



# Marijuana Threats to Smokefree Air Protections

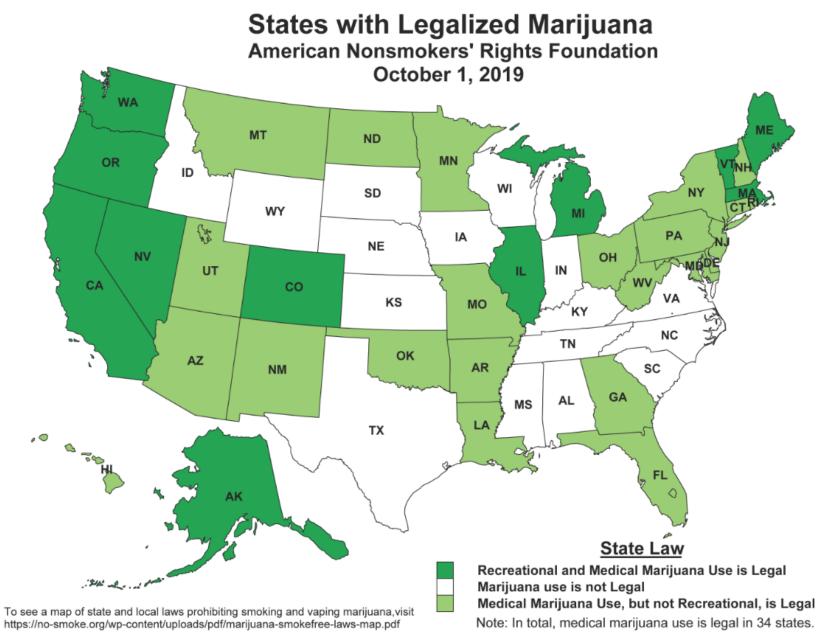
Liz Williams & Cynthia Hallett American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation no-smoke.org Oregon Tobacco Prevention & Education Program January 15, 2020

# **Overview**

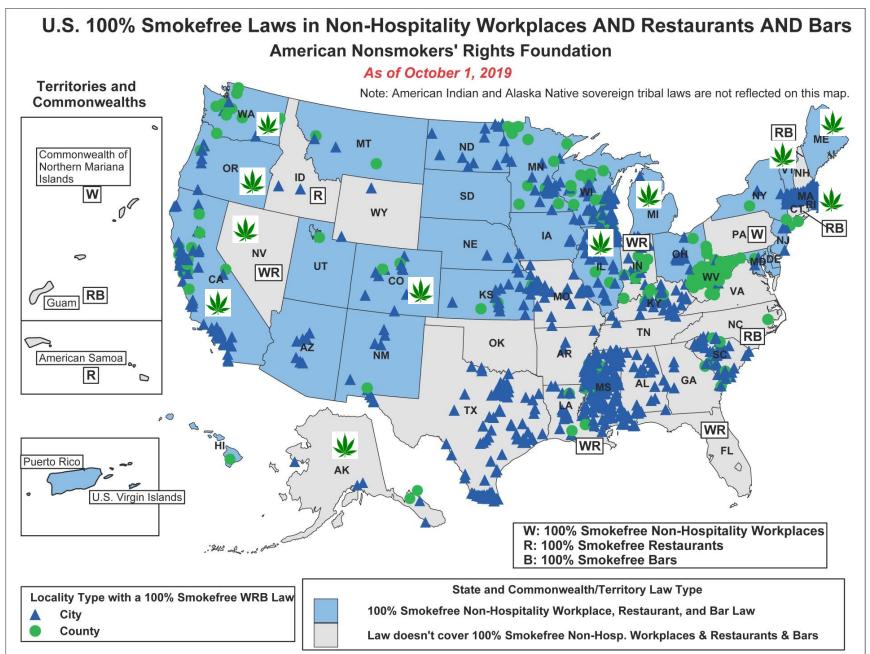
- 1. National overview
- 2. Threats & concerns
- 3. State & local examples
- 4. Messaging

