

**Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Exemption
Requests by R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company for New Products
Named “Newport Kings, Newport Box, and Newport Box
100s”**

Prepared by Center for Tobacco Products

U.S. Food and Drug Administration

October 13, 2017

Table of Contents

1.	Name of Applicant.....	4
2.	Address.....	4
3.	Manufacturer	4
4.	Description of Proposed Actions.....	4
4.1	Requested Action	4
4.2	Need for Action	4
4.3	Identification of the New Tobacco Products that is the Subject of the Proposed Actions.....	5
4.3.1	<i>Type of Tobacco Products</i>	5
4.3.2	<i>Product Names and STNs</i>	5
4.3.3	<i>Description of the Product Package</i>	5
4.3.4	<i>Location of Manufacturing</i>	5
4.3.5	<i>Location of Use</i>	6
4.3.6	<i>Location of Disposal</i>	6
4.4	Modification(s) Identified as Compared to the Original Product	6
5.	Potential Environmental Impacts Due to the Proposed Actions	7
5.1.	Potential Environmental Impacts Due to Manufacturing as a Result of Manufacturing the New Tobacco Products.....	7
5.2.	Potential Environmental Impacts Due to Use of the New Tobacco Products	9
5.3.	Potential Environmental Impacts Due to Disposal Following Use of the New Tobacco Products...	12
5.3.1.	Disposal of Packaging Material	12
5.3.2.	Disposal of Used Cigarettes Following Use	14
5.3.3.	Air Emissions	14
6.	Use of Resources and Energy	15
7.	Mitigation	15
8.	Alternatives to the Proposed Actions	15
9.	List of Preparers	15
10.	List of Agencies and Persons Consulted	16
11.	Appendix List	16
12.	Confidential Appendix List	16
13.	References.....	16

APPENDIX 1	18
Submission Tracking Numbers for the EX Requests of the New Products and Related Amendments Covered Under this Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA).....	18
CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX 1	19
Projected Waste of Packaging Material and Cigarette Butts in the First and Fifth Year of Marketing the New Products.....	19
CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX 2	22
The First- and Fifth-Year Market Volume Projections of the New Products	22
CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX 3	23
Comparison of the First- and Fifth-Year Market Volume Projections for the New Products with Total Cigarettes Used in the United States	23
CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX 4	24
The Agency’s Estimated GHG Emissions in the First and Fifth Year of Marketing the New Products.....	24

This programmatic environmental assessment (PEA) is for the Exemption Requests for three combusted, filtered cigarettes manufactured by “R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company”. Information presented in the PEA is based on the submissions referenced in Appendix 1, unless noted or referenced otherwise. This PEA has been prepared in accordance to 21 CFR 25.40 as part of submissions under section 905(j)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act).

1. Name of Applicant

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

2. Address

401 N. Main Street
Winston-Salem, NC 27101

3. Manufacturer

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
7855 King-Tobacoville Road
Tobacoville, NC 27050

4. Description of Proposed Actions

These proposed actions are for FDA to issue exemptions from SE Reports for marketing orders under section 905(j)(3) of the FD&C Act for the introduction of combusted, filtered cigarettes into interstate commercial distribution in the United States. This authorization is based on the finding that the modifications are minor modifications of a tobacco product that can be sold under the FD&C Act, an SE Report is not necessary to ensure that permitting marketing of the modified tobacco product would be appropriate for the protection of the public health, and an exemption is otherwise applicable. The applicant stated they intend to discontinue production and marketing of the original products if a marketing order is granted for the new products. The original products for EX0000189, EX0000190, and EX0000191 are grandfathered products GF1501531, GF1501525, and GF1501524 respectively, which received confirmation of grandfathered status March 31, 2016.

4.1 Requested Action

The applicant, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, submitted requests to FDA to exempt from SE requirements three new products, which are combusted, filtered cigarettes.

4.2 Need for Action

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company wishes to introduce the new tobacco products as described into interstate commerce for commercial distribution in the United States. The applicant stated that the only difference between the new products and the corresponding original products for EX0000189, EX0000190, and EX0000191 is the use of an alternate fire standards compliant (FSC) paper and a change in name. In addition, the applicant claimed that the new products and corresponding original

products have identical packaging composition. The applicant must obtain a written notification that FDA has granted the product an exemption from demonstrating substantial equivalence under section 905(j)(3) before submitting an abbreviated report. Ninety days after FDA receipt of the abbreviated report, the applicant may introduce or deliver for introduction into interstate commerce for commercial distribution the new products for which the applicant has obtained the exemption from substantial equivalence.

4.3 Identification of the New Tobacco Products that is the Subject of the Proposed Actions

4.3.1 Type of Tobacco Products

Combusted, filtered cigarettes

4.3.2 Product Names and STNs

The names of the new products are listed below, along with the submission tracking numbers (STNs) and the name and STN of the original products. See Appendix 1 for additional STNs associated with the new and original products.

