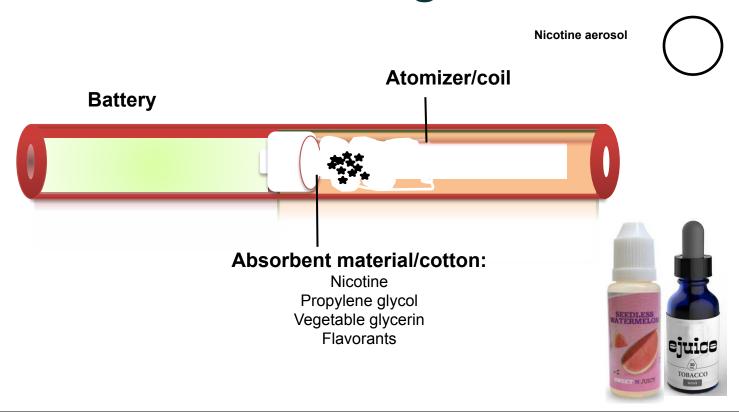


# Unit 1: So, What's Really In These E-Cigarettes/Vape Pens?



# What Are E-Cigarettes?



# E-Juice/E-Liquid





GAS: a substance with indefinite expansion. When you let a gas out of it's bottle, it will usually keep spreading out until it's completely mixed with the air.



VAPOR: it can mean the same as gas, but it may also be used to describe a visible exhalation, such as steam or fog. "Vapor" isn't as precise a term as "gas" or "aerosol."



AEROSOL: a mixture of liquid particles suspended in a gas. Instead of just mixing with the air like a pure gas, aerosols can leave drops behind.



Do you think e-cigarettes/vape pens create a vapor, a gas, or aerosol?

# It's an Aerosol, Not a Vapor



# Vapor or Aerosol







Why does it matter that e-cigarettes/vape pens create aerosols?

#### **E-Cig Aerosol Composition**

<ul> <li>Propylene glycol</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Chlorobenzene</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Benzo(ghi)perylene</li> </ul>	Cadmium
Glycerin	<ul> <li>Crotonaldehyde</li> </ul>	Acetone	Silicon
<ul> <li>Flavorings (many)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Propionaldehyde</li> </ul>	Acrolein	• Lithium
Nicotine	Benzaldehyde	• Silver	• Lead
• NNN	<ul> <li>Valeric acid</li> </ul>	Nickel	<ul> <li>Magnesium</li> </ul>
• NNK	Hexanal	• Tin	<ul> <li>Manganese</li> </ul>
• NAB	All of these have been Potassium		<ul> <li>Potassium</li> </ul>
• NAT	found in o-cig acrosol • Titanium		<ul> <li>Titanium</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Ethylbenzene</li> </ul>	found in e-cig aerosol		• Zinc
Benzene	<ul> <li>Acenaphthylene</li> </ul>	Aluminum	<ul> <li>Zirconium</li> </ul>
• Xylene	<ul> <li>Acenapthene</li> </ul>	Chromium	Calcium
Toluene	<ul> <li>Fluoranthene</li> </ul>	• Boron	• Iron
<ul> <li>Acetaldehyde</li> </ul>	Benz(a)anthracene	<ul> <li>Copper</li> </ul>	• Sulfur
<ul> <li>Formaldehyde</li> </ul>	Chrysene	Selenium	<ul> <li>Vanadium</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Naphthalene</li> </ul>	Retene	Arsenic	Cobalt
• Styrene	Benzo(a)pyrene	<ul> <li>Nitrosamines,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Rubidium</li> </ul>
Benzo(b)fluoranthe ne	<ul> <li>Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyr ene</li> </ul>	Polycycl@ompounds in yellow are from FDA aromat@12, Harmful and Potentially Harmful	

hydrocarbons - Established List

### Where Else Can You Find These Chemicals?

















Rubidium | Fireworks



What is Thirdhand Smoke?



