

Provincial and Territorial Smoke-Free Legislation

Yukon Territory

Name of legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Smoke-free Places Act</i>
Date in force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 15, 2008
Workplaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited in virtually all enclosed workplaces • Home health-care workers, probation officers or social workers have the right to request that clients not smoke in their presence in private residences while receiving services • Smoking permitted in DSRs by residents of nursing homes, homes for the aged or disabled, homes for veterans and seniors over 65 • Smoking permitted by registered guests in hotel, motel, or bed and breakfast rooms designated as smoking by the manager
Restaurants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited
Casinos, bingos, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited
Bars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited
Public places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited
Outdoor provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited on bar and restaurant patios • Smoking prohibited within 5 m of outdoor bar and restaurant patios • Smoking prohibited within 5 m of doorways, air intakes and operable windows of workplaces and public places • Smoking prohibited on school grounds, including post-secondary institutions (see notes section)
Private motor vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited in a motor vehicle with children under the age of 18 present
Provision for municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 15 allows municipalities to pass bylaws, and the more restrictive provision prevails
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Smoke-free Places Act</i> once put the Yukon Territory at the forefront in Canada regarding protection from SHS. • The legislation sets a national precedent by prohibiting smoking on the grounds of post-secondary institutions in the Yukon. • The Act is strong regarding protection from tobacco smoke in workplaces and public places, both indoors and out. • However, the legislation is now lagging behind as it does not address electronic cigarettes,

	waterpipes or other weeds and substances, including cannabis.
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Notes

Yukon's *Smoke-Free Places Regulation, 2009* came into force on May 14, 2009. The regulations stipulate a 5 m buffer zone around doorways, operable windows and air intakes for all workplaces and public places. The regulations indicate that the definition of a doorway includes entryways under roofs, awnings and other similar structures, which can be wholly or partially protected by one or more walls, fences, or other structures that could restrict air circulation. In addition, smoking is not permitted within 5 m of outdoor patios.

Yukon (2008) is the 2nd province/territory in Canada to have passed smoke-free vehicle legislation, following Nova Scotia in 2007. Since that time, 8 other provinces and territories have followed suit: Ontario (2008), British Columbia (2008), New Brunswick (2009), Prince Edward Island (2009), Manitoba (2009), Saskatchewan (2010), Newfoundland and Labrador (2011) and Alberta (2012). This brings the total to 10 provinces and territories that have passed legislation protecting children from second-hand smoke in private vehicles.

Yukon's smoke-free legislation and regulations once put the Yukon Territory at the forefront of second-hand smoke protection in Canada. The legislation now needs to be amended to include waterpipes, electronic smoking devices and the smoking or vaping of cannabis in public places and workplaces.