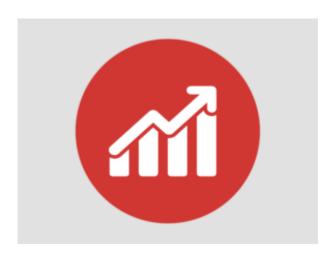
Temperature Conditions — Legislation Fact Sheet



WHAT DOES THE LEGISLATION STATE ABOUT TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS AT WORK?

In some cases, legislation provides a range of acceptable temperatures for specific circumstances. In other cases, occupational health and safety jurisdictions use the Threshold Limit Values® for heat stress or cold. Some Canadian jurisdictions have adopted these TLVs as occupational exposure limits and others use them as guidelines.

What does the legislation require?

A summary of legislation concerning temperature is provided below. This list does not cite the exact text of each section. In all cases, consult with your jurisdiction to confirm what legislation applies in your situation, and that the most current legislation is applied. A list of contact information for all Canadian occupational health and safety jurisdictions is available.

Table 1 Canadian health and safety regulations with respect to thermal conditions in the workplace				
Jurisdiction	Regulation	Temperature (This list does not cite the exact text of each section		
Canada, Fede	ral Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations	Section 9.9: personal service room and food preparation area: 18°C minimum/29°C maximum NOTE: personal service room means a change room, toilet room, shower room, lunch room, living space, sleeping quarters or a combination thereof Section 14.9(2): motorized materials handling equipment, operators' compartment: 26°C maximum Section 16.10(2)(b) First aid room: 21°C to 24°C		
	nt Occupational Health lic and Safety Directive da)	Section 2.2 Environmental Conditions: Ideal range between 20-26°C. Temperatures between 17°C and 20°C and above 26°C can be uncomfortable, and occupancy in each of those extremes should not exceed 3 hours daily or 60 hours annually. Humidex 40°C maximum (as measured at workstation)		

British	Occupational Health	Heat: Sections 7.27 to 7.32: current ACGIH
Columbia	and Safety Regulations	
		Cold: Sections 7.33 to 7.38: current ACGIH
Alberta	(Guidelines only)	TLVs®
Saskatchewan	Occupational Health	Section 6-7: Thermal conditions: Provide and
		maintain measures to protect workers, and
		offer reasonable thermal comfort to workers
Manitoba	Workplace Safety and	Section 4.12: Thermal Stress: current ACGIH
	Health Regulation	TLVs® for heat and cold exposure Section 4.13: Thermal Conditions — indoor
		workplaces: appropriate to work being done
Ontario	Occupational Health	Clause 25(2)(h): General duty clause
		Ministry of Labour, Training, and Skills
		Development fact sheet on heat stress refers
		to the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for Heat Stress and Heat Strain published by the
		American Conference of Governmental Industrial
		Hygienists (ACGIH). These values are based on
		preventing workers' core body temperatures
		from rising above 38°C.
	Construction Projects Regulations	Section 260(3)(d): Change room for underground workers, 27°C minimum
	itegu ta cions	Section 357(7): Medical locks, minimum of 18°C
		Section 380 (2): Air lock used for people,
		maximum of 27 °C. Also see Section 384: No
		work at temperatures greater than 27°C and when the temperature at the entrance to the
		service shaft is above ground, nor , 38 °C
		maximum
	Industrial	Section 129. Enclosed workplace, minimum of
	Establishment	18°C.
Quebec	Regulations Regulation respecting	Sections 116 to 120: Heating Environment —
Quebec		Appropriate temperature considering the work
	and safety	being done. Section 118: Lunch rooms — minimum
		temperature of 20 °C (but does not apply to
		facilities used as offices) Sections 121 to 124: Heat Stress
		Schedule IV: Standards of Temperature in
		Establishments. Minimum depends on work being
		done (e.g., heavy work 12°C; light work 20°C)
		Schedule V: Evaluation of Heat Stress — Outlines work/rest schedule and Wet Bulb-Globe
		Temperature (WBGT) equations.
		Section 154: Change rooms minimum —
		temperature of 20°C
New Brunswick	General Regulations	Section 21: In an enclosed place of
		<pre>employment, minimum depends on work being done (e.g., heavy work 12°C; light work 20°C)</pre>
		Section 22: Extremes of Temperature: 1997
		ACGIH TLVs® for heat and cold exposure
Nova Scotia	Workplace Health and	Section 2.1 and 2.3: current ACGIH TLVs® for
		heat and cold exposure (physical agents)
Prince Edward Island	General Regulations	Section 11.10 and 11.11: In an enclosed place
12 Callu		of employment, minimum depends on work being done (e.g., heavy work 12°C; light work 20°C).
		Exceptions apply.
		Section 11.9: relative humidity in an office
		environment must be minimum of 30%
		Section 42.1: Extremes of temperature — current ACGIH TLVs® for heat and cold exposure
		pearrent Acoth 12738 for heat and cota exposure

Newfoundland and Labrador	and Safety Regulations	Section 44: Reasonable and consistent with the nature and degree of work performed, as established by current ACGIH TLVs® Section 566: Refuge station to be at minimum 10°C
Northwest	Occupational Health	Section 74: Thermal conditions. Appropriate to
Territories	, ,	nature of the work, effective protection of worker health and safety, and reasonable thermal comfort
	Regulations	Sections 9.57 to 9.62: Program required when thermal conditions and nature of work can cause distress. 1994-1995 ACGIH TLVs®.
Nunavut	and Safety Regulations	Section 74: Thermal conditions. Appropriate to nature of the work, effective protection of worker health and safety, and reasonable thermal comfort
•	Regulations	Sections 9.57 to 9.62: Program required when thermal conditions and nature of work can cause distress. 1994-1995 ACGIH TLVs®.
Yukon Territory	Occupational Health and Safety Regulations	Section 5.75: Conditions specific to tower cranes
	Regulations	Section 9: Thermal environment. Reasonable and appropriate to the work performed. Section 12: Heat Stress

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