ONLY SMOKE-FREE
PROTECTS HEALTH

SMOKEFREE ATLANTA

According to U.S. Surgeons General:

There is NO SAFE LEVEL of exposure to secondhand smoke[1]

The **ONLY effective way of fully protecting nonsmokers** from exposure to secondhand smoke is to eliminate smoking in public places.

Separating smokers from nonsmokers, cleaning the air, and ventilating buildings **CANNOT eliminate exposures of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke.**[1]

Research has shown that **"tornado-like levels of ventilation"** would be needed in restaurants, bars, and gaming establishments to protect hospitality workers from secondhand smoke.[2]

A World Health Organization report stated:

The only means of effectively eliminating health risks associated with indoor exposure is to **ban smoking activity.**[3]

No ventilation or air cleaning technologies have been demonstrated or should be relied upon to **control health risks from environmental tobacco smoke exposure in spaces where smoking occurs.**

ASHRAE, the national standard-setting body for indoor air quality and ventilation issues concluded:

To protect workers and the public from exposure to secondhand smoke, businesses must remove the pollutant (tobacco smoke) by implementing a 100% smokefree environment.

This is the only effective strategy to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke to safe levels in indoor environments.

Ventilation and smoking areas, whether separately ventilated from nonsmoking areas or not, **do not reduce exposure to a safe level of risk and are not recommended.**[4]   - ASHRAE

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[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2006.

[2] Repace J. Can Ventilation Control Secondhand Smoke in the Hospitality Industry? June 2000. Available at http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/cdic/tcs/documents/pubs/FedOHSHAets.pdf.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). Protection from Exposure to Secondhand Tobacco Smoke: Policy Recommendations. WHO Press, 2007. Available at http://www.who.int/tobacco/resources/publications/wntd/2007/pol_recommendations/en/.

[4] American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE). ASHRAE Position Document on Environmental Tobacco Smoke. Approved by ASHRAE Board of Directors October 22, 2010. Reaffirmed by ASHRAE Technology Council June 29, 2016. Available at https://no-smoke.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/ASHRAE_PD_Environmental_Tobacco_Smoke_2016.pdf

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