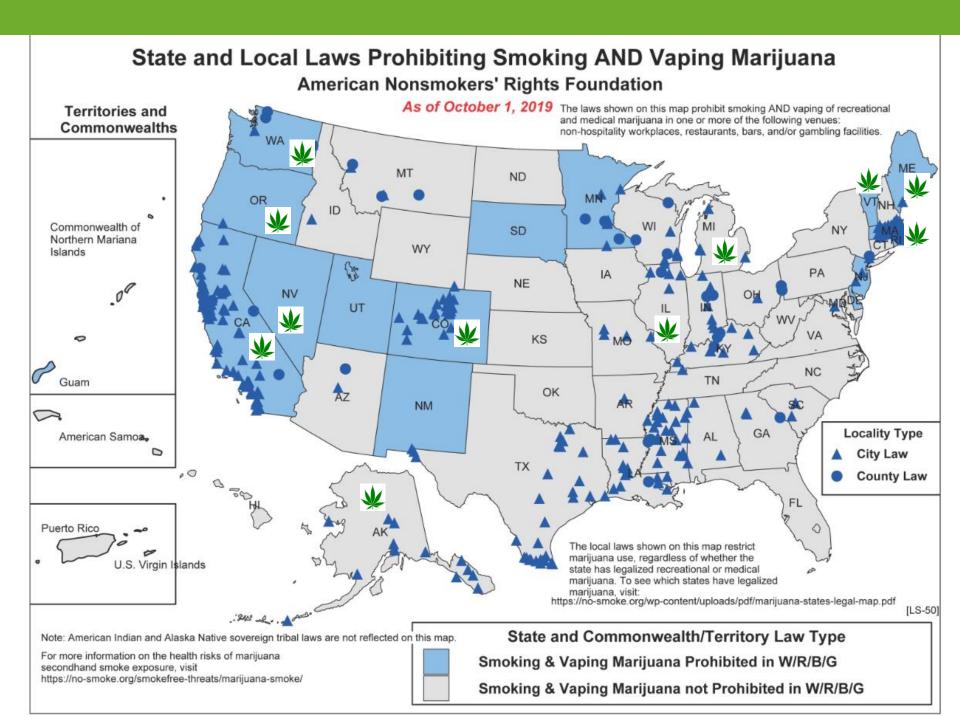


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Note: American Indian and Alaska Native sovereign tribal laws are not reflected on this map.





# **Threats to Smokefree Air**

- Push to weaken smokefree laws to expand where marijuana smoking & vaping is allowed.
  - On-site use at retailers: Lounges, mixed use buildings
  - Social consumption spaces: Restaurants, bars, yoga, parks, events
- Even strong smokefree laws are at risk
- Marijuana industry's growing money & influence
- Challenges for tobacco control to engage on marijuana
- Misinformation & lack of awareness:
  - Use & exposure
  - Smokefree protections are at risk



# What's At Stake in our Communities?

- Secondhand marijuana smoke exposure is increasing
- Smokefree protections may be rolled back
- Smoking may be renormalized
- Tobacco control supporters may be pro-marijuana
- Exemptions create inequities in protection & exposure
- Don't want to create new class of workers exposed to SHS
- If tobacco control doesn't speak up, who will?



# **State & Local Examples**





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# California

- State law
- Weaken smokefree protections:
  - Passed: temporary special events
  - Pending: consumption cafes/lounges
- Berkeley
- West Hollywood







EATER INSIDE

A First Look Inside Lowell Cafe, America's First-Ever Licensed Cannabis Restaurant Lowell Farms: A Cannabis Cafe | Wonho Frank Lee

Source: la.eater.com

#### Colorado

- State law
- Weaken smokefree protections
  - Passed: marijuana hospitality establishments
- Denver





Source: Thinkstock

#### Michigan

#### Weaknesses put public health at risk:

- 2010 smokefree air law does NOT apply to marijuana
- 2019 marijuana law does NOT reference smokefree law
- Any business can apply for an adult use on-site consumption license:
  - Restaurant, bar, hotel, etc.
- Municipalities can decide on on-site consumption licenses





Source: Getty Images

# Illinois

- 2019 marijuana law allows on-site consumption only at dispensaries & tobacco retailers
- What did Illinois do right?
  - 1. Protect smokefree progress
  - 2. Educate the community
  - Worker health remains the priority
- Still needs to stay vigilant



Source: thenorthstar.com



# Messaging



SecondhandDangers.org >



California Tobacco Control Program

#### **Our Fundamental Messages:**

Everyone has the right to breathe smokefree air.

