THRDHARD SMOKEResource Center



What are the advantages of making my rental properties smokefree?

Much of the public knows that secondhand smoke is bad for your health. Smokefree rental properties are in high demand. Surveys show that most renters prefer 100% smokefree properties.

Smokefree rental properties save money:

- Reduce the risk of tobacco-related fires in your apartments. Lower fire and liability insurance premiums for the property.
- Avoid the need for expensive smoking-related repairs when tenants move out.
- Reduce litter from tobacco waste, such as cigarette butts.
- Fewer complaints about unpleasant odors and unhealthy air because of smoke intrusion.
- Lower administrative costs to address

Smokefree rental properties save lives and protect the health of you:

- Secondhand smoke drifts into apartments from other apartments or from outside.
- In children, secondhand smoke causes diseases like asthma, ear infections, and colds.
- In adults, secondhand smoke causes lung disease, heart disease, and cancer.
- Thirdhand smoke embeds into walls and on surfaces, emitting toxic compounds long after secondhand smoke has disappeared.
- After a smoker moves out, the toxic residue of thirdhand smoke remains, creating a health hazard for new tenants.

Save money, save lives. Make your property smokefree.

Updated: November 2022





Sources

Chen, H., Li, G., Allam, V. S. R. R., Wang, B., Chan, Y. L., Scarfo, C., Ueland, M., Shimmon, R., Fu, S., Foster, P., & Oliver, B. G. (2020). Evidence from a mouse model on the dangers of thirdhand electronic cigarette exposure during early life. ERJ Open Research, 6(2), 00022–02020. <u>https://doi.org/10.1183/23120541.00022-2020</u>.

Goniewicz ML, Lee L. Electronic cigarettes are a source of thirdhand exposure to nicotine. Nicotine Tob Res. 2015; 17(2):256-258. Published online 2014 August 30.

Jacob P 3rd, Benowitz NL, Destaillats H, Gundel L, Hang B, Martins-Green M, Matt GE, Quintana PJ, Samet JM, Schick SF, Talbot P, Aquilina NJ, Hovell MF, Mao JH, Whitehead TP. Thirdhand Smoke: New Evidence, Challenges, and Future Directions. Chem Res Toxicol. 2017;30(1), 270-294.

Marcham CL, Floyd EL, Wood BL, Arnold S, & Johnson DL. (2019). Ecigarette nicotine deposition and persistence on glass and cotton surfaces. Journal of occupational and environmental hygiene, 16(5), 349–354. https://doi.org/10.1080/15459624.2019.1581366

Sempio C, Lindley E, Klawitter J, Christians U, Bowler RP, Adgate JL, Allshouse W, Awdziejczyk L, Fischer S, Bainbridge J, Vandyke M, Netsanet R, Crume T, Kinney GL. Surface detection of THC attributable to vaporizer use in the indoor environment. Sci Rep. 2019; 9(1):18587. doi: 10.1038/s41598-019-55151-5.

Son Y, Giovenco DP, Delnevo C, Khlystov A, Samburova V, Meng Q. Indoor air quality and passive e-cigarette aerosol exposures in vape-shops [published online ahead of print, 2020 May 23]. Nicotine Tob Res. 2020;ntaa094. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntaa094.

Yeh, K., Li, L., Wania, F., & Abbatt, J. P. (2022). Thirdhand smoke from tobacco, e-cigarettes, cannabis, methamphetamine and cocaine: Partitioning, reactive fate, and human exposure in indoor environments. Environment International, 160, 107063. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2021.107063





