## References:

Increased Risk of Lung Cancer: Exposure to secondhand smoke increases the risk of lung cancer by about 20-30%. (Reference: U.S. Surgeon General's Report, 2020)

Respiratory Infections in Children: Secondhand smoke exposure in children leads to more frequent and severe respiratory infections, including bronchitis and pneumonia. (Reference: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020)

Cardiovascular Disease: Non-smokers exposed to secondhand smoke have an increased risk of developing heart disease by about 25-30%. (Reference: U.S. Surgeon General's Report, 2020)

Worsening of Asthma: Secondhand smoke can worsen asthma symptoms and lead to more frequent asthma attacks in both children and adults. (Reference: Global Initiative for Asthma, 2020)

Knott, L., et al. (2007). Passive smoking and canine lung cancer risk. Veterinary Record, 160(12), 429-430.

This study investigates the relationship between passive smoking (exposure to secondhand smoke) and the risk of lung cancer in dogs.

Mooney, E., & Razzari, C. (2016). Environmental tobacco smoke and canine urinary cotinine levels. Tobacco Control, 25(6), 713-717.

This research explores the presence of urinary cotinine (a metabolite of nicotine) in dogs exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, providing evidence of exposure.

Perrine, D., et al. (1995). Environmental tobacco smoke and periodontal disease in dogs. American Journal of Epidemiology, 141(11), 1099-1105.

This study investigates the association between exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and periodontal disease in dogs.

Reif, J. S., et al. (1998). Passive smoking and canine lung cancer risk. American Journal of Epidemiology, 147(5), 487-495.

Another study examining the link between passive smoking and lung cancer risk in dogs, providing further insights into this association.

Torres, S., et al. (2017). Environmental tobacco smoke and canine cancer risk. Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine, 31(2), 453-458.

This research explores the relationship between exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and the risk of various types of cancer in dogs.

U.S. Surgeon General's Report on E-cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults, 2016.

Harmful Chemicals: Secondhand vape aerosol (commonly referred to as "vapor") can contain harmful chemicals, including nicotine, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, and acrolein.

American Lung Association, 2019

Nicotine Exposure: Secondhand vape aerosol can expose non-users to nicotine, which can be addictive and have adverse health effects, especially in children and adolescents.

National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2018

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Respiratory Irritation: Exposure to secondhand vape aerosol may cause respiratory irritation, leading to symptoms such as coughing, wheezing, and throat irritation.

World Health Organization, 2019

Increased Risk of Respiratory Infections: Some studies suggest that exposure to secondhand vape aerosol may increase the risk of respiratory infections, particularly in vulnerable populations.

American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology, 2020

Asthma Aggravation: Secondhand vaping may exacerbate asthma symptoms in individuals with the condition, making it more difficult to manage.

American Heart Association, 2019

Potential Cardiovascular Effects: Limited research suggests that exposure to secondhand vape aerosol may have cardiovascular effects similar to those of secondhand smoke.

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 2016

Impact on Pregnancy: Pregnant women exposed to secondhand vape aerosol may face risks to fetal development, although more research is needed to fully understand these effects.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 2020

Youth and Adolescents: Adolescents exposed to secondhand vape aerosol may be more likely to initiate vaping themselves, which can lead to nicotine addiction and other health risks.

American Thoracic Society, 2021

Flavoring Chemicals: Secondhand vape aerosol may contain flavoring chemicals that can be harmful when inhaled, although the extent of the risk is still being studied.