STN	New Product	Original STN	Original Product
EX0000189	Newport Kings	GF1501531	Newport Menthol Kings
EX0000190	Newport Box	GF1501525	Newport Menthol Box
EX0000191	Newport Box 100s	GF1501524	Newport Menthol Box 100s

4.3.3 Description of the Product Package

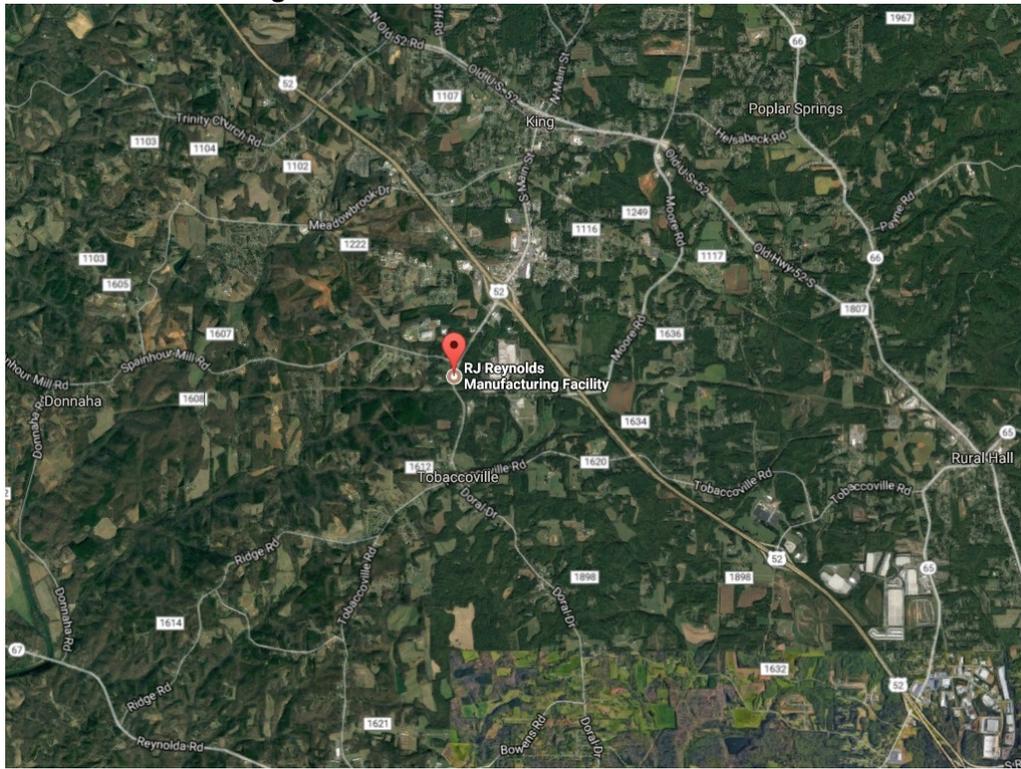
The packaging materials of the finished new products are identical in materials and composition to those of the corresponding original products. The new products’ packaging consists of a foil inner liner, inner frame, box, film overlap, and carton. Details of the package components and weights of each packaging component for the new products are described in Confidential Appendix 1.

4.3.4 Location of Manufacturing

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
 7855 King-Tobaccolville Road
 Tobaccolville, NC 27050

The facility is surrounded by woodlands, bounded by the city of King, NC to the north, US 52 (a four-lane divided highway) to the east, and mixed use residential, commercial, and agricultural land to the south and west (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Location of the Manufacturer¹



4.3.5 Location of Use

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company intends to distribute and sell the new tobacco products to consumers in the United States.

4.3.6 Location of Disposal

Once used, the new tobacco products will be disposed of in landfills as municipal solid waste (MSW) or as litter in the same manner as the original products and any other combusted, filtered cigarette. Disposal of the packaging materials following use will either enter the recycling stream or be disposed of in MSW landfills or as litter. The Agency anticipates the distribution of waste from disposal after use will correspond to the pattern of the product use.

4.4 Modification(s) Identified as Compared to the Original Product

The applicant stated that the only differences between the new products and the corresponding original products for EX0000189, EX0000190, and EX0000191 is the use of an alternate FSC paper and a change in name.

