Nashville Musicians Association

AFM Local 257, AFL-CIO 11 Music Circle North, Nashville, TN 37203 615-244-9514 nashvillemusicians.org





Dave Pomeroy-President Vince Santoro-Secretary-Treasurer

Nashville Musicians Association Supports Smoke-free Music Cities to Protect Musicians from Secondhand Smoke Exposure

WHEREAS, numerous studies have found that tobacco smoke is a major contributor to indoor air pollution, and that breathing secondhand smoke is a cause of disease in healthy nonsmokers, including heart disease, stroke, asthma and other respiratory diseases, and lung cancer;ⁱ

WHEREAS, the Public Health Service's National Toxicology Program has listed secondhand smoke as a known carcinogen;ⁱⁱ

WHEREAS, a significant amount of secondhand smoke exposure occurs in the Workplace and employees who work in smoke-filled businesses suffer a 25-50% higher risk of heart attack and higher rates of death from cardiovascular disease and cancer, as well as increased acute respiratory disease and measurable decrease in lung function; iii

WHEREAS, musicians exposure to secondhand smoke is dramatically higher than the regular populace; in fact, secondhand smoke levels in bars and casinos are significantly (400-600 percent) higher compared to the offices most of us work in;^{iv},^v

WHEREAS, musicians breathe in more secondhand smoke than any other type of worker; research has shown that waiters/waitresses who work in the same workplace as musicians perform show the highest levels of cotinine — a biological marker of secondhand smoke exposure—compared to all other workers. This translates to a lifetime risk of dying from heart disease of 1 in 100 and of dying from lung cancer of 1 in 1000. Our musicians work in these same smoke-filled environments and face the same life threatening risks; vi viii

WHEREAS, the Americans with Disabilities Act, which requires that disabled persons have access to public places and workplaces, deems impaired respiratory function to be a disability; viii

WHEREAS, smoke-filled workplaces result in higher worker absenteeism due to respiratory diseases, lower productivity, higher cleaning and maintenance costs, increased health insurance rates, and increased liability claims for diseases related to exposure to secondhand smoke:^{ix}

WHEREAS, smoking was cited as the number one cause of fires on a Building Owners and Management Association (BOMA) International fire safety survey and that the elimination of smoking from a building reduced cleaning expenses by an average of ten percent: ^x

WHEREAS, major music cities such as Austin, TX, Branson, MO, Chicago, IL, Los Angeles, CA, New Orleans, LA, New York City, NY and more are 100% smokefree cities^{xi} and thriving economies

Therefore be it resolved that:

Nashville Musicians Association fully supports all organizations, musicians, and advocates in their efforts to achieve full protection from secondhand smoke in bars, clubs, casinos, and other music venues. Nashville Musicians Association supports all efforts that will further protect musicians and preserve the music culture.

[Name of Signator] 5-3/-\/9

Date of Adoption

¹ US Department of Health and Human Services. The health consequences of smoking: 50 years of progress. A report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2014. https://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/50-years-of-progress/full-report.pdf

ii Environmental Health Information Service (EHIS), "Environmental tobacco smoke: first listed in the Ninth Report on Carcinogens," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Public Health Service, National Toxicology Program, 2000

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^{iv} Bergman, T.A.; Johnson, D.L., Boatright, D.T.; Smallwood, K.G.; Rando, R.J., "Occupational exposure of nonsmoking nightclub musicians to environmental tobacco smoke," *American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal* 57(8): 746-752, August 1996. https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15428119691014611

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vi Lawhorn, N.A.; Lirette, D.K.; Klink, J.L.; Hu, C.Y.; Contreras, C.; Bryant, T-R.; Brown, L.F.; Diaz, J.H., "Workplace exposure to secondhand smoke among non-smoking hospitality employees," *Nicotine and Tobacco Research* 15(2): 413–418, February 2013

vii Hedley, A.J., McGhee, S.M., Repace, J.L, et.al., "Risks for Heart Disease and Lung Cancer from Passive Smoking by Workers in the Catering Industry," *Toxicological Sciences*, Volume 90, Issue 2, 1 April 2006, Pages 539–548, https://doi.org/10.1093/toxsci/kfj110

[👊] Daynard, R.A., "Environmental tobacco smoke and the Americans with Disabilities Act," *Nonsmokers' Voice* 15(1): 8-9

ix "The high price of cigarette smoking," Business & Health 15(8), Supplement A: 6-9, August 1997.

^{*} Garland, W.S., BOMA Supports Smoking Ban in Buildings, www.boma.org, [n.d.]. Accessed on October 31, 2002.

^{*} American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. (2018). U.S. Tobacco Control Laws Database [database]. Berkeley, CA: ANR Foundation.