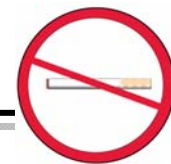


The Facts: Outdoor Secondhand Smoke



- According to the U.S. Surgeon General there is no risk-free exposure to secondhand smoke.ⁱ
- The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has found secondhand smoke to be a risk to public health, and has classified secondhand smoke as a group A carcinogen, the most dangerous class of carcinogen. viii
- The California Air Resources Board declared Second Hand Smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant. ii
- Sitting within six feet of several smokers could prove as harmful as spending an hour inside a smoke filled room. Vii
- “Failure to ban smoking in outdoor public venues may expose non-smokers to levels of Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) as high or higher than received in indoor spaces where smoking is unrestricted.” iii
- Between 4,200 and 7,440 nonsmokers die of ischemic heart disease from secondhand smoke each year in California. viii
- Health effects associated with secondhand smoke include sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), preterm deliveries, asthma in children, lung cancer, breast cancer, deaths from heart attacks. iv
- Secondhand smoke exposure causes as many as 300,000 children in the United States under the age of 18 months to suffer lower respiratory tract infections, including bronchitis and pneumonia, exacerbates childhood asthma and increases the risk of acute and chronic middle-ear infections. Viii
- 85.3% of Californians agree that smoking should not be allowed in outdoor common areas in apartment or condominium complexes, such as pools, common area patios, and walkways.^v
- 86% of adults in Californian are non-smokers. vi

ⁱ The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Accessed on August 9, 2008 from <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/secondhandsmoke/factsheets/factsheet7.html>

ii Executive Summary Report of the California Air Resources Board, CalEPA- as approved by the Scientific Review Panel on June 24, 2005. Accessed on August 9, 2008 from <http://repositories.cdlib.org/tc/surveys/CALEPA2005/>

iii DEBATES: JAMES REPACE. Banning outdoor smoking is scientifically justifiable. Tob. Control, Mar 2000; 9: 98.

iv Fact Sheet on the Proposed Identification of Environmental Tobacco Smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant is risks. California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board. Accessed on August 9, 2008 from <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/ets/ets.htm>.

^v Secondhand Smoke in California. California Department of Health Services. Accessed on August 9, 2008 from <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Tobacco/Documents/CTCPFactSHSinCA2008.pdf>

Vii Exposure to Secondhand Tobacco Smoke in Outdoor Settings a Risk, Study Shows, Accessed October 14, 2008 from <http://news-service.stanford.edu/news/2007/may9/smoking-050907.html>

Viii Ordinance No. 2006-217, The City of Calabasas, Accessed on October 14, 2008 from <http://www.cityofcalabasas.com/pdf/agendas/council/2006/021506/item2-02006-217.pdf>

vi Adult Smoking Prevalence. California Department of Health Services. Accessed on August 9, 2008 from <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Tobacco/Documents/CTCPAdultSmoking06.pdf>