

THIRDHAND SMOKE RESOURCE CENTER POLICY ROUNDTABLE SERIES



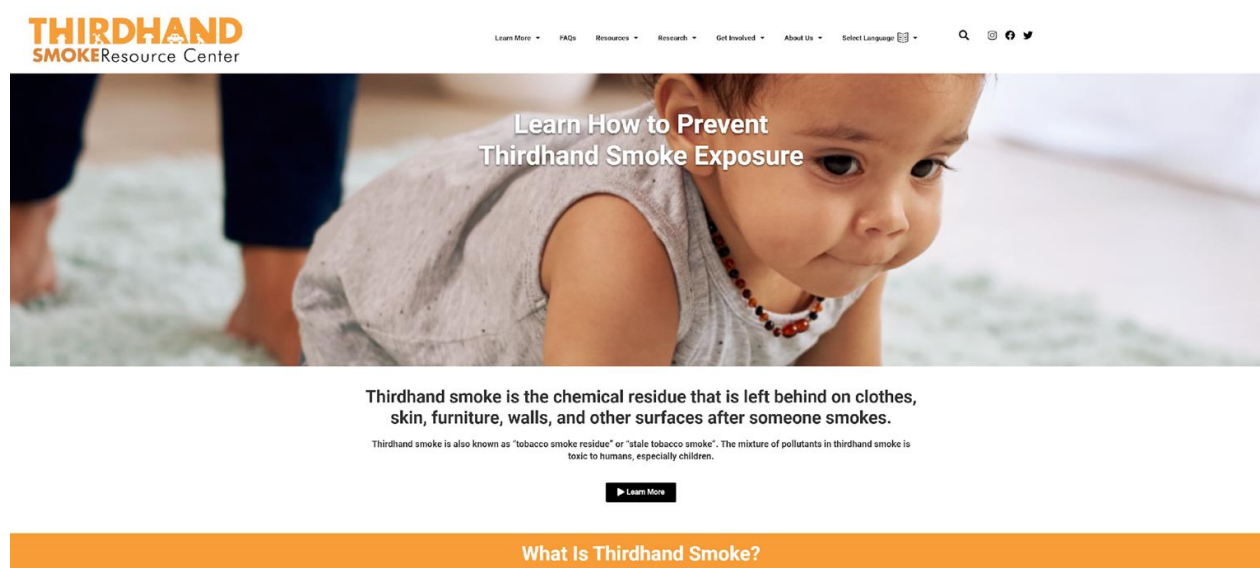
Thirdhand Smoke: Implications for Smokefree Outdoor Dining

March 21, 2023
9:30-10:30 AM PST

Nafisa Ferdous, PhD; Lydia Greiner, DrPH; & Sarah Lavalley, PhD(c)

Thirdhand Smoke Resource Center

Mission: To share **information, resources, and technical support** with California's residents, communities, businesses, health care professionals, and policymakers about the toxic legacy of tobacco smoke residue and to achieve **indoor environments that are 100% free of tobacco smoke toxicants.**



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Thirdhand Smoke Resource Center. At the top left is the logo "THIRDHAND SMOKE Resource Center". To the right is a navigation menu with links for "Learn More", "FAQs", "Resources", "Research", "Get Involved", and "About Us", along with a "Select Language" dropdown and social media icons for search, Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter. The main content area features a large image of a young child crawling on a light-colored carpet. Overlaid on the image is the text "Learn How to Prevent Thirdhand Smoke Exposure". Below the image is a text block that reads: "Thirdhand smoke is the chemical residue that is left behind on clothes, skin, furniture, walls, and other surfaces after someone smokes." A smaller line of text below that states: "Thirdhand smoke is also known as 'tobacco smoke residue' or 'tatalic tobacco smoke'. The mixture of pollutants in thirdhand smoke is toxic to humans, especially children." At the bottom of this text block is a "Learn More" button with a play icon. The footer of the page is an orange bar with the text "What Is Thirdhand Smoke?"

Agenda

9:30-9:45:

Thirdhand Smoke and Outdoor Dining: Research and Resources

9:45-10:15:

Breakout room discussions

10:15-10:30:

Regroup and report out

Next Policy Roundtable: May 16, 2023 9:30-10:30 am

GOAL:

Share challenges, brainstorm together, and receive thirdhand smoke technical assistance

Thirdhand smoke

- Thirdhand smoke is the chemical residue left behind on clothes, skin, furniture, walls, and other surfaces **months and years** after smoking stops.
- The gases and particles in thirdhand smoke are toxic to humans, especially children, and pets.
- It's not strictly smoke, it's chemicals.
- People and animals are exposed by touching, breathing in, or swallowing contaminants

Smokefree Outdoor Dining

- San Diego County: A Patchwork
- Where can I find a smokefree outdoor dining area in San Diego County?
 - Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Coronado, Del Mar, El Cajon, Encinitas, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, National City, Oceanside, San Marcos, and Solana Beach
 - Unincorporated areas of San Diego County
 - Those within the public right of way in the City of San Diego



