

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

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.