#### **Thirdhand Smoke**



**Nicotine & other chemicals** 

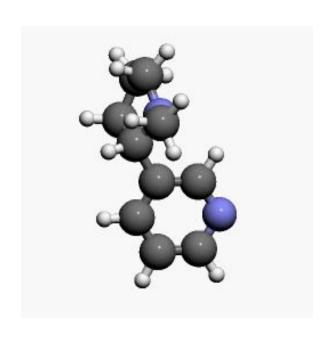


# Unit 2: What's So Bad About E-Cigarettes and Vape Pens?



#### What is Nicotine?

#### **Nicotine Molecule**



- Drug
- •Stimulant
- Highly Addictive
- Causes changes in brain chemistry
- Found in tobacco products

If nicotine is unsafe, why do you think people still choose to use products that have nicotine?

#### Where Can You Find Nicotine?



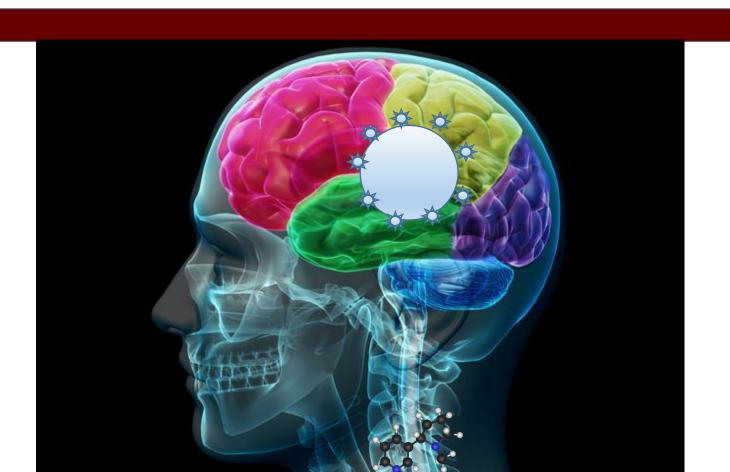


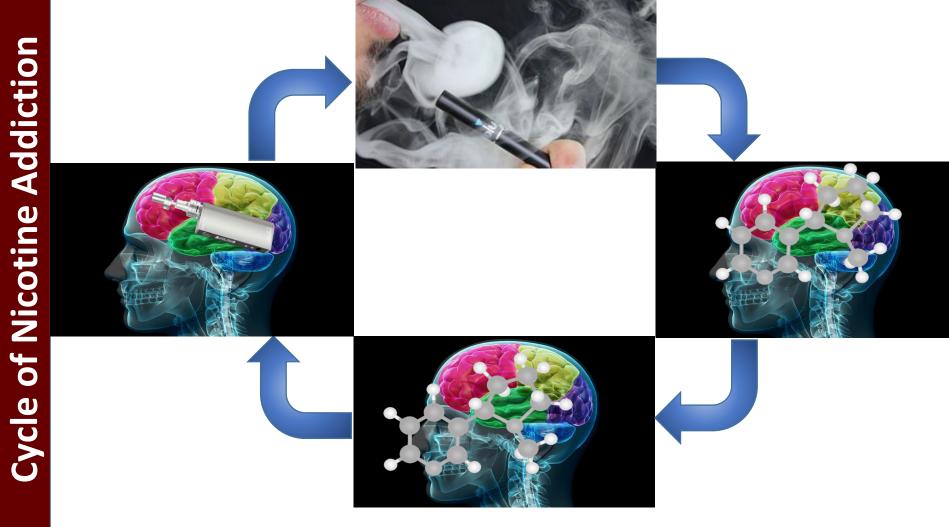






#### **Nicotine in the Brain**





#### **Flavors**



#### **Cytotoxic Flavors**

# Cinnamon flavors may contain:

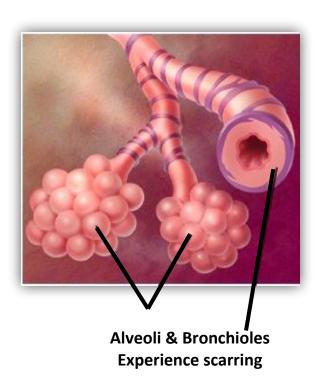
Cinnamaldehyde, 2-Methoxycinnamaldehy de