Case Study #1: Thirdhand Smoke and Smokefree Outdoor Dining



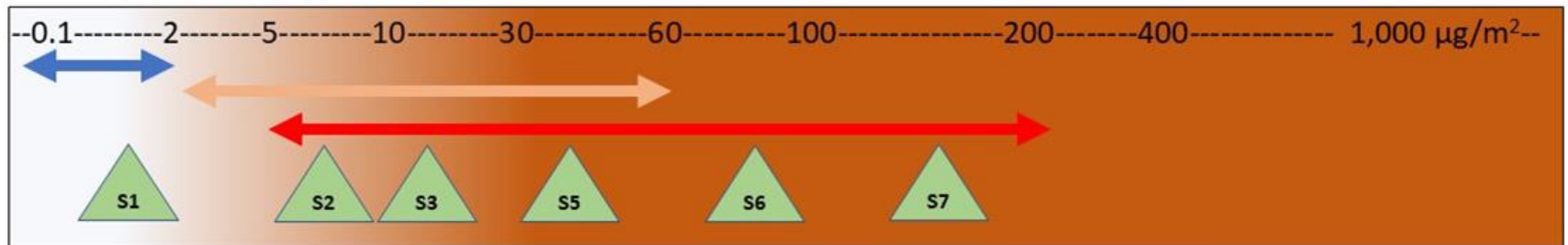
- Non-smoking bars with outdoor smoking areas
- Concern about secondhand and thirdhand smoke exposure
- Collaborate to collect DIY samples to measure thirdhand smoke (part of a larger project with UCSF)

Study Design

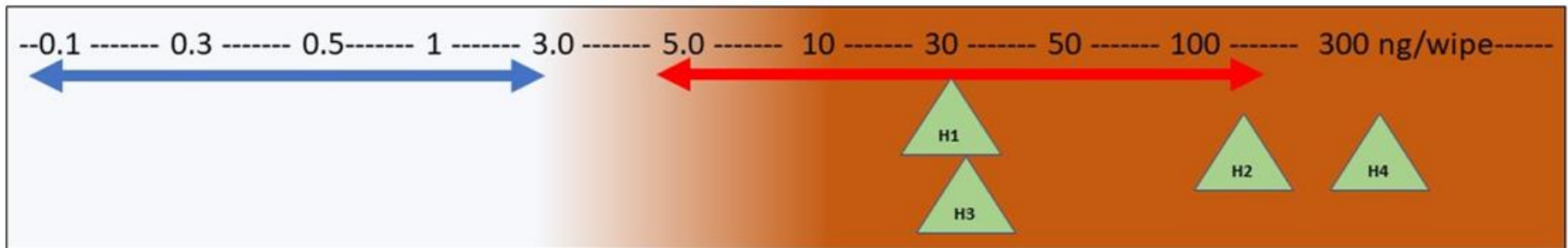


- Identify non-smoking bars with outdoor smoking areas
- Sampling plan to investigate:
 - presence of thirdhand smoke on surfaces in outdoor smoking areas and
 - patron's exposure to thirdhand smoke
- Recruit volunteers to visit bars and implement sampling plan:
 - Collect surface wipe of table surface while visiting each bar
 - Collect hand wipes pre- and post-bar visit
- Train-the-trainer: teach project leaders how to collect samples/allow to practice
- Zoom tech support to collect hand wipes pre-bar visit

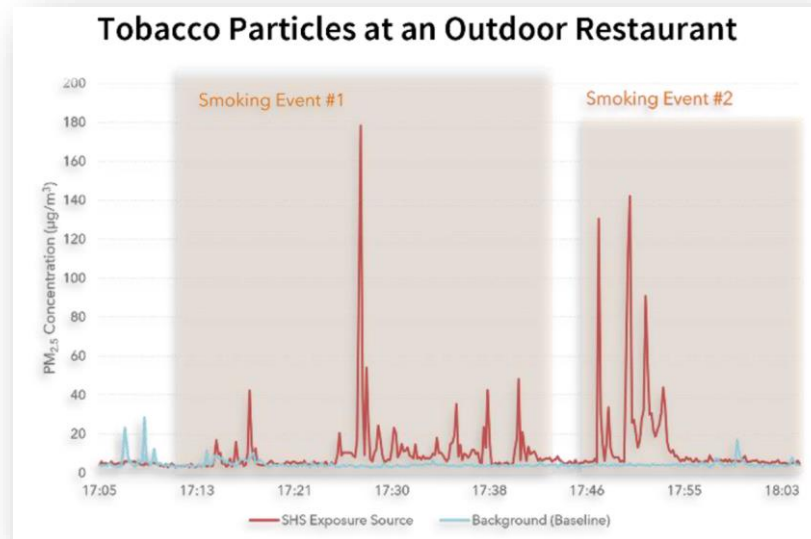
Study Results: Surface Wipes



Study Results: Hand Wipes



Case Study #2: Secondhand Smoke and Smokefree Outdoor Dining



- Pilot studies document real-time exposure assessment of secondhand smoke in outdoor dining areas
- Developed protocols for documenting and presenting these exposure data to City Councils and County Boards.
- Currently seeking YOUTH and ADULT volunteers to help design and test a mobile app to measure indoor and outdoor exposure. Contact: NKLEPEIS@SDSU.EDU
- More information about Dr. Klepeis' exciting work at our next Policy Roundtable on May 16th.



