentioned
Bars	• Exempt
Public Places	Not specifically mentioned
Provision for Municipalities	• Section 11(1 & 2) of the <i>Smoking in the Workplace Act</i> : municipalities permitted to pass more restrictive by-laws. The most restrictive legislation prevails.
Summary	• Legislation weak in scope: although the legislation is just for workplaces, it does not include protection for all workers, such as those in the hospitality industry
	• Weak in strength: unenclosed DSAs offer workers no protection from SHS
	• No definition of a DSA provided

Ontario

Name of Legislation	Tobacco Control Act
Date	• In force: 1994
Workplaces	Not specifically mentioned
Restaurants	• Exempt
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	Not specifically mentioned
Bars	Not specifically mentioned
Public Places	 Smoking prohibited in nurseries, retail establishments, financial institutions, laundromats, pharmacies, video arcades, common areas of shopping malls, hair salons and bus shelters. In all areas, other than nurseries, the prohibition only applies to those portions that are open to the public. Smoking is permitted in DSRs in hospitals, nursing homes and homes for special care; and in DSAs in post-secondary institutions, private vocational schools, and common areas of enclosed shopping malls Requirements for DSRs not clearly defined
Provision for Municipalities	Absent
Summary	Legislation weak in scope: does not include all public places, such as hospitality industry establishments
	 Legislation average in strength: smoking is prohibited in some public places, but DSRs and DSAs (offering no protection) permitted in others Requirements for DSRs not clearly defined

Québec

Name of Legislation	The Tobacco Act
Date	• In force: Oct. 1, 1998
Workplaces	Legislation specifically refers to workplaces, excluding those in dwellings
	 Smoking restricted to DSRs at all provincial government work sites and many public workplaces
	Requirements for DSRs defined
Restaurants	• 34 seats or less: DSA must not exceed 40% of floor space; no other requirements
	 35 seats or more: floor to ceiling partition required; DSA must not exceed 40% of floor space
	Smoking area must have negative pressure ventilation
	No door required between smoking and non smoking areas
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	 Bowling Alleys: DSA not to exceed 40% of floor space
	 Casinos: Restrictions slated for Jan. 2003- DSRs with separate ventilation
	Bingos: smoking permitted throughout establishment except if they contain a restaurant, in which case see requirements for restaurants
Bars	No smoking restrictions
Public Places	 Smoking prohibited in provincially-run daycares, schools and recreation centres for youth
	• Smoking restricted in shopping malls, passenger stations, waiting, rest and service areas of sports, cultural, or artistic facilities: smoking area not to exceed 40% of floor space; ventilation required
	DSRs with negative ventilation required for all other public spaces
Provision for Municipalities	• Absent in this Act
	Unresolved jurisdictional issues
	• Municipal Code of Québec, Division 1, General Power to Pass By-Laws: Every local municipality may make, amend or repeal by-laws to secure the peace, order, good government and general welfare in the municipality, provided such by-laws are not inconsistent with the laws of Canada or of Québec
Summary	• Legislation strong in scope: includes public places and workplaces, including most types of establishments in the hospitality industry
	• Average in strength: smoking prohibited only in public places accessed by youth
	• DSAs and DSRs endorsed in many workplaces and public places

New Brunswick

Name of Legislation	Smoke-free Places Act
Date	• Assent: June 30, 2004
	• In force:
Workplaces	Smoking prohibited in enclosed indoor workplaces
Restaurants	Smoking prohibited, including outdoor eating and drinking areas
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	Smoking prohibited
Bars	Smoking prohibited, including outdoor drinking areas
Public Places	 Smoking prohibited, excluding group living facilities and designated hotel rooms
Provision for Municipalities	 As per section 11(1)(l)(01) of the Municipalities Act, a municipality may make by-laws regulating or prohibiting thesmoking of tobacco products in indoor public places
Summary	• Legislation strong both in scope and strength, prohibiting smoking in public and work places including bars and restaurants
	• No provisions in legislation for DSRs

