

 <p>THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA VANCOUVER</p> <p>POLICIES AND PROCEDURES</p>	<p>Date approved</p> <p>December 18, 1986</p>	<p>Policy Number</p> <p>Ac-5</p>
	<p>Date of last revision</p> <p>July 5, 1977</p>	

SUBJECT      CLEAN INDOOR AIR

The University recognizes that no individual has the right to pollute the air of others with any substances known to be hazardous to health. In general, employers are required by the Provincial Industrial Health and Safety Regulations to ensure that stringent contamination and air quality conditions are met. Exposure to smoking is a health hazard as well as an annoyance, and all persons on the University's campus, whether students, staff or visitors, have the right to breathe clean indoor air, particularly in places of common use, such as areas of general assembly, passage, workplace or classroom.

1. General Prohibition on Smoking

All buildings or parts of buildings under the control of the University are non-smoking areas, subject to the exceptions set out in section 2, below.

The principal entrances to all buildings or parts of buildings will have a sign informing all users that the University's policies prohibit smoking except in designated areas; but the absence of such a sign at any one, or more or all of the entrances to any particular building or part of a building does not affect the general prohibition against smoking.

2. Exceptions to the General Prohibition

- (1) Up to a maximum of 50% of the seating in any Food Service facility may be designated as a smoking area, but these areas must be away from access to the servery, and should have ventilation to prevent smoke drifting to pollute the air of non-smokers.
- (2) Subject to (3) below, individuals may smoke at their individual places of work.
- (3) Those who are affected by smoke in areas in which they are required to work or study may object to the appropriate administrator. The administrator shall attempt to reach an accommodation, if possible, between the preferences of smokers and those of non-smokers.

Where an agreement cannot be reached which is satisfactory to all of those affected, the preferences of non-smokers will prevail. In that case, smoking will be prohibited to the extent needed to ensure that users of a specified area will enjoy a smoke-free environment. The prohibition against smoking may extend to areas (including private offices) where a building's air circulation system draws smoke into air space which is to be designated a non-smoking area.

### 3. Implementation

The policy comes into force as of January 5, 1987.

It is hoped that any difficulties that may arise in the course of its implementation will be settled through a process of consultation and consensus.