



Smoke Free Housing for Tenants and Residents

OVERVIEW

Smoke Free policies are quickly becoming the standard for multi-unit housing in the U.S.¹ There are no federal or state laws that prohibit an owner from banning smoking in their buildings or on their properties. Smoke free-policies do not exclude a smoker from renting or require them to quit smoking; it only state that a smoker cannot smoke while on the property or can only smoke in designated areas.

It is legal to ban smoking?

- Smoking is not a legal right. Smoke free policies do not infringe on the legal rights of individuals.⁴
- Federal or state law does not restrict owners, landlords or managers from adopting “no smoking” policies. In fact, the [US Department of Housing and Urban Development](#) strongly encourages owners and managers to adopt smoke free policies for their properties.⁵
 - Owners who have HUD-assisted housing units that decide to make the smoke free policy a condition of the lease may need HUD approval of the lease change.
 - It is not necessary to seek HUD approval for changes to house rules if the change meets HUD standard criteria for house rules.
- Although the Connecticut General Statutes Sec. 19a-342 exempts public housing authorities from having to ban smoking on properties, the law does not prevent owners from implementing their own smoke free policies.
- A smoke free policy is no different than a “no pets” and “no loud music” policy.
- Owners may not deny a person the right to live on the property because they smoke but owners can regulate that the person not smoke on the property

Ventilation is Not a Solution:

- According to the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers ([ASHRAE](#)):
 - There is no known ventilation or air cleaning system that can eliminate all the toxins from another resident’s smoke.
 - Sealing outlets, cracks and other places where smoke seeps through does not eliminate smoke traveling from unit to unit.
 - ASHRAE encourages smoke-free policies as “the only complete solution to the problem of secondhand smoke.”¹¹

TENANTS RIGHTS

Tenants have rights protecting them from secondhand smoke:

- The federal *Fair Housing Act* (FHA) implies that landlords are to provide a safe and habitable environment to protect tenants.⁶
 - This means handling all unwanted nuisances such as noise, poor ventilation, heating and secondhand smoke exposure that substantially affects the tenant's enjoyment of the premises.
- The landlord should take actions to prevent secondhand smoke from causing harm to tenants and affecting their enjoyment of the property.
- Landlords that do not take action may be liable to legal action should the tenant show they have been harmed

Tenants can bring legal action regarding secondhand smoke exposure against the owner, manager or other tenants under common law.⁷

- Breach of the covenant of quiet enjoyment
 - Negligence
 - Breach of warranty of habitability
 - Nuisance
 - Intentional infliction of emotional distress
 - Battery
 - Constructive eviction
 - Trespass[8]
- The *Americans With Disabilities Act* and the *FHA* state that no one can be discriminated against in workplaces, public places or in housing due to disability.
 - Severe breathing problems are considered a disability. Facilities are required to provide reasonable accommodations to persons with severe breathing disabilities, which may include making the facility totally smoke-free.⁹
 - Connecticut's code regulating landlord-tenant relations empowers the local health department/ district to determine whether ventilation or other sanitary conditions pose a threat to health, and if so, order the landlord.¹⁰

STRATEGIES AND TOOLS TO GO SMOKE FREE

This information is for educational purposes only and is not to be construed as a legal opinion or as a substitute for obtaining legal advice from an attorney.

- National Center for Healthy Housing: www.nchh.org
- "[Reasons to Explore Smoke-Free Housing](#)" (developed by Smoke-Free Housing New England and Tohn Environmental Strategies for the NCHH)
- Smoke-Free Environments Law Project: www.tcsg.org/sfelp/home.htm
- Tobacco Control Legal Consortium- <http://www.tclconline.org/>
- [Infiltration of Secondhand Smoke into Condominiums, Apartments and Other Multi-Unit Dwellings.](#)
- [Secondhand Smoke Multi-Unit Affordable Housing](#)
- Tobacco Technical Assistance Consortium: www.ttac.org
- Tobacco Control Legal Consortium: www.tclconline.org
- Technical Assistance Legal Center: www.phlpnet.org/tobacco-control
- Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation: www.no-smoke.org
- [CDC Healthy Homes Manual Smokfree Policies in Multi-Unit Housing](#)