Name of Legislation	Smoke-free Places Act- An Act to Protect Young Persons and Other Persons from Tobacco Smoke
Date	• Assent: May 30, 2002
	• In force: Jan. 1, 2003
Workplaces	Smoking prohibited at all provincial government work sites
	• In most workplaces, smoking restricted to DSRs (youth under 19 not permitted access)
Restaurants	• Separately ventilated DSRs not to exceed 25% of seating area (youth not permitted to enter DSR)
	• Smoking section on outdoor patios not to exceed 50% of the seating- youth restricted
	Requirements for DSRs defined
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	Bingo halls: smoking permitted in separately ventilated DSRs (off limits to youth under 19)
Bars	• Bars and lounges: smoking restricted in separately ventilated DSRs between 6 am and 9 pm
	• DSR cannot comprise more than 25% of seating
	• Smoking permitted in outdoor areas that are off limits to youth (cannot be greater than 50% of outdoor area)
	• After 9 pm, smoking is not restricted
Public Places	• Smoking prohibited in many public places and some workplaces including: schools, daycares, health care facilities, malls, retail shops, laundromats, taxis, theatres, recreational facilities, offices of municipalities, villages, school boards
Provision for Municipalities	• Section 16(2) of the <i>Smoke-free Places Act</i> : where there is a conflict between this Act and any other authority, regulating, restricting or prohibiting smoking, the more restrictive authority prevails to the extent of the conflict
Summary	• Legislation strong in scope: includes public places and workplaces, including the hospitality industry
	• Average in strength: smoking is prohibited at some work sites and in many public places
	• However, by hinging much of the legislation on the presence or absence of minors, as well as the use of time to determine whether smoking is permitted, the province does not touch the issue of workplace protection for employees
	These two traps create confusion for the general public, compliance problems stemming from confusion, and mixed messages about who is at risk from exposure to SHS

Nova Scotia

Prince Edward Island

Name of Legislation	• Smoke-free Places Act
Date	Assent: December 18, 2002
Workplaces	• Specifically mentioned and means any place where an employee is engaged in work; includes construction sites, cafeterias, corridors, lobbies, restrooms, elevators, escalators, stairwells or any other common areas within a workplace
	Smoking permitted within DSAs
	Requirements for size or number of DSAs not defined, although specific requirements noted for separation and ventilation
Restaurants	 Eating establishments fall under definition of public places and workplaces
	 No further requirements noted beyond having one or more DSAs provided
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	Bowling: smoking prohibited
	Bingos and casinos not specifically mentioned
Bars	• Licensed premises open to the public fall under the definition of a public place; see requirements for public places
	 No further requirements noted beyond having one or more DSAs provided
Public Places	Public place defined as a place open to members of the public
	• Smoking prohibited in day care centres, schools, hospitals, retail stores and malls, recreational facilities, taxi shelters, bus stations, ferry terminals, movie theatres, laundromats, libraries, art galleries, museums and video arcades
	Correctional centres exempt
	• Otherwise, a person may smoke in a DSA in other public places or workplaces, or parts of buildings or commercial establishments open to the public
	• DSA defined as a structurally separate outdoor location or room that is structurally separated and independently ventilated
	One or more DSAs permitted in public places
	• Requirements for size or number of DSAs not defined, although specific requirements noted for separation and ventilation
Provision for Municipalities	• Section 3 of <i>Smoke-free Places Act</i> : Where a provision of this Act conflictsthe provision of this Act or the regulations made under this Act prevails, unless the conflicting provision imposes a more stringent requirement or restriction.
Summary	Legislation strong in scope: includes workplaces, public places, and some hospitality industry venues
	• Average in strength: smoking prohibited in many public places, yet endorsement of DSRs and DSAs in other places fails to properly protect people

Newfoundland

Name of Legislation	• Smoke-Free Environment Act (Amended): An Act Respecting a Smoke-free Environment in the Workplace and in Public Places in the Province
Date	• Assent: Dec. 17, 1993
	• Amendments in force: Jan. 1, 2002
Workplaces	Smoking prohibited at all provincial government work sites
	• For other work sites, an employer can provide a DSR other than any rooms normally occupied by non-smokers
	• DSR must have with separate ventilation
Restaurants	Smoking prohibited in food establishments without a liquor licence
	• Smoking prohibited in licensed food premises between 9:00 am and 8:30 pm (those hours during which youth under 19 years are permitted to enter)
	• In licensed premises where young people are not allowed (drinking establishments), designated smoking area or room not to exceed 50% of total seating
	area or other area; ventilation required
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	 Bingos are public places. DSA shall not exceed 20% of the seating or other area normally occupied by the public; ventilation required.
	 Smoking prohibited in recreational facilities. Smoking is restricted in appropriately licensed liquor establishments attached to the recreational facility.
	There are currently no casinos in NF.
Bars	Bars with club or lounge liquor licence as per above restrictions
Public Places	• Smoking prohibited in day cares, schools, acute health care facilities, retail stores, recreation facilities, passenger vehicles, games arcades, common areas of
	hotels, motels, convention centres, shopping malls
	 Smoking prohibited in public places open to youth under 19 years
	 Otherwise, DSA not to exceed 20% of the seating or other area, or DSR with separate ventilation
	 Owner of a public place may designate EITHER a DSA (as per above) OR a DSR
	Requirements for DSRs and DSAs defined
Provision for Municipalities	• Section 13(1) of the Smoke-free Environment Act: municipalities or cities may pass by-laws respecting smoking in the workplace or in public places
Summary	• Legislation strong in scope: includes both workplaces and public places, including the hospitality industry
	• Average in strength: smoking prohibited in many work and public places, but endorses the use of DSRs
	• However, by hinging some of the legislation on the presence or absence of minors, as well as the use of time to determine whether smoking is permitted, the
	province does not touch the issue of workplace protection for employees
	 These two traps create confusion for the general public, compliance problems stemming from confusion, and mixed messages about who is at risk from exposure to SHS