**Cherry flavors may contain:** Benzaldehyde

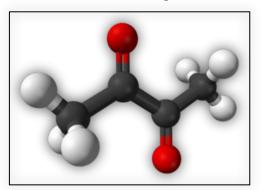


### **Popcorn Lung**

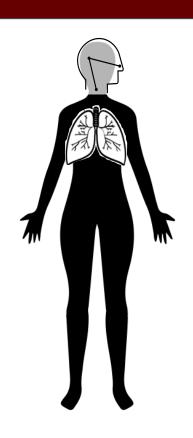


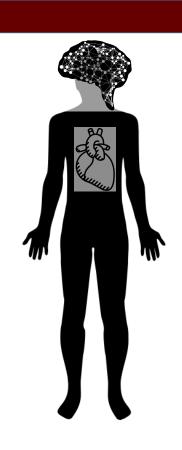


#### **Diacetyl**



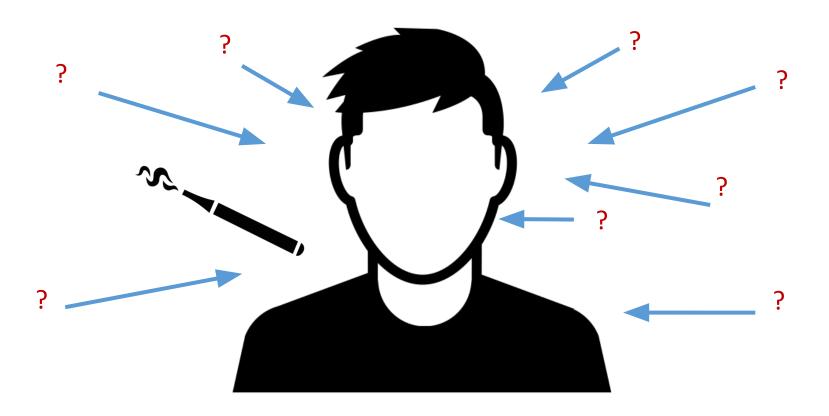
# **Health Risks to E-cig User**



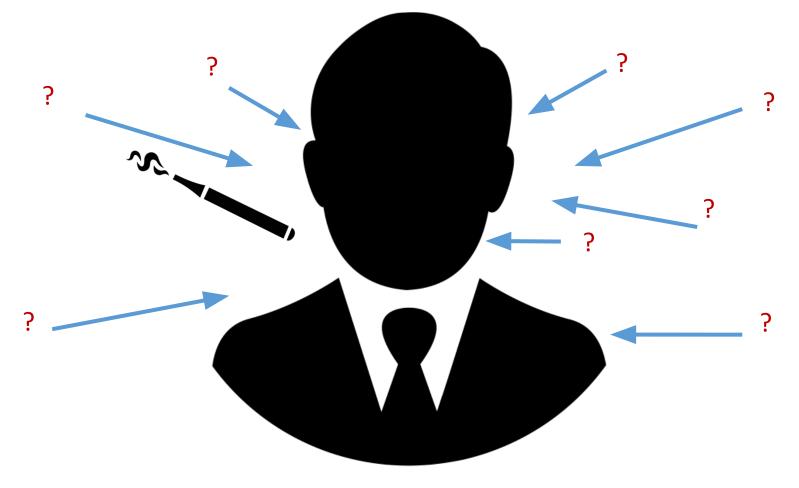


# **Effects of E-Cigs**

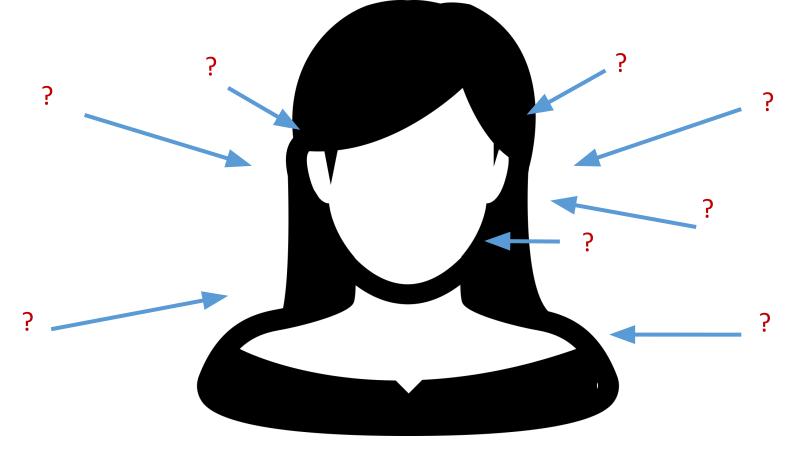




Why do you think <u>people your age</u> use e-cigs/vapes?