SOURCES

- [1] National Center for Healthy Housing, Green & Healthy Housing, Reasons to Explore Smoke-free Housing, Early Fall 2009.
- [2] <http://articles.moneycentral.msn.com/Insurance/InsureYourHealth/HighCostOfSmoking.aspx>
- [3] <http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/downloads/pdf/tfrs/v5i5.pdf> U.S. Fire Administration / FEMA.
- [4] Technical Assistance Legal Center, There is No Constitutional Right to Smoke, Public Health Institute 2005
- [5] U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Notice H 2010-21, Issued September 15, 2010.
- [6] <http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/housing/title8.htm>
- [7] <http://www.smokefreeforme.org/landlord.php?page=Your+Risks>
- [8] <http://www.tcsg.org/sfelp/kline.htm>
- [9] http://www.tobacco.neu.edu/tobacco_control/resources/ets/adainfo1.htm
- [10] <http://www.tcsg.org/sfelp/kline.htm> Conn.Gen.Stat. Section 47a-52
- [11] <http://www.ashrae.org//home>

Tips on Writing a Letter to a Landlord, Owner, or Management

A series of written communications is recommended to begin the process of requesting a smoke-free policy. The first letter should have a friendly and helpful tone, followed by your concerns about tobacco-smoke infiltration into a unit. It may help to include a letter from a physician, facts about secondhand smoke, why no-smoking policies are legal, and other information. Visit the Department of Public Health's web site www.ct.gov/dph/tobacco for other resources and information.

Steps You Should Consider	Examples You May Borrow From (use your own words and situation)
<p>1. Start on a positive note. Landlords get a lot of different complaints, so start by explaining why you like your unit, the building, and any special services.</p>	<p>Dear _____,</p> <p>The _____ (name) apartment building is located near my job, is affordable, has a lot of storage space, and is well designed. Parking is convenient, the area is quiet, and the clubhouse helps me to get regular exercise. In short, I like living here.</p>
<p>2. What is the problem? Explain the problem, but do not go into great detail yet. If others are affected, be sure to mention that too. Let them know you need their help. Keep the letter as factual as possible and avoid emotional statements.</p>	<p>However, as much as I like this apartment, I and other residents are experiencing serious health problems due to tobacco smoke seeping into our apartments from adjoining apartments. The situation has become intolerable and we need your assistance to resolve this problem.</p>
<p>3. What's in it for them? The costs of refurbishing a smoking apartment can be a huge incentive for making policy changes. Write about the benefits of a smoke-free policy and reassure them that they will not lose business — one of the reasons landlords permit smoking. You may want to provide a fact sheet or letter indicating that: 1) many residential buildings already have no- smoking policies; 2) it is legal to prohibit smoking in a residential building; and 3) surveys indicate most people prefer smoke-free housing.</p> <p>For additional information go to the Smoke Free Housing, Resources for Landlords, Owners and Managers pages at www.ct.gov/dph/tobacco</p>	<p>This building and the health of all residents could benefit from instituting a no- smoking policy because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A smoke-free building saves money by reducing the costs of cleaning and repairing carpets, fixtures, and window treatments; priming and painting walls; and general maintenance. Lower insurance premiums are also a possibility. The cost for cleaning an apartment that has damage caused by smoking can run anywhere from \$1,800 to \$3,500. 2) There are no state or federal laws keeping owners from banning smoking in their building or on their properties. 3) You will likely attract and retain residents. In Connecticut nearly 85% of all adults don't smoke, according to the Connecticut Department of Public Health. These statistics mean you should be able to attract plenty of nonsmoking renters. 4) Surveys conducted in Connecticut and other states indicate that there is strong support for smoke-free policies. In addition, more than 86% of Connecticut households reported having smoke-free home rules. 5) Enforcement generally is not a problem. "Few owners experience backlash from residents after implementing and enforcing a no-smoking policy," according to the National Apartment Association. Seventy-five percent of adult smokers in Connecticut want to quit smoking.

