

Effectively Addressing Youth Vaping

- Accountability for youth vaping should primarily fall on:
 1. Retailers who violate existing laws that prohibit sales to minors.
 2. E-cigarette manufacturers who use marketing tactics known to appeal to youth.
- Alternatives to discipline should be prioritized for students caught vaping. Educators and administrators can encourage students to quit and offer resources to quit.
- The CDC recommends that schools adopt tobacco-free school campus policies, which support and reinforce tobacco-free norms for all students, staff, and visitors.



Additional Considerations

- The CDC is not aware of specific evidence to suggest that vape detectors in schools prevent or reduce youth vaping.
- Anonymous take-back events have risks due to batteries / hazardous waste.
- Look at the funding source and level of evidence of prevention and cessation programs.

E-cigarette aerosol is NOT just "water vapor"

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|  Prop 65* Chemicals in Vapor² Acetaldehyde Formaldehyde Isoprene Toluene Lead Nickel Nicotine N-Nitrosornicotine |  Metals in Vapor² Aluminum Chromium Copper Iron Manganese Nickel Lead Antimony Tin Zinc |  Carcinogens Found in the Urine of Vapers⁹ Acrylonitrile Acrolein Propylene Oxide Acrylamide Crotonaldehyde |  Withdrawal Symptoms⁶ Cravings Anxiety Tingling Nausea Cramps Weight Gain Insomnia Mood Disorders Depression |
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* Proposition 65 (Prop 65) is the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, which requires the State to publish a list of chemicals known to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm.