

E-cigarettes in Toronto

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Electronic Cigarettes – What are they and how do they work?

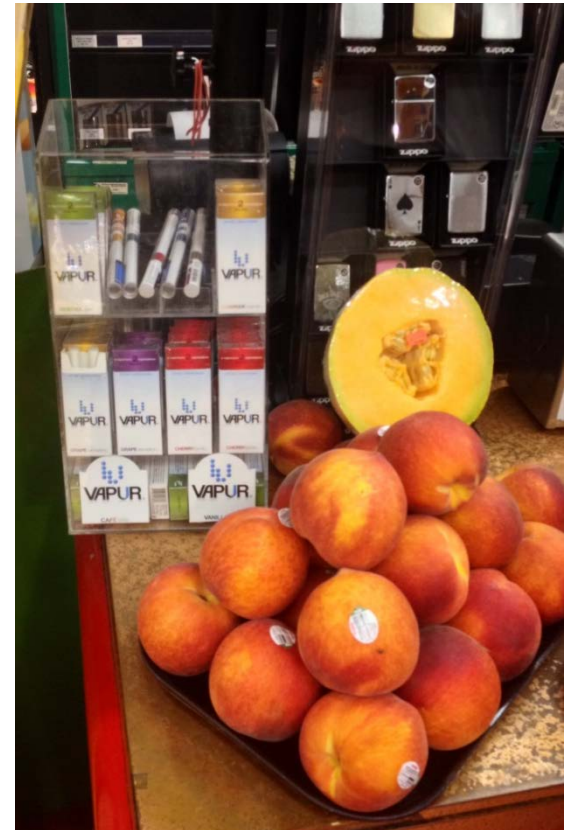
A typical e-cigarette consists of 3 main parts:

- a battery
- a cartridge with liquid containing (sometimes) nicotine, water, flavouring, propylene glycol and vegetable glycerine
- atomizer that heats the liquid and produces a vapour (that looks like smoke)

Act of using an e-cigarette also known as ‘vaping’



- E-cigarettes with nicotine or that make a health claim cannot legally be sold in Canada (*Food & Drugs Act*)
- But, e-cigarettes with nicotine are easy to obtain in Toronto from stores or online
- No manufacturing standards, labeling requirements, marketing, sales or use restrictions
- Can be bought anywhere



- Absence of safety and quality control measures
- Potential health impacts to users and those exposed to the vapour
- No restrictions on sales to minors
- Vaping where smoking is prohibited could re-normalize smoking behaviour with youth



Nicotine – toxic and addictive

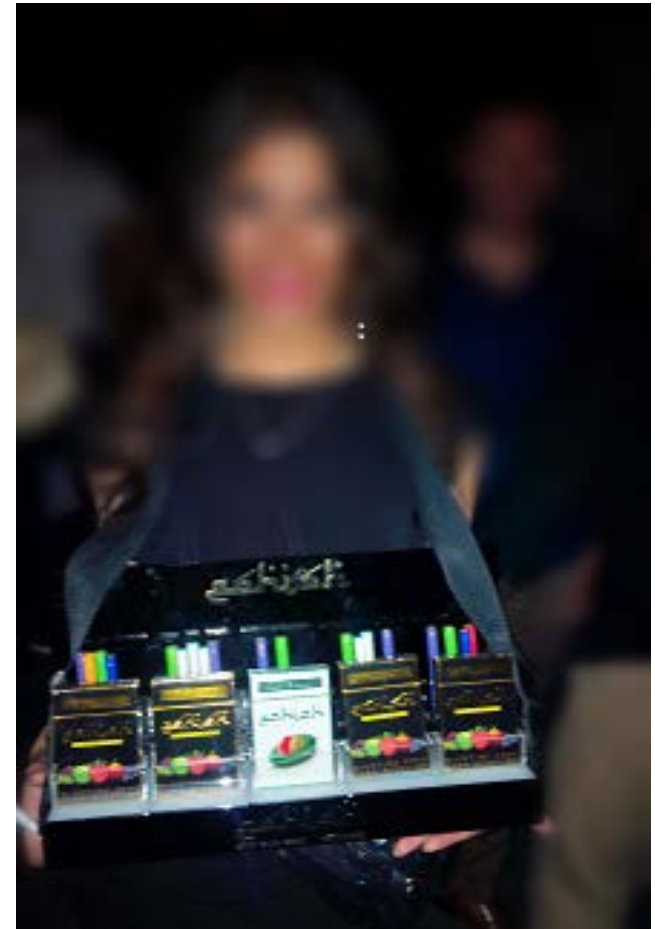
Studies indicate that vapour can also include:

- propylene glycol (produces formaldehyde when heated)
- carcinogenic compounds
- heavy metals (nickel, chromium, lead, tin, copper)
- volatile organic compounds

Other concerns:

- calls to U.S. poison centres involving e-cigarette liquids with nicotine. Many cases among children under 5.

- 15% of Ontario youth (grades 9-12) have used e-cigarettes
- No age limit to buy e-cigarettes
- No restrictions on marketing or promotion
- Flavours appeal to youth



Smoke-Free Public Places and Smoking Normalization

- Not subject to the *Smoke-Free Ontario Act* or City by-laws
- Can currently be used where smoking is prohibited
- Could normalize smoking behaviour



- Many e-cigarette users say they use them to quit or reduce cigarette smoking
- Research on effectiveness and safety of e-cigarettes as a cessation aid is limited
- E-cigarettes have not been evaluated and approved as a smoking cessation aid by Health Canada

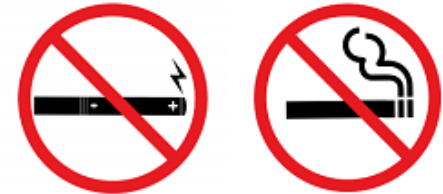
Other jurisdictions regulate youth access and e-cigarette use in public places:

- New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle (King County)
- Innisfil, Ontario and Red Deer, Alberta

Others proposing action:

- cities: Montreal and Vancouver
- provinces: Quebec and Nova Scotia
- organizations: Toronto Transit Commission and ALPHA

NO SMOKING
WITHIN 15 FT OF ENTRYWAY



INCLUDING E-CIGARETTES

If you see someone smoking, please notify the manager.
If the problem persists, please call 311 and report it.

The Ontario Minister of Health and Long-Term Care amend the Smoke-Free Ontario Act and Regulations to:

- prohibit e-cigarette use wherever smoking is prohibited
- prohibit sales of flavoured e-cigarette products
- prohibit e-cigarette displays in retail stores and restrict sales of e-cigarettes to minors

If the Province does not act to regulate e-cigarettes within 6 months, the MOH will report on municipal regulation to prohibit e-cigarette use in Toronto wherever smoking is prohibited

In the interim:

- businesses and organizations are encouraged to adopt internal policies that prohibit e-cigarette use wherever smoking is currently prohibited
- MOH will work with the City Manager to explore development of an administrative policy to prohibit e-cigarette use in the workplace

The Federal Minister of Health amend federal legislation to:

- regulate all e-cigarettes, cartridges and liquids to ensure manufacturing consistency and accurate labelling
- regulate the maximum quantity/dosage of nicotine in e-cigarettes
- require that e-cigarette liquids are sold in child-proof bottles
- restrict e-cigarette marketing, advertising and promotion, consistent with existing tobacco legislation

Health Canada:

- enforce current prohibitions on e-cigarettes making a health claim without appropriate assessment, evaluation and market authorization
- monitor research on adverse health effects of e-cigarette use and second-hand exposure