<p>4. Explain your health symptoms. Let the landlord know how secondhand smoke affects you, when you first noticed it, and what your doctor has told you. Attach a letter from your health care provider.</p>	<p>Personally, the fumes from tobacco smoke give me _____(headaches, causes nausea and dizziness), aggravate my _____, and affect my _____. I began noticing the fumes _____(when). My doctor has told me to avoid exposure to tobacco smoke because it impacts my health. A letter from my doctor is attached.</p>
<p>5. Are other residents affected? If you have contacted other residents, mention how it affects them. Some may not want their names mentioned, so check with them first.</p>	<p>Other residents are experiencing health problems as well due to tobacco smoke coming into their units. For instance, a resident in our building has ____ (illness) which are aggravated by tobacco smoke. Another resident in our building is _____(illness) which tobacco smoke irritates severely.</p>
<p>6. Propose a solution that benefits everyone.</p>	<p>I/we understand your desire to be sensitive to the wishes and concerns of all residents who live here. Therefore, I (and several other residents) ask that you consider conducting a survey to determine resident attitudes toward tobacco smoke exposure, how many people smoke in their units, and the level of support for a smoke-free policy. You might also consider convening a meeting to discuss this issue.</p>
<p>7. Ask for a response, and offer your assistance.</p>	<p>Please let me know in writing how you plan to address this issue. Let me also know if I can be of any assistance. If you would like to review samples of materials that other housing complexes have used to survey residents and to institute smoke-free policies, the CT Department of Public Health can provide guidance, assistance, and educational materials. They can be reached at 860-509-8251 or www.ct.gov/dph/tobacco.</p>
<p>8. End on a positive note.</p>	<p>Working together, we can make this building a better place for us all!</p> <p>I look forward to hearing from you.</p> <p>Sincerely, _____(your name)</p>
<p>9. Have others review the letter before you send it.</p>	
<p>10. Send copies to your local health department and other health groups Your letter may be taken more seriously.</p>	<p>At the bottom of the letter, indicate where copies are being sent.</p> <p>CC: The local health department Connecticut Department of Public Health, Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Program</p>
<p>11. Delivering the letter. To obtain proof that your letter was received; use certified mail with a return receipt through the US Post Office.</p>	
<p>12. Response</p>	<p>If the response is positive, be sure to thank the landlord either by phone or by mail. If there is no response within 30 days or if it is negative, then a second letter may be appropriate.</p>

Adapted from GASP of Colorado (Group to Alleviate Smoking Pollution) www.mysmokefreehousing.org

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For more information, contact the CT Department of Public Health, Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Program at 860-509-8251 or check out www.ct.gov/dph/tobacco.



ASHRAE Position Document on
Environmental Tobacco Smoke

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Executive Summary

This position document has been written to provide the membership of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) and other interested persons with information on the health consequences of exposure of nonsmokers to tobacco smoke in indoor environments, and on the implications of this knowledge for the design, installation and operation of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems. ASHRAE's sole objective is to advance the arts and sciences of heating, refrigeration, air conditioning and ventilation, and their allied arts and sciences and related human factors, for the benefit of the public. Therefore, the health effects of indoor exposure to emissions from cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and other tobacco products have long been relevant to ASHRAE.

For more than three decades, researchers have investigated the health and irritant effects among non-smokers exposed to tobacco smoke in indoor environments. The preponderance of credible evidence links passive smoking to specific diseases and other adverse health effects in people. A number of national and global review groups and agencies have concluded that exposure of nonsmokers to tobacco smoke causes adverse effects to human health. No cognizant authorities have identified an acceptable level of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) exposure, nor is there any expectation that further research will identify such a level.