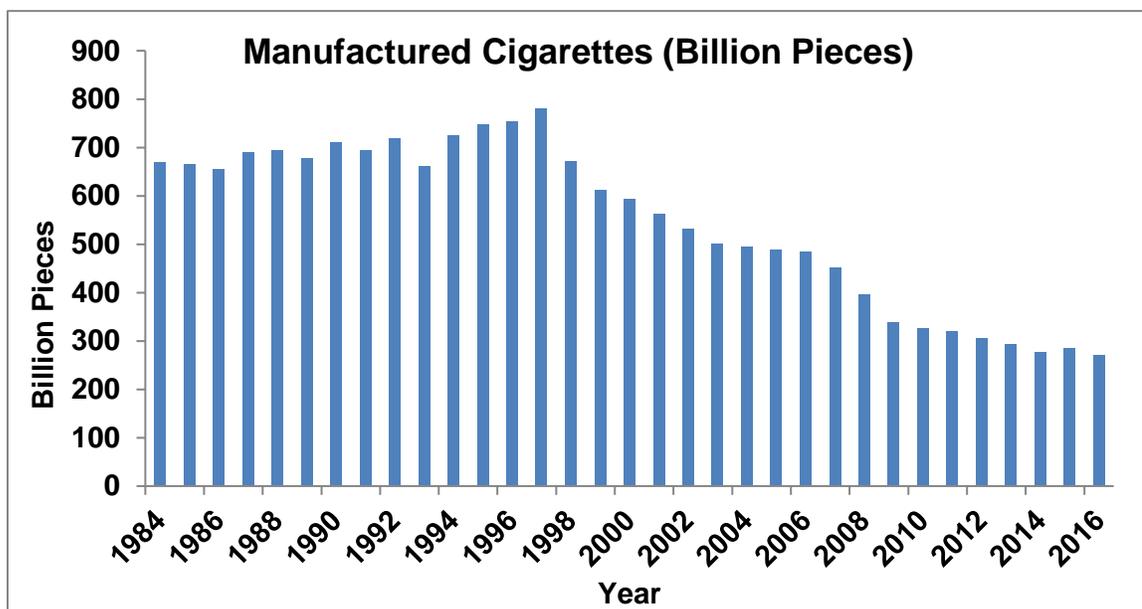
¹ Manufacturer address via Google Map. Accessed June 2, 2017.

5. Potential Environmental Impacts Due to the Proposed Actions

5.1. Potential Environmental Impacts Due to Manufacturing the New Tobacco Products

As of June 2017, a total of 1242 tobacco production establishments are registered under 915(c) of the FD&C Act. These manufacturers produced 270 billion cigarettes (13.5 billion packs of 20 cigarettes each) in 2016 with a decline starting in 1997 (Figure 2) [1]. As of June 2017, 29 different tobacco manufacturers were registered as a "non-participating manufacturer" under the Master Settlement Agreement and 128 were registered as a "participating manufacturer" in the State of North Carolina, including R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company [2].

Figure 2. Total Cigarettes Manufactured in the United States 1984-2016



The emission information associated with all tobacco products as reported in the EPA's Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) database is publicly available.² In 2015, United States tobacco manufacturers released 475,000 pounds of ammonia and 280,000 pounds of nicotine and nicotine salts to the air³; no ammonia and 72,900 pounds of nicotine and nicotine salts to the

² The estimation is done by using the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), a dataset (<http://www.epa.gov/tri>) compiled by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This database allows users to retrieve information on toxic chemicals handled by many facilities across the United States, including details on quantities of chemicals managed through disposal or other release, recycling, energy recovery or treatment. Data associated with the tobacco manufacturing industry is retrieved by using North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes beginning with 3122. Not all toxic release data of tobacco manufacturers are included in the database. The database includes information from any facility that (1) falls within a TRI-reportable industry sector or is federally-owned or operated; (2) has 10 or more full-time (or equivalent) employees; and (3) manufactures, processes or otherwise uses (MPOU) a TRI-listed chemical (<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/TRIListChangesUpdate11282011.pdf>) in an amount above the TRI reporting threshold during a calendar year.

³ http://oaspub.epa.gov/enviro/ef_metadata.html.tri_page?p_column_name=air_total_release

land⁴; 220 pounds of ammonia and 279 pounds of nicotine and nicotine salts to the water⁵; and 19,550 pounds of ammonia and 83,384 pounds of nicotine and nicotine salts transferred to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) or an off-site location.⁶ A search in the TRI database indicates that the R.J. Reynolds Tobaccoville facility ranks 363 out of 1041 TRI facilities for waste release in the Food/Beverages/Tobacco industry category in 2015. The Tobaccoville facility released 13,865 pounds of nicotine and nicotine salts and 9,899 pounds of ammonia to the air with no releases of either nicotine and nicotine salts or ammonia to water or land in 2015.⁷

The Agency anticipates the waste generated as a result of manufacturing the new combusted, filtered cigarettes will be released to the environment, transferred to POTWs, and disposed of in landfills in the same manner as the waste generated from any other products manufactured in the same facility and in a similar manner to other combusted, filtered cigarettes manufactured in the United States. The applicant stated that the new products will also compete with other currently marketed combusted, filtered cigarettes. The applicant also stated that production and marketing of the original products will cease if a marketing order is granted for the new products. No expansion of the manufacturing facility is anticipated for manufacturing the new products. Therefore, the Agency does not foresee the introduction of the new products to notably affect the current manufacturing waste generated from the production of all combusted, filtered cigarettes.

Based on information in the Exemption Requests, the only differences between the new and corresponding original products for EX0000189, EX0000190, and EX0000191 is the use of an alternate FSC paper and a change in name. Therefore, the Agency does not anticipate any new substances or new type of emissions to be released into the environment as a result of manufacturing the new products.

