

## *Provincial and Territorial Smoke-Free Legislation*

# Quebec

---

Name of legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Tobacco Control Act</i></li> <li>• <i>An Act to bolster tobacco control</i> (amending <i>The Tobacco Act</i>)</li> <li>• <i>The Tobacco Act</i> (repealed November 26, 2015)</li> </ul>
Date in force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• November 26, 2015 (various aspects of the amendments were to come into force between November 2015 and November 2017)</li> </ul>
Workplaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoking and vaping prohibited in virtually all enclosed workplaces</li> <li>• Smoking permitted in not more than 20% (down from 40%) of rooms available in hotels, and rooms where smoking is permitted must be grouped together</li> <li>• Smoking of medical marijuana permitted in a maximum of 20% of the rooms in a hospital, which must be grouped together</li> <li>• Smoking permitted in DSRs by in-patients or residents of group living facilities (includes long-term care and other residential care facilities)</li> </ul>
Restaurants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoking prohibited, including on and within 9 m of patios</li> </ul>
Casinos, bingos, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoking prohibited</li> </ul>
Bars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoking prohibited, including on and within 9 m of patios</li> </ul>
Public places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoking prohibited</li> <li>• Smoking permitted in cigar rooms specially set up for cigar or pipe smoking provided they are separately enclosed and ventilated, serve no food and were in operation on May 10, 2005</li> </ul>
Outdoor provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoking prohibited within a 9 m radius of any door, air intake or operable window leading to enclosed spaces that are open to the public</li> <li>• Smoking prohibited on and within 9 m of child daycare centre, pre-school and school grounds</li> <li>• Smoking prohibited on and within 9 m of playgrounds, sports and recreation fields and in bus shelters</li> <li>• The Government may, by regulation, determine other places where smoking is prohibited</li> </ul>
Private Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoking prohibited in private vehicles with children under the age of 16 present</li> </ul>
Provision for municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not within <i>The Tobacco Control Act</i></li> <li>• <i>Municipal Powers Act</i> permits municipalities to enact</li> </ul>

	more stringent bylaws regarding nuisances, but few municipalities have taken advantage of this provision
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indoor protection from SHS is strong</b></li> <li>• <b>Outdoor protection is now strong, too, making Quebec a national leader in smoke-free places legislation</b></li> </ul>

## Notes

Quebec was the 11<sup>th</sup> Canadian province/territory to pass smoke-free vehicle legislation, following Nova Scotia (2007), Yukon Territory (2008), Ontario (2008), British Columbia (2008), New Brunswick (2009), Prince Edward Island (2009), Manitoba (2009), Saskatchewan (2010), Newfoundland and Labrador (2011) and Alberta (2012). The Northwest Territories and Nunavut do not have such legislation.

The definition of “smoking” also covers the use of electronic cigarettes (vaping) or of any other device of that nature.

Patients are allowed to smoke prescribed medical marijuana in a maximum of 20% of the rooms in a hospital. Furthermore, as with smoking rooms in hotels, the rooms in hospitals where smoking is permitted must be grouped together so as to provide maximum protection to non-smokers given the total floor space, use and ventilation.

Standards for outdoor smoking shelters, where they are allowed, are prescribed.