International experience has been gained over several decades with using various strategies to reduce ETS exposure, including separation of smokers from nonsmokers, ventilation, air cleaning and filtration, and smoking bans. Only the last provides the lowest achievable exposures for nonsmokers and is the only effective control method recognized by cognizant authorities (see Findings of Cognizant Authorities below). At the time of this writing, several nations^{1,2}, 25 states³ in the U.S. and hundreds of municipalities and other jurisdictions have banned tobacco smoking completely in all public buildings and workspaces. The U.S. government has banned smoking in its workplaces. Experience with such bans documents that they can be effective, practically eliminating ETS exposure of non-smokers. While exposure is decreasing internationally because of these smoking bans in public and private buildings, and a decrease in the prevalence of smoking, substantial portions of the population are still regularly exposed in workplaces, homes and public places, such as entertainment venues.

ASHRAE concludes that:

- It is the consensus of the medical community and its cognizant authorities that ETS is a health risk, causing lung cancer and heart disease in adults, and exacerbation of asthma, lower respiratory illnesses and other adverse effects on the respiratory health of children.
- At present, the only means of effectively eliminating health risk associated with indoor exposure is to ban smoking activity.
- Although complete separation and isolation of smoking rooms can control ETS exposure in non-smoking spaces in the same building, adverse health effects for the occupants of the smoking room cannot be controlled by ventilation.
- No other engineering approaches, including current and advanced dilution ventilation or air cleaning technologies, have been demonstrated or should be relied upon to control health risks from ETS exposure in spaces where smoking occurs. Some engineering measures may reduce that exposure and the corresponding risk to some degree while also addressing to some extent the comfort issues of odor and some forms of irritation.
- An increasing number of local and national governments, as well as many private building owners, are adopting and implementing bans on indoor smoking.
- At a minimum, ASHRAE members must abide by local regulations and building codes and stay aware of changes in areas where they practice, and should educate and inform their clients of the substantial limitations and the available benefits of engineering controls.
- Because of ASHRAE's mission to act for the benefit of the public, it encourages elimination of smoking in the indoor environment as the optimal way to minimize ETS exposure.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Providing healthful and comfortable indoor environments through the control of indoor air quality is a fundamental goal of building and HVAC design and operation. ASHRAE has long been active in providing engineering technology, standards and design guidance in support of this goal. These activities are consistent with the society's Certificate of Consolidation, which states that ASHRAE's sole objective is "... to advance the arts and sciences of heating, refrigeration, air conditioning and ventilation, and their allied arts and sciences and related human factors, for the benefit of the public."

This position document has been written to provide the membership of ASHRAE and other interested persons with information on what is known about the health consequences to nonsmokers from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor environments and on the implications of this knowledge for the design, installation and operation of HVAC systems. Because tobacco smoke is a source of both gaseous and particulate contaminants, the health effects of inhaling smoke from cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or other tobacco products in indoor environments have long been relevant to ASHRAE, and specifically to ASHRAE Standard 62.1, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality⁴. ASHRAE continues to re-affirm its policy stating that while "ASHRAE does not make findings as to the health and safety impacts of environmental exposures," its document and activities "shall consider health and safety impacts."^{5,6} Therefore, it is important for ASHRAE to identify these impacts as they relate to the activities of its members and then to consider them in its documents, as it has done in ASHRAE Standard 62.1. ASHRAE also adopted a policy stating that ASHRAE standards and guidelines will not set ventilation requirements and will not claim to provide acceptable indoor air quality in smoking spaces. Note that this policy does not prevent ASHRAE from providing guidance for designing smoking spaces in other documents, but these documents would only address odor and other comfort goals.

Concerns regarding tobacco smoke in indoor environments have arisen from evidence of adverse health and irritation effects caused among nonsmokers exposed to tobacco smoke indoors. The relevant evidence comes from information on tobacco smoke and its components; from toxicologic studies of tobacco smoke and some of its specific components; from the substantial epidemiologic, pathologic, and clinical evidence that shows the health effects of active smoking; and from epidemiologic studies that have assessed the risks of passive smoking. The latter studies, carried out over the last three decades, have linked passive smoking to specific diseases and other adverse health effects in children and adults.