The applicant provided the first- and fifth-year market volumes for the new products (Confidential Appendix 2). To evaluate the environmental impact of the proposed actions due to manufacturing of the new products, historical data regarding the manufacture of cigarettes in the United States from 2009 to 2016 was used to forecast the manufacture of cigarettes. This was achieved by using one best-fit linear trend line with the R² value of 0.9586. Accordingly, the forecasted amount of all cigarettes to be manufactured in the United States is estimated to be 257 billion pieces in 2017 and 218 billion pieces in 2021. The amount of all cigarettes manufactured in the United States was 270 billion pieces in 2016.

Comparing the projected market volume of the new products with the forecasted use of all cigarettes produced in the United States in 2017 and 2021, the cumulative projected market volumes of the new products are a fraction of the total projected use in 2017 and 2021 (Figure 3 and Confidential Appendix 3). Additionally, the applicant stated that manufacturing the new products will not require any new equipment or expansion of the current manufacturing

⁴ http://oaspub.epa.gov/enviro/ef_metadata.html.tri_page?p_column_name=land_total_release

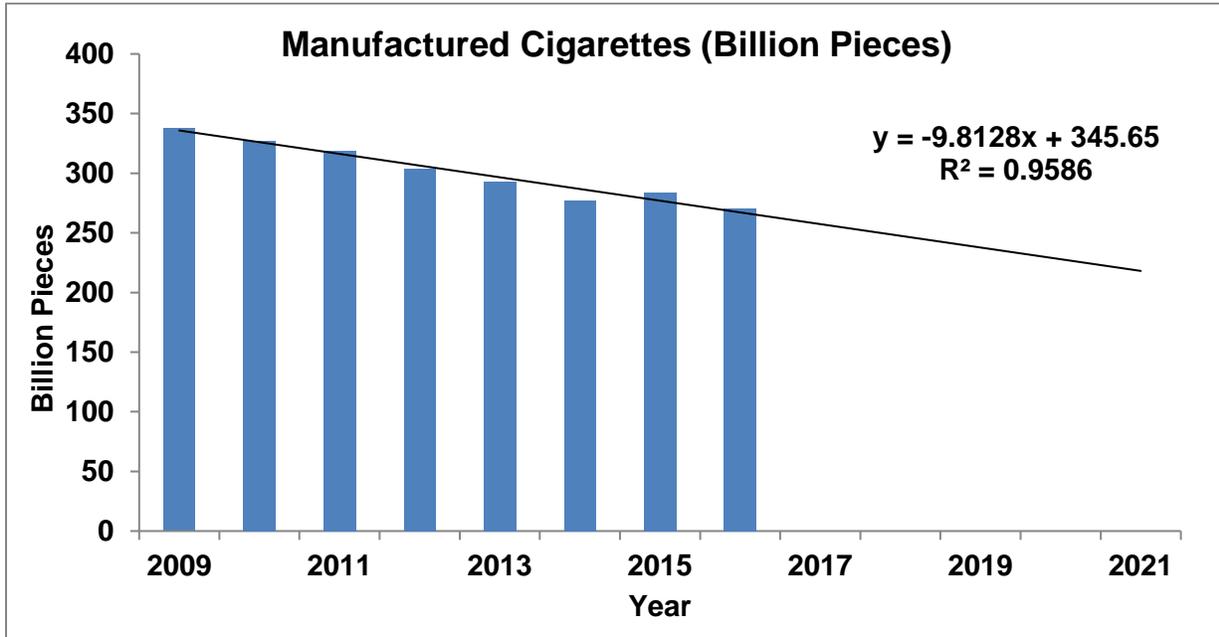
⁵ http://oaspub.epa.gov/enviro/ef_metadata.html.tri_page?p_column_name=water_total_release

⁶ http://oaspub.epa.gov/enviro/ef_metadata.html.tri_page?p_column_name=off_site_total_transfers

⁷ Information accessed from the "Find TRI Facilities" function (located at <https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program>) using the reported manufacturer address (above) and choosing the R.J. Reynolds Tobaccoville facility from the resulting map. Search performed June 27, 2017.

facility. Therefore, no new control practices of air emission, water discharge, or solid waste disposal are needed.