Yukon

Name of Governmental Policy	Smoke-Free Work Environment
Date	• In force: October 27, 1994
Workplaces	Policy applies to all employees employed under the Public Service Act and the Education Act
	• Smoking prohibited on all premises owned or leased by the Yukon Government, including government vehicles and equipment
Restaurants	Not specifically mentioned
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	Not specifically mentioned
Bars	Not specifically mentioned
Public Places	Not specifically mentioned
Provision for Municipalities	Not applicable
Summary	• Legislation non-existent for workplaces and public places
	 Government policy prohibiting smoking is very strong, but only protects a minority of workers

Northwest Territories

Name of Governmental Policy	Environmental Tobacco Smoke Work Site Regulations, under section 25 of the Safety Act
Date	Approved: November 28, 2003
	• In force: May 1, 2004
Workplaces	 Smoking prohibited in all workplaces and within three metres of any workplace entrance/exit
	• Designated smoking room permitted in underground mines, fly-in mine sites, prisons, and nursing homes
	• Employer may permit DSR where workers live at an enclosed work site (either temporarily or permanently), provided it is structurally separate from other areas of the work site and smoke does not enter the work site
	• Employer may permit smoking in the private units where people other than workers live within an enclosed work site, provided smoke does not enter the work site
Restaurants	Smoking prohibited
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	Smoking prohibited
Bars	Smoking prohibited
Public Places	 Smoking prohibited in all public places that are also workplaces and within three metres of any entrance/exit
Provision for Municipalities	Not applicable
Summary	• Regulations are strong in scope and strength—the most comprehensive and restrictive policy governing workplace smoking in Canada. Smoking is prohibited at all workplaces and most public places, with no Designated Smoking Rooms (exceptions noted above).
	There are very limited exceptions.

Nunavut

Name of Legislation	Tobacco Control Act
Date	• Assent: November 5, 2003
	• In force: February 1, 2004
Workplaces	Smoking prohibited in all workplaces and within three metres of any workplace entrance/exit
Restaurants	Exempt for two years after legislation goes into force
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	Smoking prohibited in all public places
Bars	• Exempt for two years after legislation goes into force
Public Places	• Smoking banned in all public places
	Three-metre smoke-free zone around all public places
	• Fifteen-metre smoke-free zone around school
Provision for Municipalities	 Sections 25 and 26 authorize municipalities to pass bylaws to restrict smoking; most restrictive provision prevails
Summary	• Legislation is strong in scope and strength. Smoking prohibited in all public places and workplaces, with two-year exemption given to bars and
	restaurants. Smoking areas may be set aside in designated areas under prescribed conditions (to be determined by the regulations). Public place and
	workplace smoking restrictions superseded by Environmental Tobacco Smoke Work Site Regulations, since they are stronger.

Nunavut

Name of Legislation	Environmental Tobacco Smoke Work Site Regulations, under section 25 of the Safety Act
Date	• Approved: November 28, 2003
	• In force: May 1, 2004
Workplaces	Smoking prohibited in all workplaces and within three metres of any workplace entrance/exit
	 Designated smoking room permitted in underground mines, fly-in mine sites, prisons, and nursing homes
	• Employer may permit DSR where workers live at an enclosed work site (either temporarily or permanently), provided it is structurally separate from other areas of the work site and smoke does not enter the work site
	 Employer may permit smoking in the private units where people other than workers live within an enclosed worksite, provided smoke does not enter the work site
Restaurants	• Included
Bingos, Bowling, Casinos, etc.	• Included
Bars	• Included
Public Places	 Smoking prohibited in all public places that are also workplaces and within three metres of any entrance/exit
Provision for Municipalities	Not applicable
Summary	Regulations are strong in scope and strength—the most comprehensive and restrictive policy governing workplace smoking in Canada. Smoking is banned at all workplaces and public places, with no Designated Smoking Rooms. There are very limited exceptions.