

3.5 Smoke free zones & dedicated external smoking areas



There are several requirements that need to be fulfilled to comply with LBi-R2 Smoking Control which include:

- Establish smoke free zones around sensitive areas of the building;
- Provide dedicated external smoking areas with associated facilities; and
- Train security staff to enforce smoking policy.

Smoke Free Zones

The design team must first identify the locations of entrances, openable windows and air intakes of the project building, but also of any adjacent existing building that may be similarly affected. Each of these areas will require protection by establishing smoke free zones within which people must not be allowed to smoke at any time.

Care should be taken to accommodate the horizontal width of each item, for example an air intake, as this can be substantial and will determine the extent of the smoke free zone. Example 3.6 is an example of how project teams should establish the extent of smoke free zones by plotting loci (shown in red) to the extent required by the Pearl Building Rating System. These plans or figures can be used to communicate the extent of the smoke free zone when training security staff.

Dedicated External Smoking Areas

After plotting the smoke free zones, the design team can look to establish suitable locations for dedicated external smoking areas. Care must be taken not to encroach upon the air intakes, entrances or openings associated with any adjacent building. Where space is constrained, typically in a dense urban setting, sharing smoking zones with adjacent buildings can be considered.

All dedicated external smoking areas must have appropriate and suitable facilities for collecting ash and cigarette ends. Consider the nature of the location when deciding upon whether to install free standing or secure wall mounted

devices to meet this requirement. For example, locations at grade near to unrestricted high pedestrian traffic public right of ways should consider wall mounted devices whereas campus type facilities with restricted public access can install free standing devices. In any event the external smoking area must not be located directly within public or high use pedestrian thoroughfares.

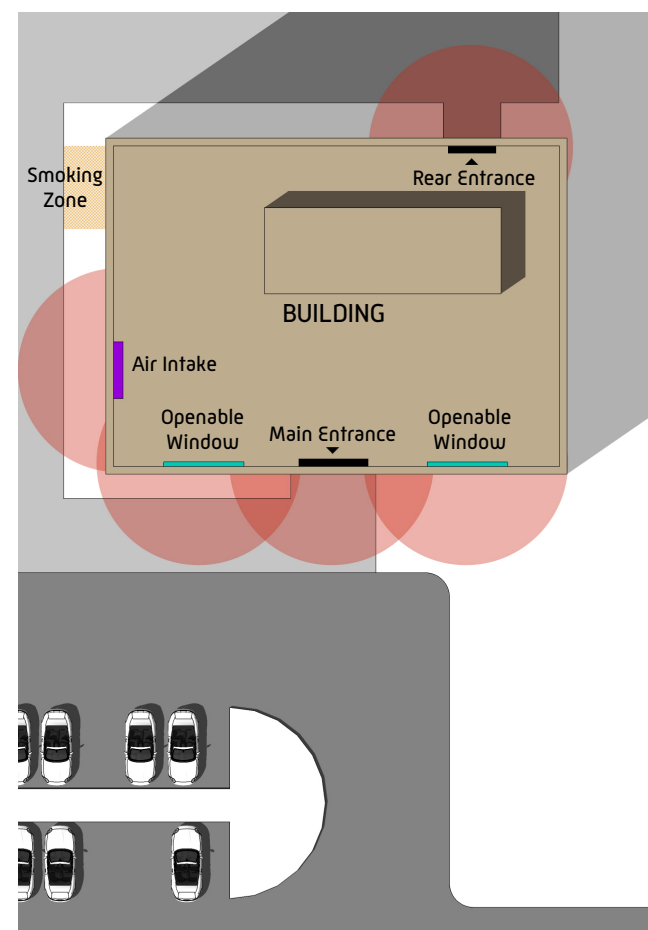
Posters (for example wall, board or bench mounted) or other suitable media, such as through leaflet stands must also be provided listing the negative health impacts of smoking and provide details on where to seek assistance for those aiming to stop smoking.

Residential

People who own or rent apartments within a residential building can smoke within their apartments, therefore dedicated external smoking areas may not always be needed. Where such facilities are to be included, design teams must follow the guidance detailed above.

Related Credits:

- LBo-R3: Outdoor Thermal Comfort Strategy



Example 3.5: Smoke free and smoking zones