

GOING SMOKEFREE MATTERS

BARS AND RESTAURANTS



Every worker deserves to breathe smokefree air. Bar and restaurant workers are more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke in their jobsite compared to other segments of the U.S.

The Surgeon General concluded:

- There is **no risk-free level** of secondhand smoke¹
- Separating smokers from nonsmokers, cleaning the air, and ventilating buildings cannot eliminate exposure of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke¹
- Heating, air conditioning and ventilation systems alone cannot eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke¹
- **100% smokefree workplace policies** are the only effective way to eliminate secondhand smoke exposure in the workplace¹

Did You Know?



Secondhand smoke has 7,000 chemicals, including 70 that cause cancer²



Since 1964, 2.5 million nonsmokers in the US died from problems caused by secondhand smoke exposure²



Secondhand smoke exposure in nonsmokers increases the risk of stroke 20% to 30%²

Secondhand smoke can cause:



Heart disease



Lung Cancer



Respiratory disease



Adverse effects on the health of infants and children²

Exposure to secondhand smoke causes an **estimated 41,000 deaths** from lung cancer and heart disease among adults each year in the United States.³



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/tobacco

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Smoke-free Policies:



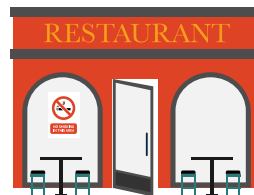
- **Improve** Air Quality
- **Improve** Health
- Receive Public **Support**
- **Reduce** Secondhand Smoke Exposure
- **Reduce** Smoking
- **Result** in High Levels of Compliance

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

NIOSH recommends establishing smokefree areas that protect from secondhand smoke and electronic cigarette emissions including:⁴



All indoor areas without exceptions



All areas immediately outside building entrances and air intakes



All work vehicles

States and Smokefree Indoor Air Laws



Twenty-four states do not yet have **comprehensive smokefree indoor air laws** covering all bars, restaurants and worksites.

For more information about state legislative coding, please visit CDCs STATE System at cdc.gov/statesystem.

- 1 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General—Executive Summary. 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 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014.
- 3 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. A Report of the Surgeon General: Secondhand Smoke: What It Means to You. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2006.
- 4 NIOSH [2015]. Current intelligence bulletin 67: promoting health and preventing disease and injury through workplace tobacco policies. By Castellan RM, Chosewood LC, Trout D, Wagner GR, Caruso CC, Mazurek J, McCrone SH, Weissman DN. Morgantown, WV: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2015-113, <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2015-113/>.