There is no safe level of exposure of secondhand smoke.

All employees, residents, and visitors should be protected from exposure to secondhand smoke.

We should not create a new class of workers who have to sacrifice their health for a paycheck.



#### What You'll Hear...



People need safe, accessible places to use marijuana



Creating new business opportunities for our economy



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No one is forced to work at, or visit, a marijuana retailer/lounge

Trampling on our freedoms

Business owners' rights



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#### **Suggested Responses to Opposition Arguments**

What the Opposition Will Say	Health Advocate Response
There is not enough science about secondhand marijuana smoke.	<ul> <li>Peer-reviewed and published studies indicate that exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke has health and safety risks for the general public.</li> <li>The science we have so far about secondhand marijuana smoke is enough to be alarmed for the public's health.</li> </ul>
(science - undecided)	• Bottom Line: Marijuana secondhand smoke is a form of indoor air pollution.
People really thought they were voting for on-site consumption. (redefining "open and public")	<ul> <li>The Initiative to legalize marijuana did not include public or on-site use.</li> <li>The marijuana industry is pushing for re-defining "public" as indoors, away from public view, in venues like bars, yoga studios, coffee shops, on-site use clubs, etc. This is contrary to the general public's will and is a threat to smokefree environments.</li> <li>Bottom Line: Smokefree laws and policies should make it clear that marijuana smoking is not allowed indoors.</li> </ul>
Just put in a ventilation system and the problem is solved. (science - ventilation)	<ul> <li>Ventilation is not a solution. Even sophisticated air cleaning systems cannot eliminate the health risks from secondhand tobacco or marijuana smoke.</li> <li>Dozens of indoor air quality studies, including the 2009 NIOSH (National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health) report, reaffirm that ventilation systems do not address the health hazards of secondhand smoke.</li> <li>ASHRAE Standard 62.1 was amended in 2013 to include marijuana and e-cigarettes. The updated standard for acceptable indoor air quality is based on a 100% tobacco and marijuana smokefree and e-cigarette aerosol-free environment.</li> <li>Bottom Line: There is no safe level of secondhand smoke exposure from tobacco or marijuana. The only way to protect people from this health hazard is a smokefree environment.</li> </ul>



#### **Suggested Responses to Opposition Arguments**

What the Opposition Will Say	Health Advocate Response
There is no such thing as secondhand marijuana smoke or a secondhand high. (stating opinion as science)	<ul> <li>THC, or Tetrahydrocannabinol, is the chemical compound in cannabis responsible for a euphoric high. In published studies, THC can show up in blood and urine tests in adult nonsmokers and children, if they've had concentrated exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke.</li> <li>Bottom Line: Long-term exposure of the workforce to secondhand smoke from marijuana can have detrimental effects for health.</li> </ul>
Allowing for marijuana on-site consumption and smoking indoors gets marijuana smokers off the streets. <i>(outdoor smoking)</i>	<ul> <li>Secondhand marijuana smoke contains fine particulate matter that can be breathed deeply into the lungs. Secondhand marijuana smoke contains many of the same cancer-causing substances and toxic chemicals as secondhand tobacco smoke including: 20 times the amount of ammonia, 3-5 times more hydrogen cyanide and significant levels of mercury lead and formaldehyde.</li> <li>Smoking or vaping marijuana indoors would expose the workforce and the public to these particulate matter, chemicals and carcinogens.</li> </ul>
	• Bottom Line: People who smoke or aerosolize marijuana in elec- tronic smoking devices should not do so in ways that harm others.





#### **Takeaways:**

- Prepare for attempts to roll back smokefree protections at state & local levels
- Stand firm to preserve smokefree laws & protect public health
- Educate public & policy makers about marijuana SHS & risks
- Smokefree spaces should be free of all types of SHS
- Indoor marijuana smoking & vaping should not be the default
- Consider identifying outdoor use spaces away from public view







#### Secondhand Marijuana Exposure is Increasing

As more states legalize marijuana for recreational or medical use, there can be significant implications for current and future smokefree protections.



#### no-smoke.org/smokefree-threats/marijuana-smoke

### Thank you!

# Contact us for more information, materials & resources.

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