

The U.S. Surgeon General states there is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke.

Comprehensive Smoke-Free Policies

PROBLEM: Secondhand smoke exposure is a leading cause of preventable death.

- Since 1964, approximately 2.5 million non-smokers have died from exposure to secondhand smoke in the U.S.¹
- Young people who see smoking in public places are more likely to consider smoking to be socially acceptable and 'normal.'² This includes e-cigarette use and vaporizing.
- Exposure to secondhand smoke outdoors can be as dangerous as exposure in smoky indoor areas.³ There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke; even brief exposure can be harmful to health.⁴
- Cigarette litter is very dangerous to children and the environment. Ingestion of just one cigarette butt, which can easily be found on a playground, could be toxic and ingestion of an entire cigarette is potentially lethal to children.⁵
- It is estimated that in 2010, there were 90,800 fires caused by smoking resulting in \$663 million worth of property damage.⁶
- According to the CDC and evidence from peer-reviewed studies examining taxable sales revenue and employment levels shows that smoke-free policies and regulations do not have an adverse economic impact on the hospitality industry.⁷

Comprehensive smoke-free laws, including outdoor public places are proven effective to support quitting, prevent kids from starting and reduce exposure to secondhand smoke.

—The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Institute of Medicine, Institutes of Health, & the World Health Organization

PROVEN APPROACHES: Comprehensive smoke-free laws are proven to improve health and protect lives.

Smoke-free workplaces & public places such as parks, recreation, bars, patios and transit waiting areas can:

- ✓ Reduce exposure to secondhand smoke and tobacco use by youth and adults
- ✓ Increase the number of tobacco users who quit
- ✓ Reduce tobacco-related morbidity and mortality

WHAT ACTIONS HAVE COMMUNITIES TAKEN?

- ⇒ **Arvada, CO, 2005/2008/2015:** prohibits smoking and vaping in indoor workplaces and public places, all outdoor parks, trails, athletic fields, golf courses, pools, outdoor customer seating areas (including bar/restaurant patios), and within 25 feet of public entrances.
- ⇒ **Ft. Collins, CO, 2013:** prohibits smoking on and within 20 feet of outdoor dining areas and bar patios and makes outdoor public transit waiting areas including shelters and benches smoke-free.⁸
- ⇒ **Edgewater, CO, 2014:** added vaporizing to smoke-free public places law covering outdoor customer service areas, parks and sporting events, and smoke-free workplaces for tobacco stores and small businesses.



For more information, call (303) 275-7555,
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