Figure 3
Forecast of Cigarettes Manufactured in the United States

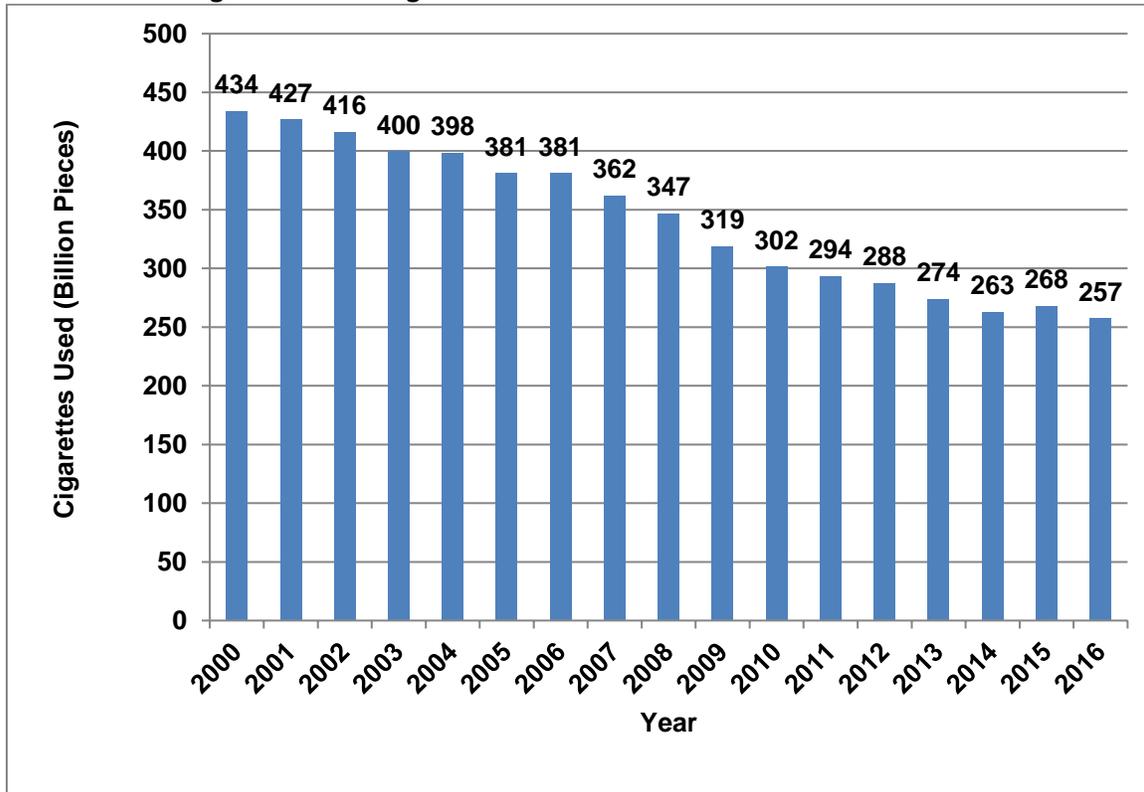


The applicant stated that they are in compliance with all federal, state, and local environmental regulations and provided information on the manufacturing facility's air, storm water and wastewater permits. The applicant's air permit expired in November 2012 but they reapplied in 2012 and are waiting for the renewed permit. The applicant also stated that their facility complies with other environmental regulations including maintaining EPA Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure plans, reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to EPA under the GHG reporting rule 40 CFR 98, submitting EPA Tier 2, EPA TRI, and North Carolina Right-to-Know reports, complying with the DHS Chemical Antiterrorism Standards, and complying with applicable solid and hazardous waste regulations. Therefore, cumulative introduction of materials released into the environment is not expected to exceed what is allowed to be introduced to the environment under relevant environmental laws.

5.2. Potential Environmental Impacts Due to Use of the New Tobacco Products

According to the U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) Statistical Release reports, the use of cigarettes in the United States decreased from 434 billion in 2000 to 257 billion in 2016 (Figure 4) [1, 3].

Figure 4. Use of Cigarettes in the United States in 2000-2016⁴



The Agency does not anticipate new substances to be released into the environment as a result of use of the new cigarettes, relative to the substances released by the original products, and other cigarettes already on the market. As noted, the only differences between the new and corresponding original products for EX0000189, EX0000190, and EX0000191 is the use of an alternate FSC paper and a change in name. When using cigarettes, the users inhale the mainstream smoke and release tobacco smoke to the environment, referred to as secondhand smoke. There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke [4, 5]. Even low levels of secondhand smoke can harm children and adults in many ways, including the following:

