

ANY KIND OF SMOKE IS STILL SMOKE

Missouri voters approved a constitutional amendment for adult-use marijuana in 2022

Smokefree policies are critical public health measures, keeping people out of harm's way. State laws that legalize marijuana use for adults may result in **potential rollbacks** to current smokefree protections. It's important to **maintain the gain** for smokefree laws and policies, and continue to educate decision makers about the benefits of smokefree air.

There is no reason to risk exposing employees, residents, and nonsmokers, to secondhand smoke from ANY source.

PRESERVING SMOKEFREE PROTECTIONS: IT CAN BE DONE

PROTECT people from secondhand smoke. The science shows that only 100% completely smokefree workplace, restaurant and bar policies protect everyone from secondhand smoke. Ventilation systems & smoking sections do not protect people.²

EDUCATE the community about the benefits of smokefree policies.

EXPLAIN the dangers of exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke. **There is no safe level of exposure to any kind of secondhand smoke.**²

PRIORITIZE worker health. On-site consumption shouldn't mean risking employee and patron health.

In November 2022, Missouri voters approved Amendment 3 legalizing adult-use of marijuana. Administrative rules were proposed one month later and the amendment took effect 60 days after passage, however, products are not yet available for purchase or consumption. Administrative rules and regulations to create the infrastructure for adult-use will take effect in 2023.

It's important for tobacco control to continue to educate key decision makers and lawmakers about the hazards of exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke in indoor places. Especially since the heavily funded marijuana industry will try again to bring forward legislation for adult use. Any proposed legislation needs a close read to see what exemptions would be proposed for smokefree air indoors that would thereby expose many workers to secondhand marijuana smoke.

Focus on:

1 Maintain the gain for smokefree protections. The evidence is clear that 100% smokefree laws and policies work and protect people from exposure to smoke. Workers have been breathing smokefree air on the job for decades, and these workplace protections should not be rolled back to allow marijuana smoking and vaping inside certain workplaces like retailers, restaurants, and event venues. Likewise, multi-unit housing policies or laws should not include an exemption for smoking or vaping marijuana. **Bringing smoking indoors shouldn't be the default.**

2 Everyone Needs to Breathe. Smokefree air is a social justice issue; all workers deserve to breathe air that is not polluted with secondhand smoke of any kind, including marijuana/cannabis smoke. No one should have to sacrifice their health for a paycheck.

3 Ventilation does NOT help. No amount of ventilation can protect from secondhand smoke or vape.

SECONDHAND MARIJUANA SMOKE

contains many of the same **CANCER-CAUSING SUBSTANCES** and **TOXIC CHEMICALS** as secondhand tobacco smoke, including:



3 times the amount of **ammonia**¹



significant levels of **mercury, lead, formaldehyde, benzene, hydrogen cyanide, & toluene.**



ENGAGE IN THE PROCESS

Understand the science behind secondhand marijuana smoke and educate others about the hazards of breathing toxins from secondhand marijuana smoke. Learn more: <https://bit.ly/MJ-SHS-Facts>

Citations

- Moir, D., et al., A comparison of mainstream and sidestream marijuana and tobacco cigarette smoke produced under two machine smoking conditions. Chem Res Toxicol 21: 494-502. (2008). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18062674>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. "The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General," 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, 2006

State Marijuana Laws

From Medical Marijuana to Legalized Adult-Use

As more states legalize marijuana for adult use, it has become critical that individuals understand the potential health risks of exposure to secondhand smoke from marijuana

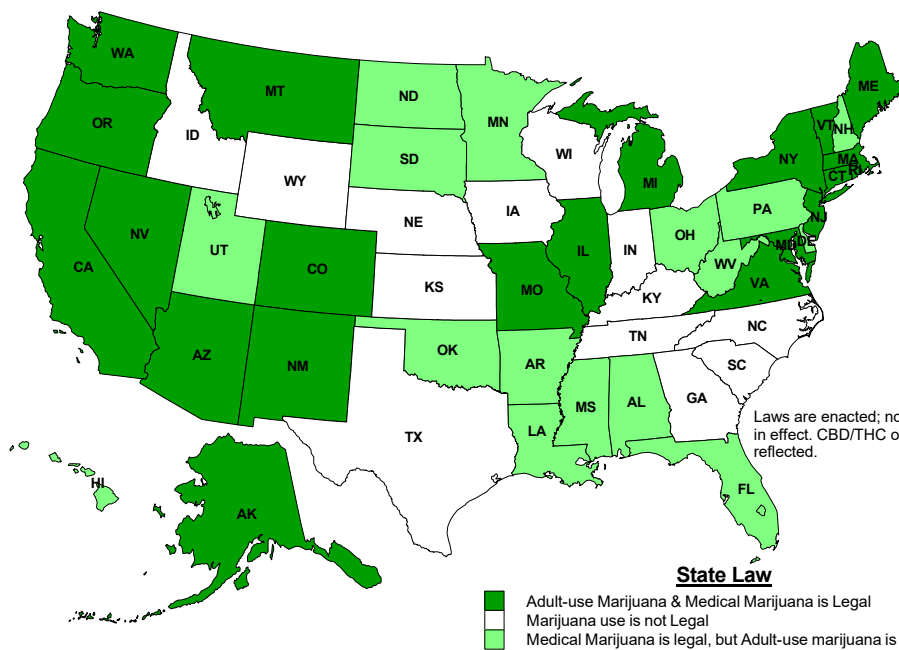
A SMOKEFREE LAW MAY BECOME THREATENED ONCE AN ADULT-USE LEGALIZED MARIJUANA LAW IS PASSED.

Employees & patrons protected by current smokefree laws may have their health put at risk by exposure to marijuana smoke or vapor.

Marijuana smoking or vaping should not be allowed in smokefree spaces.

Smokefree laws should define smoking as including the smoking and vaping of tobacco and marijuana

Nobody should have to breathe secondhand smoke or vapor from ANY source, at work, in public, or where they live.



Legalized Adult-Use Marijuana Trends

Since 2012 states have been passing adult-use marijuana laws with increasing speed.

STATE	Medical	Legal Adult-Use
Alaska	1998	2014
Arizona	2010	2020
California	1996	2016
Colorado	2000	2012
Connecticut	2012	2021
Illinois	2013	2019
Maine	1999	2016
Maryland	2014	2022
Massachusetts	2012	2016
Michigan	2008	2018
Missouri	2020	2022
Montana	2004	2020
Nevada	2000	2016
New Jersey	2010	2021

STATE	Medical	Legal Adult-Use
New Mexico	2007	2021
New York	2014	2021
Oregon	1998	2014
South Dakota	2020	
Vermont	2004	2018
Virginia	2017	2021
Washington	1998	2012
Wash. D.C.	2010	2014



As of **October 2022**, **876** localities and **38** states/territories/commonwealths restrict marijuana use in some or all smokefree spaces. Of these, **439** localities and **23** states/territories/commonwealths states prohibit smoking and vaping of adult-use marijuana in one or more of the following venues: non-hospitality workplaces, restaurants, bars, and/or gambling facilities.

Smokefree workplace laws that include marijuana ensure that everyone is protected from ALL sources of secondhand smoke.