

LA COUNTY RESIDENTS DESERVE TO BREATHE CLEAN AIR



Tobacco kills **thousands annually** & costs **billions**

8,270

estimated deaths each year from tobacco-related illnesses in LA County.¹

41,000

estimated deaths of non-smokers exposed to **secondhand smoke**; the third leading cause of preventable death in the U.S.^{2,3}

About **\$4.4 billion**

Annual tobacco-related health care expenditures and productivity losses in LA County.¹

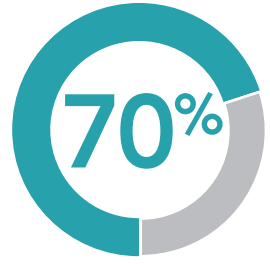
There is no safe level of secondhand smoke exposure...



The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency states that **secondhand smoke** is a **classified group A carcinogen that is toxic to humans**.⁴

Secondhand smoke is also emitted from **electronic smoking devices (ESDs) & cannabis**.^{5,6,7}

◀ **Children & infants** are most vulnerable to the negative effects of secondhand smoke.⁸



LA County residents favor a law **prohibiting smoking in outdoor dining areas**⁹

Percent of Californians who agree that **outdoor dining areas should be smoke-free**¹⁰



Over **170 studies**

found that **smoke-free policies do not** have an economic impact on businesses¹¹, including:

- Restaurants and bars
- Establishments catering to tourists

CHANGES TO COUNTY SMOKE-FREE DINING ORDINANCE

EFFECTIVE APRIL 25, 2019

- ▶ Updates to the definition of “smoke” and “smoking” to include: **Electronic Smoking Devices (ESDs) and cannabis.**
- ▶ Prohibits smoking **within 25 feet** of any outdoor area of an eating establishment or bar set aside for use by patrons in unincorporated Los Angeles County.
- ▶ Prohibits smoking **within 40 feet** of any mobile food or temporary food facility, including trucks and carts that serve food to patrons in Unincorporated Los Angeles County.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Has the County of Los Angeles banned smoking?

No, the goal of the updated ordinance is to reduce exposure from secondhand smoke in Los Angeles County.

What type of smoking is included in the ordinance?

The ordinance updated the definition of “smoke” and “smoking” to include Electronic Smoking Devices (ESDs) and cannabis.

This includes, but is not limited to combustible tobacco and cannabis products (e.g., cigarettes and cigars) and ESDs (e.g., vaping devices).

Should signs be posted?

Yes. Since all dining and bar establishments and mobile food facilities operating in Unincorporated Los Angeles County are affected by these changes, we are asking you to please post appropriate signage and help enforce the law. Signs for eating and bar establishments shall not be smaller than 10 inches wide by 10 inches long, nor shall any lettering thereon be less than one inch in height. Signs shall be placed to assure that it is readable by the public entering or near the facility.

Signage is available for download at: <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/tob/>.

What should I do if I see someone violating the ordinance?

As the business owner, it is your responsibility to help enforce the ordinance. Please ask all patrons to comply with the updated tobacco laws. First, you may tell the person about the ordinance and ask them to stop smoking. It may be helpful to point out the “No Smoking” signage. You may ask them to step outside to a non-smoking area if they would like to smoke. In most situations, this should help with compliance.

What if my business doesn't have a designated smoking area? Where can people go to smoke?

Patrons may consider taking a walk should they chose to smoke, however may not smoke within 25 feet from any outdoor area of an eating establishment or bar set aside for use by patrons and within 40 feet from any mobile food or temporary food facility, including trucks and carts that serve food to patrons.

Where can I find more information about the ordinance?

To view a copy of the ordinance, visit <http://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/134259.pdf>.

For more information visit: <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/tob/> or contact the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Tobacco Control and Prevention Program at (213) 351-7890 or tobacco1@ph.lacounty.gov.

¹ Max W, et al. (2014). The Cost of Smoking in California, 2009. San Francisco, CA: Institute for Health & Aging, UCSF.

² U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. (2014). The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General.

³ U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, DHHS. (1987). National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism: Sixth Special Report to the U.S. Congress on Alcohol and Health From the Secretary of Health and Human Services, 87-1519.

⁴ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). (1994). Setting the Record Straight: Secondhand Smoke is a Preventable Health Risk.

⁵ Goniewicz, M.L.; et al. (2013). “Levels of selected carcinogens and toxicants in vapour from electronic cigarettes,” Tobacco Control.

⁶ Williams, M.; et al. (2013). “Metal and silicate particles including nanoparticles are present in electronic cigarette cartomizer fluid and aerosol,” PLoS ONE 8(3): e57987.

⁷ Moir, D., et al. (2008). A comparison of mainstream and sidestream marijuana and tobacco cigarette smoke produced under two smoking machine conditions.” Chem Res Toxicol 21: 494-502.

⁸ U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. (2006). The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General: Secondhand Smoke: What It Means To You.

⁹ 2015 Los Angeles County Health Survey; Office of Health Assessment & Epidemiology, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health.

¹⁰ California Adult Tobacco Survey, 2007. Prepared by: California Department of Public Health, California Tobacco Control Program, March 2008.

¹¹ Community Preventive Services Task Force. (2013). Reducing Tobacco Use and Secondhand Smoke Exposure: Smoke-Free Policies. Retrieved from <https://www.thecommunityguide.org/sites/default/files/assets/Tobacco-Smokefree-Policies.pdf>.