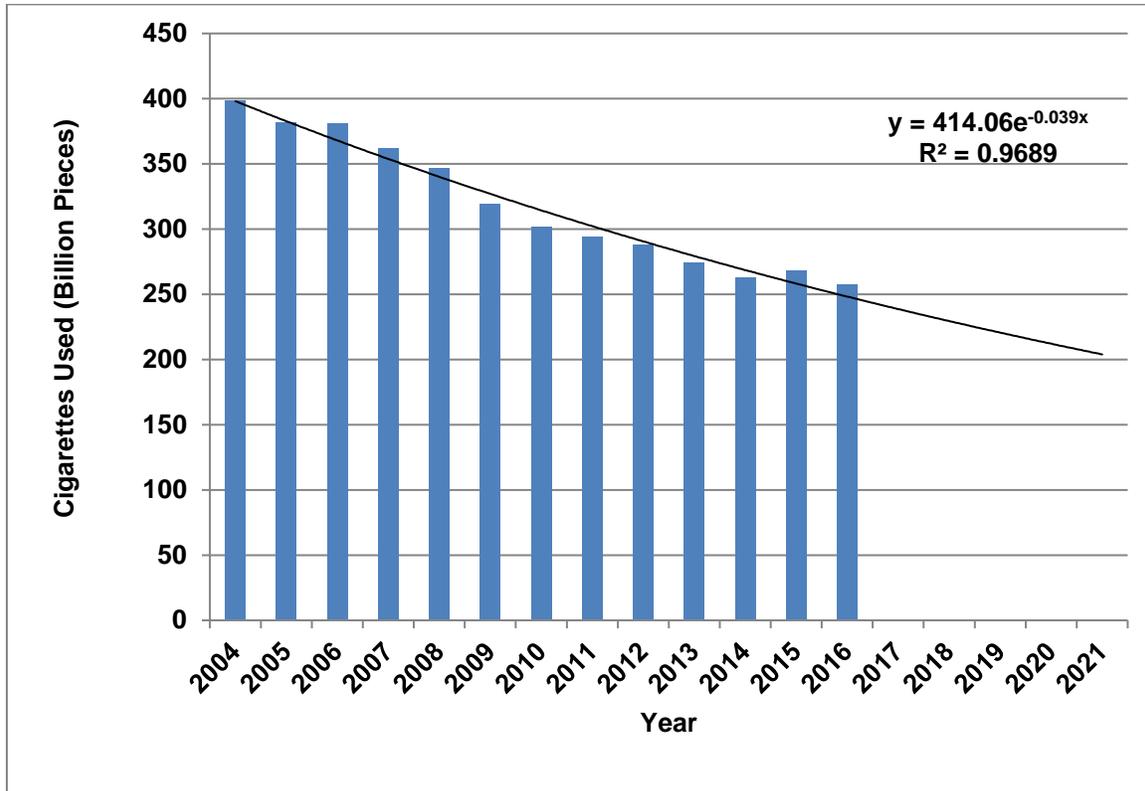
- The U.S. Surgeon General estimates that living with a smoker increases a nonsmoker's chances of developing lung cancer by 20 to 30 percent [6].
- Exposure to secondhand smoke increases school children's risk for ear infections, lower respiratory illnesses, more frequent and more severe asthma attacks, and slowed lung growth, and it can cause coughing, wheezing, phlegm, and breathlessness [4, 5].
- Secondhand smoke causes more than 40,000 deaths a year [6].

To evaluate the environmental impact of the proposed actions due to use of the new products, historical data regarding total use of cigarettes from 2004 to 2016 was employed to mathematically

estimate the forecast of the total amount of cigarettes used in the United States.⁸ This was achieved by using the one best-fit trend line with R² value above 0.9.

Figure 5. Projected Use of Cigarettes in the United States in the First and Fifth Year of Marketing the New Products

Using the best-fit power trend line with the R² value of 0.9689, the forecasted number of cigarettes that will be used in the United States is estimated to be 239.85 billion in 2017 and 205.21 billion in 2021.



The Agency does not anticipate that the proposed actions will lead to the release of new chemicals into the environment due to use. Therefore, the fate of any materials emitted is anticipated to be the same as any materials from other cigarettes. No new types of material are anticipated to be emitted to the environment at use.

⁸ Forecast trend lines extrapolated from TTB data. Available from <http://www.ttb.gov/tobacco/tobacco-stats.shtml>. Accessed March 15, 2017.

5.3. Potential Environmental Impacts Due to Disposal Following Use of the New Tobacco Products

5.3.1. Disposal of Packaging Material

Disposal of the packaging materials following use would either enter the recycling stream or be disposed of in MSW landfills or as litter. Information about trash generation in the United States, including details about disposal of materials comparable to those used in cigarette products, can be informative about the disposal of cigarette packing materials. Specifically, in 2014, approximately 258.46 million tons (234.47 million metric tons) of trash was generated in the United States, and roughly 89.4 million tons of this material was recycled and composted, equivalent to a 34.6% recycling rate (Figure 6 and 7) [7]. Paper and paperboard account for 68.61 million tons (26.5%) of the total MSW generated in 2014. Containers and packaging comprised the largest portion of total MSW generated at 76.67 million tons (29.7%), out of which 39.13 million tons was made of paper and paperboard. Of the total paper and paperboard MSW generated, 44.4 million tons (64.7%) was recycled, 19.47 million tons (28.4%) was disposed of in landfills, and 4.74 million tons (6.9%) was combusted with energy recovery [7].

Figure 6. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Generation Rates in the United States, 1960-2014

