

June 7, 2018

**Eight years later and still celebrating a smoke-free Wisconsin**

Dear Public Safety and Health Committee,

July 5 marks the eighth anniversary of Wisconsin's Smoke-Free air law, which means eight years of clean indoor air for employees and customers across Wisconsin. As a restaurant owner, I am thankful that Wisconsin is smoke-free.

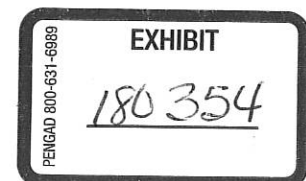
Now I enjoy more the night outs with my families since we don't have to worry about the smell or my wife getting headaches due to the tobacco smoke. We get to enjoy nice meals and great company in a clean smoke-free environment. I remember how hard was to find a restaurant that would be smoke-free. Nowadays, that's not something we have to worry about.

As a restaurant owner I appreciate that Wisconsin went smoke-free for the health of our employees and our family members that work with me in the restaurant. That was something that would always bother me because most of our hours are spend in the restaurant. I would get terrified of the thought of my family inhaling all the smoke.

It has been an incredible achievement of Wisconsin going Smoke-Free but tobacco is still a problem in Wisconsin. Tobacco still affects Wisconsin and our communities. Through the years we have seen how tobacco products have change. Now tobacco companies are targeting youth by promoting bright packages, candy-flavored tobacco products to appeal to youth. According to the Youth Tobacco Survey, thirteen percent of Wisconsin students report using e-cigarettes, compared to 8 percent who use convention cigarettes, and 88 percent of high school teens say they wouldn't try e-cigarettes if they weren't flavored. We need to continue working together in order for the new generation to have a healthier life.

Wisconsin has made strides, but there's still more work to be done. To find out what the Wisconsin Hispanic Latino Tobacco Prevention Network is doing to address tobacco in Milwaukee, visit us on Facebook, WHLTP Network. Tobacco users ready to QUIT can also call 1-800-QUIT Now (784-8668) for free help.

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Smoke-Free Air Law Eighth Anniversary

June 6, 2018

**Eight years later and still celebrating a smoke-free Wisconsin**

Dear Health and Safety Committee members

**Thursday, July 5** marks the eighth anniversary of Wisconsin's smoke-free air law, which means eight years of clean indoor air for employees and customers across Wisconsin.

I am very thankful Wisconsin is smoke-free. As a restaurant owner in the Hispanic Community, I used to allow smoking in our establishment but since this law went into effect our restaurant has been Smoke Free with the inclusion of E- Cigarettes. Now our restaurant is frequented by more customers and their families.

The issue of second hand smoke and leaving this place smelling like an ashtray was not something the families were happy about. Also, second hand smoke could aggravate asthma, and all other respiratory diseases. ***It is estimated that secondhand smoke caused nearly 34,000 heart disease deaths each year. For nonsmokers, breathing secondhand smoke has immediate harmful effects on the heart and blood vessels.***

If you recently traveled to another state that's not smoke-free, you can immediately realize how important it is to continue to maintain our state's smoke free law. "In Wisconsin, you know that you would not encounter any smoky bars or restaurants for which I am Thankful" said Ramon Orozco, owner of Tres Hermanos Restaurant on 1332 W Lincoln Ave, Milwaukee 53215

Although tobacco is still a problem in Wisconsin, we have had an incredible success as far as the business is concern since the state went smoke-free, but it has not magically made tobacco use disappear. Tobacco still affects Wisconsin within the Hispanic community. **Tobacco is the #1 cause of preventable death, tobacco-related disparities, and our youth trying new tobacco products, that the tobacco companies continue to produce**

We've made great strides in our state, but that there's still more work to be done. To find out what the Hispanic Tobacco Prevention Network is doing to address tobacco in Milwaukee, visit the Hispanic Tobacco Prevention Network on Facebook or UAMOS org. If you are tobacco users ready to quit you may 1-800-quit now (784-8669) for free help.

Sincerely,



Ramon Ordozco

Owner Tres Hermanos Restarante



## Dona Wininsky

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**From:** Darcie Warren  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 6, 2018 1:35 PM  
**To:** Dona Wininsky  
**Subject:** Letter

Just an FYI - my husband said he'll sign onto a letter. Here's what I drafted for him to review:

City of Milwaukee Health Committee:

I became aware that you are considering an ordinance to prohibit vaping on e-cigarettes in businesses. I wanted to submit a brief letter because this is an issue that affects my every day.

I work in IT at a print company in northwest Milwaukee. The guy in the cube next to me vapes all day. This is a nice guy, and I'm not the kind of person to approach him or our management to get this to stop.

But I'd really like it to stop. It's funny because no one would smoked inside my office before workplaces went smoke-free. Why is vaping okay?

Are the chemicals coming off his e-cigarette even safe for me to breathe? How common is this across Milwaukee? It seems to me that this shouldn't be allowed in workplaces at all.

I'm proud to say I'm a lifetime nonsmoker. I was so happy years ago when Wisconsin went smoke free because I hated having to wash my clothes and shower. I hated getting so many sinus infections because I liked to hang out at bars with my friends.

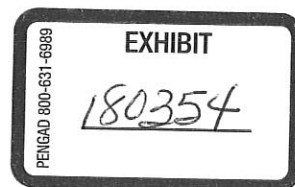
Back then, I never would have imagined e-cigarettes becoming as popular as they are now. I think the law needs to be updated to reflect this reality.

My priorities have changed in the last ten years. As a father of a three year old and a little baby. I think about my health more than ever. My whole life is my family, our home, and my work.

