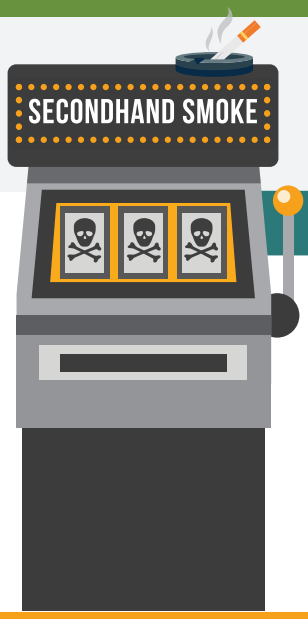
GOING SMOKEFREE MATTERS

CASINOS



Every worker deserves to breathe smokefree air. Casino, bar, and restaurant workers are more exposed to toxic secondhand smoke in their jobsite compared to other segments of the U.S. workforce. In addition, **75%** of regular casino goers want **smokefree** casinos.[1]

The Surgeon General concluded:

- There is **no risk-free level** of secondhand smoke[2]
- Cleaning the air, creating separate smoking sections, and ventilating buildings cannot eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke.[2]
- Heating, air conditioning and ventilation systems alone cannot eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke[2]
- **100% smokefree workplace policies** are the only effective way to eliminate secondhand smoke exposure in the workplace[2]

Secondhand smoke can cause:

Heart disease

Lung Cancer

Respiratory disease

3 out of 4 patrons want smokefree casinos

Exposure to secondhand smoke causes an **estimated 41,000 deaths** from lung cancer and heart disease among adults each year in the United States.[4]

Smoke-free Policies:

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

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

www.cdc.gov/tobacco

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National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

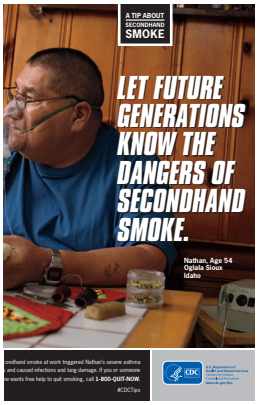
NIOSH recommends establishing smokefree areas that protect from secondhand smoke and electronic cigarette emissions including:[5]

All indoor areas without exceptions

All areas immediately outside building entrances and air intakes

All work vehicles

Tips from Former Smokers Story:



Nathan "I never smoked a day in my life!"

Nathan, a Native American and member of the Oglala Sioux tribe, never smoked cigarettes. For 11 years, he worked at a casino that allowed smoking. Secondhand smoke contains dangerous chemicals. The exposure to secondhand smoke caused him to develop allergies and serious infections that triggered asthma attacks, eventually causing permanent lung damage called bronchiectasis. Nathan's lung damage led to his death on October 17, 2013. He was 54.

REFERENCES

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3 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.

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5 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/.

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