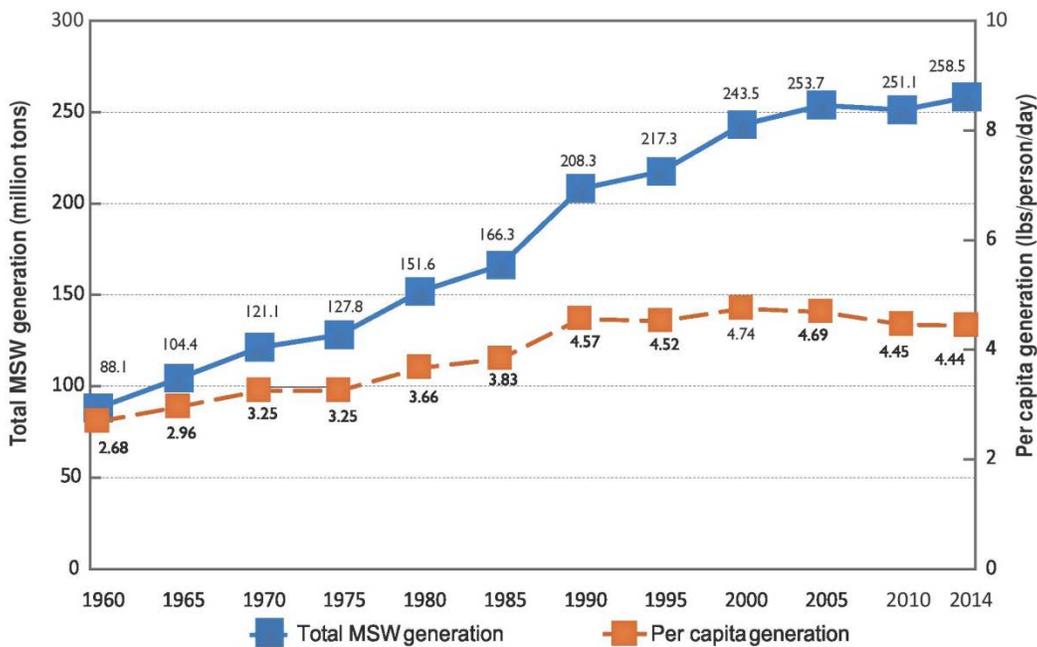


Figure Excerpted from the U.S. EPA's "Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2014 Fact Sheet"

Figure 7. MSW Recycling Rates in the United States, 1960-2014

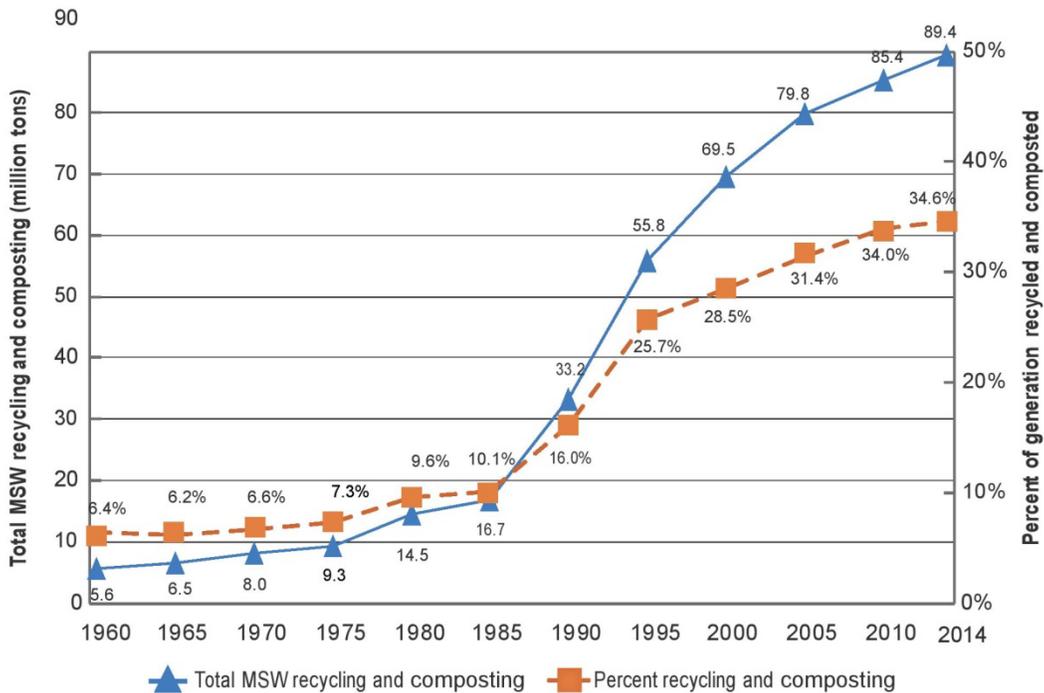


Figure Excerpted from the U.S. EPA's "Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2014 Fact Sheet"

The Agency believes that the disposal of the new products will be similar to the disposal conditions of other cigarettes that are currently being marketed. After using the new products, the users may dispose of or recycle the packaging material. Users may also discard the combusted cigarettes and filters, as discussed above, as MSW or litter.

To determine the amount of waste due to disposal of packaging material and product material, the Agency used the projected market volumes in the first and fifth years after issuance of a marketing order for the new products. The calculated waste of the packaging materials and product materials of the new products were determined to be miniscule compared to the forecasted MSW to be generated in the United States (Confidential Appendix 3). In addition, paper components are more likely to be recycled; at least a portion of the waste is likely to be recycled.

As previously discussed, because the applicant stated that the new products will compete with other similar products on the market, and the original products will be discontinued, and based on the above-mentioned information regarding waste, construction of new POTWs or landfills is not anticipated due to the proposed actions.

The Agency does not anticipate that the proposed actions will lead to the release of new chemicals into the environment due to manufacturing. Therefore, the fate of any materials emitted is anticipated to be the same as any materials from other cigarettes manufactured in the facility.