Why do you think <u>adults</u> use e-cigs/vapes?



Why do you think <u>people your age</u> DON'T use e-cigs/vapes?

## The Usual Suspects







### Who is going to replace the old smokers?







-March 31, 1981 Philip Morris Report (1)



"At least a part of the success of Marlboro Red during its most rapid growth period was because it became the brand of choice among teenagers who then stuck with it as they grew older."

-March 31, 1981 Philip Morris Report (2)

"The ability to attract new smokers and develop them into a young adult franchise is key to brand development."

-1999 Philip Morris Report (3)

"They represent tomorrow's cigarette business. . . As this 14-24 age group matures, they will account for a key share of the total cigarette volume - for at least the next 25 years."

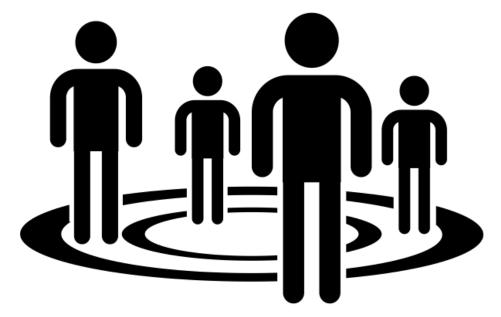
-September 30, 1974 R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co (4)

# How are e-cig manufacturers reaching young people?









What is a target audience?

# "Trendy" Products



















#1 Flavor Selection with 19 Flavors!

Chocolate

Orange

Mellon

Almond

Cinnamon

Peach

Mild Menth

Clove

Pineapple

Variety

Cowboy

Cherry

Vanilla

Banana

Coffee

Strawberry













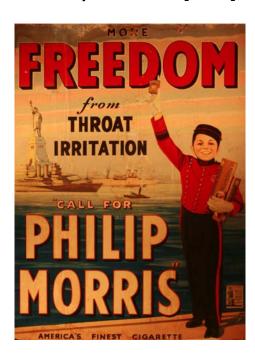




RAHAL LETTERMAN LANIGAN

### Cigarettes vs. E-cigs/Vapes Ads

Philip Morris Ad [1941]



Blu Ad [2013]



#### Cigarettes vs. E-cigs/Vapes Ads

Camel Ad [1993]



Veppo Ad [2013]



#### Cigarettes vs. E-cigs/Vapes Ads



#### South Beach Smoke Ad [Date Unknown]



- Many e-cigs do not contain nicotine.
- People can experience secondhand exposure to the vapor released from e-cigs.
- The mist released from e-cigs is similar to fog machine mist.

#### E-cigs do contain nicotine.

- The amount of nicotine it contains can also be misleading.
  - Research shows the amount of nicotine advertised can be a lot more or a lot less than what's really there.

- E-cigs only produce vapor.
- The vapor from e-cigs contains the nicotine, the flavor-containing chemicals, and a chemical that creates the mist you exhale.
- Some flavor chemicals, when inhaled, have been known to cause scarring in the lungs, a condition known as "popcorn lungs".

# Despite what the industry says, e-cigs produce aerosol—not vapor.

- What's the difference between aerosol and vapor?
  - The difference is that vapor is 100% liquid, while aerosol carries tiny bits of solid with it.
    - Another example of an aerosol? Smoke!

- Laws against selling to minors change from place to place.
- More and more schools are banning e-cigs.
- E-cigs can be used anywhere (including indoors).

### E-cigs cannot be used anywhere.

 In fact, many regulations ask e-cig users to respect the same laws cigarette users follow.



- When using e-cigs, there is a risk of explosions of electronics and batteries.
- The FDA currently regulates the chemical ingredients in e-cigs and what is listed on the labels.
- The heat generated in an e-cig can create formaldehyde from the liquid, and rip metals from the side of the device. This is delivered to the lungs.

# The FDA <u>does not</u> currently regulate the chemical ingredients and labels.

- In fact, the FDA also does not regulate:
  - The amount of different chemicals that can be used to make e-juice
  - The cleanliness of facilities that produce e-juice

