What we’ll cover today:

- What are they?
- Who is using them?
- What is being done about it?
Smoke expelled is called Vapor

Person smoking is called a Vaper
First E-Cigarette patent

1965
The Nuts and Bolts of an E-cigarette

LED lights up when the smoker draws on the cigarette

Sensor detects when smoker takes a drag

Heater vaporises nicotine

BATTERY

MICROPROCESSOR controls heater and light

CARTRIDGE holds nicotine dissolved in propylene glycol
Types of E-Cigarettes or Personal Vaporizers
Top regions for vape

- United States: 100
- Canada: 41
- United Kingdom: 26
- Philippines: 25
- South Africa: 14
- Australia: 14
- Indonesia: 13
- Malaysia: 13
- Japan: 10
“Vape” store fronts
“Smoke Shop” store fronts
Concerns

Poison center calls involving e-cigarettes

215 Calls per Month

1 Call per Month

September 2010 - February 2014
Additional Concerns
Additional Concerns

While e-cigarettes have been manufactured as a nicotine delivery system, that hasn’t stopped many users from getting creative with them.
Salt Lake County E-Liquid Study

Collected:
- 153 e-liquid products
- A random sample of 16 tobacco specialty stores
- All 14 SLC vape shops
Example: Listed Versus Actual Nicotine Concentration by 12 mg/ml Sample
Advertising

With a lack of advertising restrictions, companies are re-introducing the highly stylized ads of traditional tobacco, featuring celebrities.
Who is Using them?
The 2015 rate of youth e-cigarette use is twice as high as the 2014 rate of adult e-cigarette use.

E-cigarette use among youth nearly doubled from 2013 to 2015; the adult use rate remained unchanged from 2013 to 2014.

One out of 10 Utah students in grades 8, 10, and 12 used e-cigarettes in the past 30 days.
Vaping Among Utah Youth

- Experimentation and use of vaping products among Utah youth nearly doubled from 2013 to 2015.
In 2015, e-cigarette use among Utah youth was more than twice as high as use of any single other tobacco product including cigarettes.
Vaping by Grade and Sex

- 6% of 8th graders reported e-cigarette use in the past 30 days. By 10th grade the rate doubled to 12%.
- In 6th and 8th grade male and female students were equally likely to report e-cigarette use. In 12th grade male students reported a higher rate of e-cigarette use.
In 2015, vaping by LHD ranged from 7.4% in Bear River to 15.0% in Weber-Morgan.

Youth in two LHDs (Davis and Weber-Morgan) reported small declines.

All other LHDs reported increases (significant for Central, Salt Lake, SE, SW, Tooele, Tri-County, and Utah County).

### Table: Percent of Utah Students in Grades 8, 10, and 12 Who Used E-Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days by LHD and Year, 2013 and 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LHD</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bear River</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooele</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tri-County</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah County</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasatch</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weber-Morgan</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In all districts, e-cigarette use is significantly higher than use of conventional cigarettes.

Districts with lower smoking rates tend to have lower e-cigarette use rates. Districts with higher smoking rates tend to have higher e-cigarette use rates.

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### Percent of Utah Students in Grades 8, 10, and 12 Who Used Conventional Cigarettes or E-cigarettes in the Past 30 Days by LHD and Product, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LHD</th>
<th>Cigarettes</th>
<th>E-cigarettes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bear River</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>10.0</td>
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[way to quit.org](http://www.waytoquit.org)
In 2015, Utah youth were most likely to borrow e-cigarettes from others (22.1%) or buy them in a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station (20.8%).

Other vape product sources include tobacco or vape shops (13.6%), the Internet (11.9%), getting them from a person older than 18, and giving someone else money to buy them.
What is being done about it?
FDA Proposed Deeming Regulation
Utah Indoor Clean Air Act
26-38
Prohibit Under Age Sales
76-10, 26-42
# E-Cigarette Retail License

**59-14**

## UTAH STATE BUSINESS AND TAX REGISTRATION

**TC-08**

**Rev. 06/98**

### SECTION 1 - Type of Registration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Complete Number</th>
<th>Partial Form</th>
<th>Clear Form</th>
<th>User Guide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-Cigarette Retail</td>
<td>59-14</td>
<td>F5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Electronic Cigarette Regulation Act
Highlights of the Rule
Section 3: General Labelling

**Smear resistant**

**Displays:**
Nicotine Content
Manufacturer or Brand Name
Batch Number
Ingredients
Tamper-Evident Warning
A Safety Warning
Section 4: Labelling of Ingredients

Ingredients are listed

Proprietary mixes listed under artificial or natural flavorings

Artificial colorants listed by code
Section 5: Labelling of Tamper-Evident Warning

There will be a tamper-evident warning

It will state the tamper-evident strategy

Prominently displayed

Would be unaffected by the removal of the tamper packaging
Section 6: Labelling of Safety Warning

Warning Statement: “nicotine is addictive and poisonous. Keep away from children and pets”

Warning will occupy 30 percent of the largest panel of the container

Capitalized.

Helvetica, Arial, or Univers Font

Shall be black letters on a white background, or vice versa.
Section 7: Nicotine Content

Nicotine content maximum is 240mg per container

Variation is limited to 10% above stated amount

A 0mg product has no nicotine
Section 8: Packaging

Certified as child-resistant

Is not leaking at the time of sale

Packaging is tamper-evident

Container to be between 10-30mL
Section 11: Enforcement

Local and State health departments can seek penalties.

Suspension and revocation of tobacco license is possible.

Civil enforcement does not preclude criminal enforcement.
Section 10: Record Keeping and Testing

Retailers will be able to provide a statement from the manufacturer certifying product compliance

The retailer shall have a batch tracing

Be able to prove compliance

Keep documents for two years
Section 9: Product Quality

Ingredients meet USP-NF standards, EP standards, USFDA Food Standards, or are Generally Recognized As Safe

**Prohibited ingredients include:**
- Vitamins
- Caffeine
- illegal or controlled substances
- additives having coloring properties for emissions;
Local E-cigarette Regulations

Manufacturing Permit

- Bear River Health Department
- Central Utah Public Health Department
- Davis County Health Department
- Salt Lake County Health Department
- Southeastern Utah Health Department
- Southwest Utah Public Health Department
- Summit County Health Department
- Tooele County Health Department
- Tri-County Health Department
- Utah County Health Department
- Wasatch County Health Department
- Weber-Morgan Health Department
Manufacturing Permit

Highlights

• Permit fee $200 in most jurisdictions
• Good hygiene and good manufacturing practices in place
• Standard Operating Procedures developed and implemented
• All components must be US Pharmacopeia (USP) grade certified, food grade, FDA approved or equivalent
• Nicotine must meet quality standards
Local E-cigarette Regulations

Retail Sales Permit

Utah County and Weber-Morgan Health Departments also require an e-cigarette retail sales permit as part of their regulation.

Highlights of requirements:
- Permit fee of $100
- Non-transferable
- Business must be at a fixed location – no sales from persons on foot, at events, from vehicles
- A health department employee will inspect the retail location before the permit will be issued
Local E-cigarette Regulations

A few cities in Utah do not allow the operation of a retail tobacco specialty business (this includes vape shops).

- Hurricane
- Ivins
- St. George
- LaVerkin
Local E-cigarette Regulations

Outdoor Venue Policies

- Tooele County
- Roosevelt City
- Logan City
Questions?