

Smoke-Free Ride When Keiki Inside - 2018

In Hawaii, smoking and vaping are now illegal in any motor vehicle when a minor is present. Violators are subject to fines (fine amounts vary by county). *Kauai county law only applies to youth under 13. All other county smoke-free vehicle laws apply to youth under 18.

Kauai:
SEC. 22-8, KCC

Maui:
SEC. 8.20.030, MCC

Oahu:
SEC. 41-21.2, ROH

Hawaii:
SEC. 14-21, HCC

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Protect Our Keiki and Breathe Aloha!

Secondhand smoke & children:

- According to the U.S. Surgeon General, there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke. Even small amounts can cause harm to health, especially to the cardiovascular and respiratory systemsⁱ.
- There are more than 7,000 chemicals in secondhand smoke, 70 of which are known to cause cancerⁱⁱ.
- Exposure to secondhand smoke in childhood is especially dangerous. It can lead to respiratory conditions, wheezing, coughing, sudden infant death syndrome, ear infections, and more severe asthmaⁱⁱⁱ.
- Exposure to secondhand smoke in childhood has also been linked to a higher risk of cancer in adulthood^{iv}.
- In general, children are more vulnerable to the health harms of secondhand smoke than adults because their lungs are still developing. They are often exposed involuntarily and have little options for avoiding exposure^v.

Secondhand smoke in cars:

- Several research studies demonstrated that secondhand smoke in cars, even with the windows open, can cause air quality to be worse than the most polluted days in a large city and even worse than air conditions in a smoky bar or restaurant^{vi,vii}.
- In Hawaii, 14.5% of middle school youth report being exposed to secondhand smoke in a car within the last 7 days^{viii}.

Thirdhand smoke facts:

- Thirdhand smoke is the term used to describe the residue left on the surface of furniture, clothes, hair, etc., long after the cigar, cigarette or other tobacco product has been put out^{ix}.
- Thirdhand smoke has been found to combine with air particles to create cancer-causing chemicals^x.
- Children exposed to thirdhand smoke are especially at risk for exposure because they may put their hands in their mouths after touching contaminated surfaces^{xi}.

Resources:

[Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke \(CDC\)](#)

[The Dangers of Secondhand Smoke \(American Academy of Pediatrics\)](#)

[Secondhand Smoke, Kids, and Cars \(Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids\)](#)

[Why It's Best to Rule it Out and Keep a 100% Smoke-Free Home and Car Rule](#)

[Thirdhand Smoke Harms People Even After Smoking Stops \(Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation\)](#)

[Thirdhand Smoke in Apartments and Condos: Recommendations for Property Owners and Managers \(Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation\)](#)

[Children and Secondhand Smoke: Excerpts from the Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke](#)

ⁱ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke, Retrieved https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/secondhand_smoke/health_effects/index.htm on May 3, 2018.

ⁱⁱ Ibid.

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid.

^{iv} American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Environmental Health, "Environmental Tobacco Smoke: A Hazard to Children," *Pediatrics* 99(4), April 1997, <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/99/4/639.full.pdf>. Retrieved May 4, 2018. See

also, Office of the Surgeon General, Factsheet 2, *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services* ["Because their bodies are developing, infants and young children are especially vulnerable to the poisons in secondhand smoke"], <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/secondhandsmoke/factsheets/factsheet2.html>. Retrieved May 4, 2018.

^v Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Children and Secondhand Smoke Exposure- Excerpts from the Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco smoke. (2007) https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/sgr/2006/pdfs/childrens-excerpt.pdf Retrieved May 4, 2018.

^{vi} Sendzik T, Fong G, Travers M, Hyland A. An experimental investigation of tobacco smoke pollution in cars. *Nicotine and Tobacco Research*. June 2009; 11(6): 627-634. Retrieved <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2688598/> May 4, 2018.

^{vii} Edwards R, et al., "Highly hazardous air quality associated with smoking in cars: New Zealand pilot study," *The New Zealand Medical Journal* 119(1244), October, 2006

^{viii} Hawaii State Department of Health. Hawaii Youth Tobacco Survey, 2017.

^{ix} Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. Thirdhand Smoke Harms People Even After Smoking Has Stopped. <https://no-smoke.org/smokefree-threats/thirdhand-smoke/> Retrieved May 4, 2018.

^x Singer, B.; Hodgson, A.; Nazaroff, W., "[Effect of sorption on exposures to organic gases from environmental tobacco smoke \(ETS\)](#)," Proceedings: Indoor Air 2002, 2002.

^{xi} Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. Thirdhand Smoke Harms People Even After Smoking Has Stopped. <https://no-smoke.org/smokefree-threats/thirdhand-smoke/> Retrieved May 4, 2018.