There are now several decades of international experience with the use of various strategies to reduce ETS exposure, including separation of smokers and nonsmokers, ventilation, air cleaning and filtration, and bans. Only the last provides the lowest achievable exposures for nonsmokers and experience with such bans documents that they can be effective^{2,7}. While exposure is decreasing nationally because of these smoking bans in public and private buildings, and because of decreases in the prevalence of smoking, substantial portions of the population are still regularly exposed in workplaces, homes, and public places, such as entertainment venues.

2.0 TOBACCO SMOKE IN INDOOR SPACES: CHARACTERISTICS AND CONCENTRATIONS

2.1 Characteristics of tobacco smoke in indoor spaces

While tobacco may be smoked in other forms (e.g., pipes and cigars), the cigarette is the principal source of exposure of nonsmokers to tobacco smoke in the United States and other countries. The burning cigarette produces smoke primarily in the form of mainstream smoke (MS) — that smoke inhaled by the smoker during puffing — and sidestream smoke (SS) — that smoke released by the smoldering cigarette while not being actively smoked. Because of the lower temperature in the burning cone of the smoldering cigarette, many tobacco combustion products are enriched in SS compared to MS.

Nonsmokers are exposed to the combination of diluted SS that is released from the cigarette's burning end and the MS exhaled by the active smoker⁸. This mixture of diluted SS and exhaled MS has been referred to as secondhand smoke or environmental tobacco smoke (ETS); the term used in this position document. Exposure to ETS is also commonly referred to as passive or involuntary smoking.

Tobacco smoke consists of a complex mixture of particles and gases, with thousands of individual chemical components. The particles in ETS are in the submicron size range, and as such, penetrate deeply into the lung when inhaled. The respiratory tract (which extends from the nose to the alveoli) absorbs the gases in a manner dependent on their chemical and physical characteristics. For example, reactive and highly soluble gases, such as formaldehyde, are adsorbed in the upper respiratory tract, while less soluble and more inert

gases, such as carbon monoxide, reach the alveoli and may be systemically absorbed. Additionally, these particles and gases also impact the mucous membranes of the eyes. While exposures of involuntary and active smoking differ quantitatively and, to some extent, qualitatively^{7,9-14}, involuntary smoking results in exposure to multiple toxic agents including known human carcinogens generated by tobacco combustion^{7,9-15}.

2.2 Exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor spaces

The concentration of the various ETS constituents in an indoor space depends on the number of smokers and their pattern of smoking, the volume of the space, the ventilation rate and the effectiveness of the air distribution, the rate of removal of ETS from the indoor air by air cleaners, deposition of particles onto surfaces, and surface adsorption and re-emission of gaseous components. Because ETS is a complex mixture, measurements of single components are of varying specificity and none alone is considered to indicate the potential toxicity of ETS at a particular concentration. Therefore, measurements of multiple surrogates have been used as indicators of the concentration of the mixture for research and public health purposes. These measures include respirable suspended particles (RSP), nicotine, benzene, solanesol, 3-ethenyl pyridine (3-EP) and carbon monoxide. Such measurements have demonstrated contamination of indoor air wherever smoking takes place. Biomarkers of ETS exposure, i.e., indicators in biological materials such as nicotine in saliva and blood, have also been measured; measurable concentrations of these biomarkers (e.g. cotinine) have been found in the bodies of exposed nonsmokers, indicating uptake of ETS.