Please consider my day-to-day exposure to this, and update the smoke-free workplaces law to include vaping and e-cigarettes.

Thank you,

Matt Warren



## Electronic Smoking Devices and Secondhand Aerosol

Electronic smoking devices (or ESDs), which are often called **e-cigarettes**, heat and vaporize a solution that typically contains nicotine. The devices are metal or plastic tubes that contain a cartridge filled with a liquid that is vaporized by a battery-powered heating element. The aerosol is inhaled by the user when they draw on the device, as they would a regular tobacco cigarette, and the user exhales the aerosol into the environment.

*"If you are around somebody who is using e-cigarettes, you are breathing an aerosol of exhaled nicotine, ultra-fine particles, volatile organic compounds, and other toxins."* Dr. Stanton Glantz, Director for the Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education at the University of California, San Francisco.

### Current Legislative Landscape

- As of October 1, 2014, [225 municipalities and three states include electronic smoking devices](#) as products that are prohibited from use in smokefree environments.

### Constituents of Secondhand Aerosol

Electronic smoking devices (ESDs) do not just emit "harmless water vapor." **Secondhand aerosol (incorrectly called vapor by the industry) from ESDs contains nicotine, ultrafine particles and low levels of toxins** that are known to cause cancer.

- ESD aerosol is made up of a high concentration of ultrafine particles, and the particle concentration is higher than in conventional tobacco cigarette smoke.<sup>1</sup>
- Exposure to fine and ultrafine particles may exacerbate respiratory ailments like asthma, and constrict arteries which could trigger a heart attack.<sup>2</sup>
- At least 10 chemicals identified in ESD aerosol are on California's Proposition 65 list of carcinogens and reproductive toxins, also known as the [Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986](#). The compounds that have already been identified in [mainstream](#) (MS) or [secondhand](#) (SS) ESD aerosol include: **Acetaldehyde (MS), Benzene (SS), Cadmium (MS), Formaldehyde (MS,SS), Isoprene (SS), Lead (MS), Nickel (MS), Nicotine (MS, SS), N-Nitrosornicotine (MS, SS), Toluene (MS, SS)**.<sup>3,4</sup>
- **ESDs contain and emit propylene glycol**, a chemical that is used as a base in ESD solution and is one of the primary components in the aerosol emitted by ESDs.
  - Short term exposure causes eye, throat, and airway irritation.<sup>5</sup>
  - Long term inhalation exposure can result in children developing asthma.<sup>6</sup>
- Even though propylene glycol is FDA approved for use in some products, the inhalation of vaporized nicotine in propylene glycol is not. Some studies show that heating propylene glycol changes its chemical composition, producing small amounts of propylene oxide, a known carcinogen.<sup>7</sup>



## Talking Points

### ECigarettes and Asthma

E-cigarettes have adverse effects on lung health and health in general. The odds of having asthma are increased by about 50% among adolescents who are using e-cigarettes, controlling for cigarette smoking and other risk factors. The fact that there was an increased risk *even among current smokers* adds to the case that e-cigarettes have their own risk profile on top of cigarettes.

2017, Rebecca J. Schweitzer, Thomas A. Wills, Elizabeth Tam, Ian Pagano, Kelvin Choi. E-cigarette use and asthma in a multiethnic sample of adolescents. *Prev Med* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2017.09.023>

## AAAAI

Long-term and even short-term effects of ECs are not known with certainty, they contain less, but still measurable, toxic elements than combustible cigarettes.

- Combustible cigarette smoke contains at least 70 carcinogens (substances that can cause cancer) and these toxins have been measured at 9- to 240- fold greater levels than those found in the aerosol from ECs.
- Second- and third-hand exposure to potential toxic elements from aerosol generated from ECs appears to be markedly less than that from combustible cigarettes.

E-liquid, generally consists of nicotine, water, propylene glycol (PG), glycerin, flavorings, and/or other additives. E-liquids can directly irritate the lungs and passive second- or third-hand exposure has been reported to have some harmful health effects. Although the ingredients in the liquids appear safer than those in combustible cigarettes, there are many concerns.

- Once heated, the chemical components in the liquids undergo chemical reactions that create new, potentially harmful compounds not present in the original liquid.
- In addition, the contents of the e-liquids may not be accurately reported in the package information. Many stores make their own formulations without regulations or oversight.
- Sampling of some e-liquids revealed inaccurate nicotine concentration labels.

Cooke A, Fergeson J, Bulkhi A, Casale TB. The Electronic Cigarette: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2015 Jul-Aug;3(4):498-505.

## Propylene Glycol and Vegetable Glycerin

Heating these results in the formation of reactive carbonyls:

- Formaldehyde
- Acetaldehyde
- Acrolein

All have been implicated in the development and exacerbation of asthma and have known inhalational toxicity and irritant properties, especially concerning with newer-generation e-cig devices that allow users to increase the temperature of the heating coil, resulting in a larger amount of aerosol per puff.

Wang P, Chen W, Liao J, et al. [A device-independent evaluation of carbonyl emissions from heated electronic cigarette solvents.](#) *PLoS One*. 2017;12(1):e0169811.

## Unregulated Flavoring Agents:

7764 unique flavors have been identified, with 242 new flavors introduced monthly over a 17-month period.

Zhu SH, Sun JY, Bonnevie E, et al. [Four hundred and sixty brands of e-cigarettes and counting: implications for product regulation.](#) *Tob Control*. 2014;23(Suppl 3):iii3-iii9.