Time to discuss

1. What are your ideas about using environmental testing results in smokefree policy discussions with decision-makers, such as elected officials or business leaders in the community?
2. In what ways could do-it-yourself testing be used to enhance community engagement?
3. **BONUS QUESTION:** What do you see as barriers to using data from do-it-yourself testing as part of policy work?

Please use the Jamboard to prepare your group response to each question!

Take-home Points *from* Discussion Questions

Q1. What are your ideas about using environmental testing results in smokefree policy discussions with decision-makers, such as elected officials or business leaders in the community?

Work with coalition members, such as youth, to create talking points for the meeting with officials. Coach resident community members to articulate the results.

Using environmental testing results can be useful because it can bring awareness to the exposure, inform individuals of possible health outcomes and can create positive policy change.

Long Beach has an outdoor dining policy until 11PM. Council members felt that after 11PM it would not impact families and youth. Youth should deliver this message.

We need to really push the data that shows the health impacts, not just that THS exists.

I think most tribal councils would be supportive of it. Looking for cleaner ways to help. We are currently working with our tribe on a smoke free campground/areas

this could be a powerful tool for SF MUH objectives

Clean surfaces are healthy surfaces

Combine testing results with narrative from observers using the tests

Air and surface measures

Confirm or reexamine effective distance of smoke-free buffer zones

Validate/document people's experiences

Q2. In what ways could do-it-yourself be used to enhance community engagement?

community interaction and engagement with a do it yourself will enhance the reach of the project.

Infuse the study further into the community, thus provide more access and increase engagement for greater outcomes

It can provide community engagement, and willingness to participate because they will be citizen scientists and they will be able to analyze their own data.

Using test results in IG posts, including it in Yelp reviews.

Training needed for how to perform test, and read results, confirm results.

Conduct the tests at Air BNBs.

Community Based

Youth engagement

BONUS QUESTION: What do you see as barriers to using data from do-it-yourself testing as part of policy work?

It depends on how complicated it is, and how reliable administration of the test could be.

I think it will be difficult to get the public and decision makers to think about thirdhand smoke as a serious health issue. Smokefree air was easier - we could see it.

The cost of the tests will be a factor. Will we give them out? How are they paid for?

need to show health impacts of THS residues in outdoor environments. Otherwise it will be difficult.

What are the costs with the tests.

Accuracy of the test

Not knowing at what point the dose makes the poison.

Volunteers not wanting to be exposed to THS when testing

Are the Cost of the test included

Summary of take-home points from discussion

Q1. What are your ideas about using environmental testing results in smokefree policy discussions with decision-makers, such as elected officials or business leaders in the community?

Use narratives from social media and other online platforms for example: Yelp or Google reviews to inform policy.

Q2. In what ways could do-it-yourself be used to enhance community engagement?

DIY can increase citizen engagement in scientific research, increases reach of the project and build stronger relationships between community and researchers. Also sharing results from the DIY projects can enhance awareness related to second and third hand smoke among community members and involve them in the planning, conducting, and use of research to change local rules and policies around tobacco use.

“Peace of mind”: When community members see results from DIY samples, they become aware of the levels of nicotine that they are exposed to in their outdoor/indoor environment. For example: community members can conduct DIYs during temporary stays at Air BNBs and/or students could conduct DIYs at their schools.

Q3. BONUS QUESTION: What do you see as barriers to using data from do-it-yourself testing as part of policy work?

Cost of the DIY kits and the reliability and accuracy of the test results were key factors identified as potential barriers to using DIY testing as part of policy work.

*Note from Thirdhand Smoke Resource Center: In our DIY project, the testing kit is free of charge to all CA residents and we also provide training and support for DIY testing to all participants.

Resources:

- Measuring Real-Time Exposure
nklepeis@sdsu.edu
- Do-It-Yourself Project
<https://thirdhandsmoke.org/get-involved/volunteer/>
- LGBTQ Minus Tobacco
<https://www.lgbtqminustobacco.org/>
 - Amaya Wooding amaya@lgbtqminustobacco.org

Thank you!

Contact Information:

contact@thirdhandsmoke.org



@Thirdhand_Smoke_Resources



@THSResources



@ThirdhandSmokeResourceCenter