

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES GROUP

P.O. BOX 33698 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20033 (703)631-4844

April 5, 1993

Ms. Karen Fernicola Suhr
Tobacco Institute
1875 I Street, N.W.
Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Karen:

Enclosed is our invoice for participation in the California Air Resources Board's 2-day conference in March. Also attached is a draft of a memo that will be sent to BCIA shortly. In addition to the information in that memo, there were some ETS-specific statements I thought might interest you:

Lance Wallace (EPA) said he found higher benzene levels in the air of smokers' homes than in those of non-smokers.

Linda Sheldon (RTI) emphasized that it was the PAH's in tobacco smoke that made it carcinogenic, but she admitted that PAH's were not greatly higher in the homes of smokers than in those of non-smokers.

Peggy Jenkins (ARB) listed the "predictors" of ETS: smoking status, labor force (higher among blue-collar workers), regional (Los Angeles is higher than other areas), gender, occupation, and age.

Stan Glance (ARB's Science Review Panel) is clearly an avid anti-tobacco enthusiast. He openly laughed at the 1978 Roper Poll, choosing instead to cite the Science paper by Rapace and Lowry. He called for either a ban on indoor smoking or separately

ventilated smoking areas. He praised EPA's risk assessment on ETS as being very solid scientifically, except that he would have liked to have seen more emphasis on the relationship of ETS to heart disease; he is convinced that "extremely low levels of ETS affect heart disease." (I noticed a "No Smoking" sticker on the inside lining of his suit jacket.)

Our best hope in California is to continue pressing for Cal-OSHA to enforce the ventilation rule. ARB staff are clearly committed to removing all sources of indoor air pollutants because that is their charge. Building systems come under the jurisdiction of other agencies.

Sincerely,



Paul A. Cammer, Ph.D.
President

Enclosures