3.0 HEALTH EFFECTS OF INVOLUNTARY SMOKING

3.1 Cognizant authorities

Following the same approach used in the landmark 1964 report of the U.S. Surgeon General on smoking and health, the finding that involuntary smoking causes disease or other adverse effects has been based in systematic review of the evidence and the application of criteria for evaluating the strength of evidence in support of causality. The principles for causal inference were set out in the 1964 report and revisited in the subsequent reports of the Surgeon General^{7,16,17}. This approach for evidence evaluation involves systematically gathering and assessing the quality of individual research studies, and then evaluating the overall strength of evidence using accepted causal criteria as guidelines. The term causal criteria refers to a set of principles for evaluating evidence for causal inference. These criteria include the consistency of the evidence, the strength of the association of involuntary smoking with the health outcome of concern, the specificity of that association, proper temporality of the association (i.e., involuntary smoking proceeds onset of the health outcome), and the coherence of the evidence.

Using this general approach, the scientific evidence on the health consequences of exposure to ETS has been extensively reviewed by a number of independent expert groups (cognizant authorities) in the United States and internationally, with similar conclusions over the last two decades (Table 1). In the United States, five major cognizant authorities have examined the evidence, including the U.S. Surgeon General¹³, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency¹⁴, the National Research Council¹¹, the California Environmental Protection Agency¹⁸⁻²⁰, and the National Toxicology Program²¹. The first major reviews were published in 1986. As the evidence has expanded, further reviews have been carried out in the United States and internationally. These conclusions are also supported by positions of major health organizations, such as the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the American Lung Association, the American Medical Association, and the British Medical Association, and many professional societies, such as the American Public Health Association, the American Thoracic Society, the American College of Preventive Medicine, the American Academy of Pediatrics and others.

The validity of the conclusions from these cognizant authorities is largely based on the integrity of the processes used to ensure that the reviews and conclusions are free of bias. Factors used to assess the potential role of bias in these processes include the expertise and independence of the report's authors and reviewers, the comprehensiveness of the approach to reviewing the scientific evidence, and the process for peer-review of the report.

3.2 Findings of Cognizant Authorities

Scientific evidence indicates adverse health effects from passive smoking throughout the life-span (Table 1). Some of the first epidemiological studies on ETS and health were reported in the late 1960s²²⁻²⁴ and since then there have been hundreds of scientific papers on the health effects of ETS exposure. Exposure to ETS in actual indoor spaces has since been linked to numerous adverse effects in infants and children. The adverse effects may even extend to gestation, as ETS components and metabolites reach the fetus of pregnant mothers who are exposed. There is evidence suggesting that ETS exposure of the mother reduces birth weight and that child development and behavior are adversely affected by parental smoking^{25,26}. ETS exposure causes increased risk for more severe lower respiratory infections, middle ear disease, chronic respiratory symptoms and asthma, and reduces the rate of lung function growth during childhood. There is no strong evidence at present that ETS exposure increases childhood cancer risk²⁷.

The first major studies on passive smoking and lung cancer in non-smoking adults were reported in 1981^{28,29} and by 1986 the evidence supported the conclusion that passive smoking was a cause of lung cancer in non-smokers. Subsequent evidence has continued to identify other diseases and adverse effects of passive smoking in adults, and the conclusion has been reached that coronary heart disease is caused by ETS exposure (Table 1). The number of coronary heart disease deaths caused by ETS greatly exceeds the number of ETS-caused lung cancer deaths.

Thus, the epidemiological evidence, along with the other relevant lines of evidence, has been reviewed periodically by cognizant authorities with an increasingly lengthy list of diseases and other adverse effects associated with ETS exposure in the nearly two decades since the first causal conclusions were reached in 1986. Notably, conclusions offered by the cognizant authorities have converged and no conclusions have ever been reversed. The conclusions of these studies refer to ETS exposure in general since the biological action does not depend on the particular type of indoor environments.

The reports and their conclusions have not indicated that thresholds can be identified below which effects would not be anticipated, and in general, risks tend to increase with the level of exposure and conversely to decrease with a reduction in exposure. On a biological basis, a threshold would not be anticipated for the carcinogens in ETS^{20,23}. Additionally, the scientific evidence recognizes substantial subpopulations potentially susceptible to ETS, such as children and adults with asthma or heart disease, whose disease may be exacerbated by ETS exposure.

