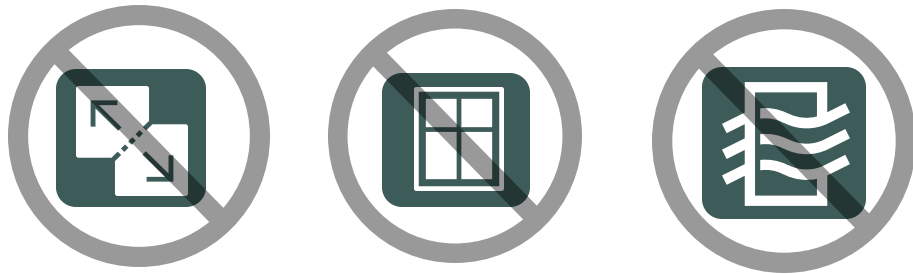


Montanans Have the Right to Clean Air

Secondhand smoke, or the smoke from burning commercial tobacco products, such as cigarettes, cigars, or pipes, harms children and adults. Secondhand smoke contains more than 7,000 chemicals; hundreds are toxic, and about 70 can cause cancer. (1)

The only way to fully protect people from secondhand exposure is to eliminate smoking in all homes, worksites, and public places. (1)



Separating smokers from nonsmokers, opening windows, and using ventilation systems or air cleaning systems does not protect people from harmful exposure. (2)



E-cigarettes, or vapes, emit an aerosol that can expose bystanders to *harmful chemicals*. Secondhand e-cigarette aerosol can contain nicotine, ultrafine particles, volatile organic compounds, cancer-causing chemicals, and heavy metals. (3)

Sources:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Secondhand Smoke (SHS) Facts. "https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/secondhand_smoke/general_facts/index.htm" Accessed January, 2021.
- 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.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Quick Facts on the Risks of E-cigarettes for Kids, Teens, and Young Adults. "https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/Quick-Facts-on-the-Risks-of-E-cigarettes-for-Kids-Teens-and-Young-Adults.html". December, 2020.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke. "https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/secondhand_smoke/health_effects/index.htm". February 27, 2020.

Health Impacts of Secondhand Smoke

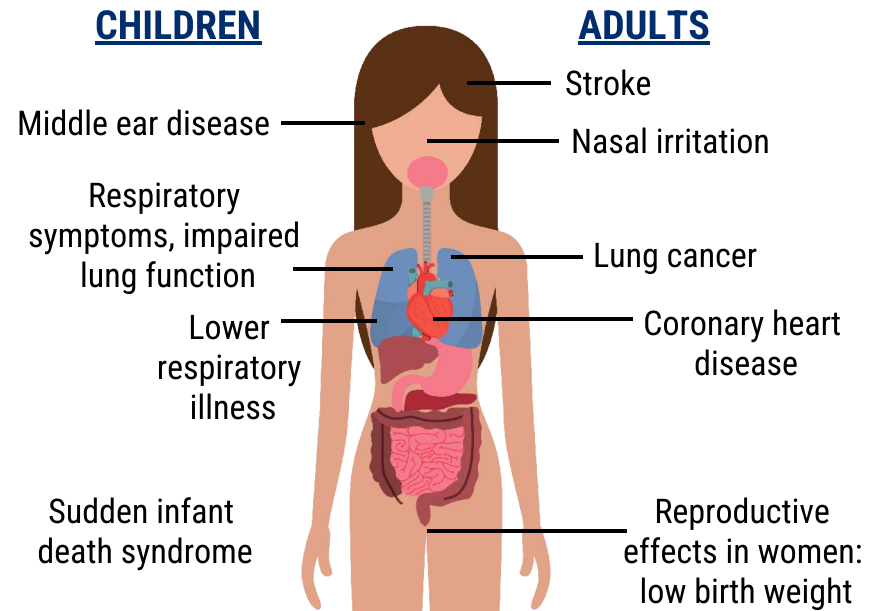


Chart adapted from the CDC (4)

The Clean Indoor Air Act (CIAA) protects Montanans from the harms of secondhand smoke and e-cigarette/vape aerosol.

The purpose of the CIAA is:

1. to protect the public health and welfare by prohibiting smoking in public places and places of employment;
2. to recognize the right of nonsmokers to breathe smoke-free air; and
3. to recognize that the need to breathe smoke-free air has priority over the desire to smoke.



Visit tobaccofree.mt.gov to learn more or report a possible violation of the CIAA.

