

# CDPH/SDSU Tobacco Product Waste Environmental Economics: Key Terminology Fact Sheet

**Cigarette Filter** - An attachment to cigarettes typically made from non-biodegradable cellulose acetate that does not reduce the adverse health effects from smoking.

**Cost Center** - A unit of an organization or system that consumes resources but does not necessarily contribute to the productivity of that organization or system.

**Economic Model** - A simplified description of the reality of costs incurred by the use of a commercial product, designed to yield economic information that can be used for policy development regarding that product.

**Ecosystem Services** - The multitude of benefits that nature provides to society. Examples include: providing nutritious food and clean water, regulating disease and climate, supporting the pollination of crops and soil formation, and providing recreational, cultural and spiritual benefits

**Electronic Cigarettes** - Noncombustible tobacco electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS). Also referred to as e-cigarettes or e-cigs.

**Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)** - Noncombustible tobacco products that use an “e-liquid” that may contain nicotine. Includes vapes, vaporizers, vape pens, hookah pens, electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes or e-cigs), and e-pipes.

**Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** - A policy approach under which producers have a significant responsibility - financial and/or physical - for the treatment or disposal of post-consumer waste products.

**Heated Tobacco Products (HTP)** - Sometimes marketed as “heat-not-burn” products. These heated tobacco products heat actual tobacco leaf, in contrast to electronic cigarettes that utilize nicotine salts in solution, and deliver this nicotine through inhalation.

**Litter** - Items thrown away that contaminate the environment. Littering is the behavior of dropping trash in a public place.

**Microplastics** - Plastic pieces, less than five millimeters long, resulting from disposal or breakdown of plastic products and constituting debris or pollution that can be harmful to the environment, animals, and humans.

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**Nanoplastics** - Extremely small pieces or particles of plastic resulting from disposal or breakdown of plastic products and constituting debris or pollution, especially in a marine environment.

**Negative Economic Externality** - A harmful effect to third parties not directly involved in a transaction, for which they are not compensated. An example is the harmful effect of tobacco product waste on non-smokers.

**Next Generation Products (NGPs)** - Tobacco products other than smoked tobacco, including Snus, E-cigarettes, and Heated Tobacco Products.

**Nielson IQ** - Corporation providing data on consumer buying behavior, including for tobacco products sold in major market areas.

**Plastics** - Synthetic materials made from a wide range of organic polymers such as polyethylene, nylon, and cellulose acetate, etc., that can be molded into shape while soft and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.

**Prevention (primary, environmental)** - Intervening before adverse environmental effects occur through measures such as communication campaigns to alter behavior, economic disincentives on use of unsafe products, prohibitions on public use of unsafe products, and banning sales of consumer products that may result in hazardous waste.

**Product Stewardship** - An environmental management strategy where whoever designs, produces, sells, or uses a product is responsible for minimizing the product's environmental impact throughout all stages of the product's life cycle, including end-of-life management.

**Single-Use Plastics (SUP)** - Plastic items including cigarette filters, straws, cups, coffee stirrers, water and soda bottles, and plastic bags that are typically used only once before they are recycled or discarded.

**Snus** - Moist powder smokeless tobacco product.

**Surface Abatement** - Cleaning and physical removal of waste or hazardous materials from the surfaced environment such as streets, sidewalks, and parking lots.

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**Systems Abatement** - Management and removal of waste from systems such as stormwater collection and wastewater management.

**Tobacco Product Waste (TPW)** - Components of trash and pollution associated with discarded and used tobacco products, including cigarette butts, packaging, chew cans, cigar wraps, snuff pouches, and discarded electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS).

**Willingness to Pay (WTP)** - The maximum price a customer would hypothetically pay to receive the benefits from a product or service. For example, the amount that a tourist would hypothetically pay to receive the benefits from visiting a beach clean of littered tobacco product waste.