In the absence of a quantitative criterion for acceptable exposure, the only protective measure for effective control that has been recognized by cognizant authorities is an indoor smoking ban, leading to near zero exposure.

4.0 CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO HVAC SYSTEM DESIGN AND OPERATION

4.1 General principles

Societal recognition of the public health risks to children and adults of ETS exposure has motivated the use of strategies to reduce or eliminate exposure to ETS. Exposure to ETS has been reduced through a variety of strategies, including those that reduce, but do not eliminate, exposure to ETS. Others, such as banning or restricting smoking, result in a complete or nearly complete reduction of exposure to ETS. The specific strategies may be regulatory or voluntary in their application. Because smoking is a strong localized source of a complex mixture of hazardous agents with different physical and chemical characteristics, multiple engineering techniques need to be employed to minimize ETS exposure in non-smoking areas, absent a smoking ban. There is no target for such reduction, as no cognizant authority has defined a safe level of ETS exposure because of the complex nature of ETS, the multiple health and irritation hazards, and varying individual susceptibility to ETS.

Practitioners must always follow the laws and regulations in laws, regulations and directives at all levels of government, as well as industry codes and standards. Even where permitted by law, many developers, building owners, and operators do not allow smoking. For instance, BOMA International has taken the position that secondhand smoke should not be allowed in buildings and supports legislation to ban smoking in buildings³¹. In the U.S. and many other countries as well, smoking has been banned in most office buildings, shopping center common areas and in most retail sales areas. Many operators of restaurants and other hospitality venues have voluntarily done the same. Therefore, it is recommended that engineers work with their clients to define their intent for addressing ETS exposure in their building. In working with their clients, engineers need to take account of all laws and regulations relevant to ETS, and with their clients develop a strategy that will result in the lowest ETS exposure to building occupants within the context of a building's intended use.

4.2 Design and Operation Approaches

There are four general cases of space-use and smoking activity that lead to different engineering approaches to addressing ETS exposure in buildings: 1) banning smoking indoors; 2) allowing smoking only in isolated rooms; 3) allowing smoking in separate but not isolated spaces; and 4) totally mixing occupancy of smokers and nonsmokers. These approaches do not necessarily account for all circumstances, but are in a sequence from most to least effective in controlling ETS exposure.

1. Banning Smoking Indoors: A total ban on indoor smoking is the only effective means of controlling the health risks associated with ETS exposure. This approach has been implemented by many governments and private building owners. While there are no system design issues related to this approach, the existence of outdoor smoking areas near the building and their potential impacts on entryway exposure and outdoor air intake locations should be discussed with the developer, building owner, and/or building operator.

2. Smoking Only in Isolated Rooms: Allowing smoking only in separate and isolated rooms, typically dedicated to smoking, can control ETS exposure in non-smoking spaces in the same building. Effective isolation is achievable through airflow and pressure control including location of supply outlets and return and exhaust air inlets to preserve desirable airflow directions at doorways, as well as the use of separate ventilation systems serving the smoking spaces. When using this approach, the design and operation need to address entrainment of exhaust air containing ETS into the non-smoking area's system through the air intake, windows, and other airflow paths. In addition, the airtightness of the physical barriers between the smoking and nonsmoking areas, as well as of the connecting doorways, requires special attention. Some smoking lounges in airports or office buildings exemplify use of this control approach. The risk of adverse health effects for the occupants of the smoking room cannot be controlled by ventilation. Engineering techniques to reduce odor and irritation in the smoking room include dilution ventilation, and air cleaning and filtration techniques.

3. Smoking in Separate But Not Isolated Spaces: In the third situation, smoking is allowed in separate spaces that are not physically isolated from non-smoking areas. This approach includes spaces where smokers and non-smokers are separated but still occupy a single space or a collection of smoking and non-smoking spaces served by the same air handler. Examples can be found in restaurants and bars with smoking and non-smoking areas, or buildings where smoking is restricted to specific rooms but a common, recirculating air handler serves both the smoking and non-smoking rooms. This situation also includes spaces where a common air handler does not recirculate from the smoking to the nonsmoking area and spaces with multiple air handlers.

