

**Conclusions of Scientific and Medical Studies on
The Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke Exposure**

- World Health Organization’s International Agency for Research on Cancer, June 2002: **“involuntary smoking (exposure to secondhand or ‘environmental’ tobacco smoke) is carcinogenic to humans”**.
- United States Surgeon General, 1986: **“Involuntary smoking is a cause of disease, including lung cancer, in healthy nonsmokers”**.
- United States Public Health Service National Toxicology Program, December 2002: **“Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) is known to be a human carcinogen . . . exposure in an occupational setting appears most strongly related to increased risk.”**
- American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, July 30, 2000: **“Robust epidemiological evidence implicates ETS as a cause of lung cancer”**.
- *British Medical Journal*, October 18, 1997: **“Breathing other people’s smoke is an important and avoidable cause of ischaemic heart disease, increasing a person’s risk by a quarter.”**
- *Journal of the American Medical Association*, July 25, 2001: **“Passive smoking substantially reduced . . . coronary circulation in nonsmokers”**
- *Pediatrics*, June 2001: **“prenatal ETS exposure through nonsmoking mothers is a major risk factor for higher health services use in the first 18 months of life. . . .We also identified higher hospitalization rates in infants who had been exposed to ETS postnatally”**.
- *Thorax, International Journal of Respiratory Medicine*, November 1997: **“We conclude that the epidemiological evidence points to a causal relationship between SIDS and postnatal exposure to tobacco smoke.”**
- *New England Journal of Medicine*, March 25, 1999: **“A significant increase in the relative risk of coronary heart disease associated with passive smoking was consistently found”**.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency, *Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking*, December 1992: **“the widespread exposure to ETS in the United States presents a serious and substantial public health impact. More specifically, EPA concluded that ETS is a human lung carcinogen, responsible for approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths annually in U.S. nonsmokers.”**
- California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, *Health Effects of Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke*, September 1997: **“ETS exposure is causally associated with a number of health effects . . . including fatal outcomes such as sudden infant death syndrome and heart disease mortality, as well as serious chronic diseases such as childhood asthma.”**
- United Kingdom Department of Health, *Report of the Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health*, March 20, 1997: **“Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke is a cause of lung cancer and, in those with long term exposure, the increased risk is in the order of 20-30%.”**