Engineering techniques to reduce odor and irritation include, directional airflow patterns achieved through selective location of supply and exhaust vents, and air cleaning and filtration. These techniques may reduce ETS exposure in non-smoking areas but limited evidence is available on their effectiveness. Movement of people between non-smoking and smoking areas may disrupt intended airflow patterns, degrading the effectiveness of exposure reduction for the non-smoking occupants (including workers).

4. Mixed Occupancy of Smokers and Nonsmokers: If smoking is allowed throughout a space or a collection of spaces served by the same air handler, with no effort to isolate or separate the smokers and nonsmokers, there is no currently available or reasonably anticipated ventilation or air cleaning system that can adequately control or significantly reduce the health risks of ETS. For example, this situation includes unrestricted smoking in homes, dormitories, casinos, bingo parlors, small workplaces, and open plan office spaces. Air cleaning, ordinary dilution ventilation and displacement ventilation can provide some reduction in exposure but they cannot minimize adverse health effects, nor odor and sensory irritation for nonsmokers in general.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

- There is a consensus among cognizant medical authorities that ETS is a health risk, causing lung cancer and heart disease in adults, and causing adverse effects on the respiratory health of children, including exacerbating asthma and increasing risk for lower respiratory tract infection.
- At present, the only means of eliminating health risks associated with indoor exposure is to ban all smoking activity.
- Although complete separation and isolation of smoking rooms can control ETS exposure in non-smoking spaces in the same building, adverse health effects for the occupants of the smoking room cannot be controlled by ventilation.
- No other engineering approaches, including current and advanced dilution ventilation, “air curtains” or air cleaning technologies, have been demonstrated or should be relied upon to control health risks from ETS exposure in spaces where smoking occurs, though some approaches may reduce that exposure and address odor and some forms of irritation.
- An increasing number of local and national governments, as well as many private building owners, are implementing/adopting bans on indoor smoking.
- At a minimum, ASHRAE members must abide by local regulations and building codes and stay aware of changes where they practice; they should also educate/inform their clients of the limits of engineering controls in regard to ETS.
- Because of ASHRAE’s mission to act for the benefit of the public, it encourages elimination of smoking in the indoor environment as the optimal way to control ETS exposure.

Table 1. Adverse Effects from ETS Throughout the Life Span

Health Effect	SG 1984 ¹²	SG 2006 ⁷	EPA 1992 ¹⁴	CalEPA 2005 ²⁰	UK 1998 ³²	WHO 1999 ²⁶	IARC 2002 ²⁷
Children							
Risk factor for SIDS		Yes/c		Yes/c	Yes/a	Yes/c	
Increased prevalence of respiratory illnesses	Yes/a	Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	
Decrement in pulmonary function	Yes/a	Yes/c	Yes/a	Yes/c		Yes/c	
Increased frequency of bronchitis, pneumonia	Yes/a	Yes/c	Yes/a	Yes/c		Yes/c	
Increase in chronic cough, phlegm		Yes/c		Yes/c		Yes/c	
Increased frequency of middle ear effusion		Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	
Increased severity of asthma episodes and symptoms		Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c		Yes/c	
Risk factor for new asthma		Yes/a	Yes/a	Yes/c			
Low Birth Weight		Yes/c		Yes/c			
Adults							
Risk factor for lung cancer		Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	NA	Yes/c
Risk factor for breast cancer		Yes/a		Yes/c			
Risk factor for heart disease		Yes/c		Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/a	
Respiratory symptoms and lung function	Yes/a	Yes/a		Yes/c			
Increased severity of asthma episodes and symptoms		Yes/a		Yes/c			

Yes/a = association

Yes/c = cause

N/A = not addressed

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