5.3.2. Disposal of Used Cigarettes Following Use

Used cigarettes are usually disposed of in MSW landfills or as litter. When discarded as litter, the spent products are likely to move by run-off to the ocean. When discarded as MSW, the products would enter landfills. The Agency utilized the historical data for use of cigarettes in the United States to forecast the future use of cigarettes (Appendix 3) and calculate the projected tobacco waste accordingly. Assuming that all used cigarettes will be disposed of as MSW, the estimated waste of used cigarettes is a fraction of a percent of the total 258.46 million tons (234.47 million metric tons) of projected MSW to be generated in the United States. Comparing the projected market volume of the new products as a surrogate for the projected waste from the new products, with the forecasted total U.S. MSW, the projected waste generated from use of the new products is negligible.

Forecast of Waste of Used Cigarettes as Compared to Total MSW Forecast in the United States		
Year	Projected Use (Equivalent to Projected Waste) of Cigarettes in the United States (Billion Pieces) ^a	Percent of Projected Waste of Cigarettes to Total MSW Forecasted in the United States (%) ⁹
1 st Year	239.85	0.0918
5 th Year	205.21	0.0785

^a See Appendix 3

5.3.3. Air Emissions

The used tobacco products and packaging materials that are disposed of in MSW landfills or incinerated will produce GHGs. The Clean Air Act requires that all landfills constructed or modified after July 17, 2014 that have a waste capacity of 2.5 million metric tons or more to have landfill gas collection-and-control systems installed. Additionally, all landfills must report GHG emissions to the EPA under 40 CFR 98.

Methane (CH₄) is a potent GHG that has a global warming potential of 28-36 times greater than carbon dioxide (CO₂), and has an atmospheric life of about 12 years. Global CH₄ emissions from landfills are estimated between 30 and 70 million metric tons per year. MSW landfills are the third largest source of human-related CH₄ emissions in the United States, releasing an estimated 115.7 million metric tons of CO₂-equivalents, accounting for approximately 15.4% of total CH₄ emissions in 2015 [8]. The decomposition of landfill waste produces approximately 50% biogenic CO₂ and 50% CH₄, by volume, as well as trace amounts of non-CH₄ organic compounds and volatile organic compounds. However, only CH₄ generation and emissions are estimated and reported for landfills, a convention set forth by the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines [9].

Because the waste generated from the new products comprises a negligible fraction of the total MSW, the GHG emitted from waste associated with the new products is negligible

⁹ Cigarettes in percentage: $1^{\text{st}} \text{ Year} = \left(\frac{215,149 \text{ metric tons}}{234,470,000 \text{ metric tons}} \right) \times 100\% = 0.0918\%$
 $5^{\text{th}} \text{ Year} = \left(\frac{184,073 \text{ metric tons}}{234,470,000 \text{ metric tons}} \right) \times 100\% = 0.0785\%$

according to quantified GHG emissions from disposal of the new products (Confidential Appendix 4) in this PEA. No additional control of GHG emissions is anticipated in the landfills.

The Agency does not anticipate that the proposed actions will lead to the release of new chemicals into the environment due to disposal of the new products. Therefore, the fate of any materials emitted is anticipated to be the same as any materials from other cigarettes. No new types of material are anticipated to be emitted to the environment due to disposal after use.

6. Use of Resources and Energy

The applicant stated that there will be no change in how the new products are manufactured compared to the corresponding original products. The same raw materials and energy will be used to manufacture the new products compared to the corresponding original products and the applicant does not anticipate any increased energy or resource needs to manufacture the new products. The applicant stated that the proposed actions will not require an expansion of the manufacturing facility. When comparing the market volume projections with the forecasted total cigarette volumes in the United States, the Agency found that the projected market volumes of the new products are a small portion of the total forecasted cigarette market volume in 2017 and 2021. Because the applicant stated that the new products will compete with other similar cigarettes and that the original products will be discontinued, no increase of overall cigarette market volume and no net increase of energy use will be expected from the proposed actions. The applicant stated that no adverse effects to endangered or threatened species or critical habitat are expected from manufacturing the new products. Additionally, the applicant stated that the manufacturing facility has a goal to minimize GHG emissions by 20%, reduce energy use by 25%, reduce water use by 30%, and increase recycling to at least 60% of the waste at the facility by 2020.

7. Mitigation

During the review of the available data and information, the Agency did not identify adverse environmental effects for the new products. Therefore, no mitigation measures are discussed.

8. Alternatives to the Proposed Actions

Alternative A (No-action alternative): The no-action alternative is to not authorize the marketing of the new tobacco products in the United States. The environmental impact of the no-action alternative would not change the existing condition of the manufacturing, use, and disposal following use of tobacco products as many similar tobacco products would continue to be marketed.

Alternative B (Proposed actions): There is no substantial environmental effect due to the proposed actions of authorizing the new products and associated manufacture, use, and disposal following use of the new tobacco products.

9. List of Preparers

In accordance with 40 CFR 1502.17, this section includes a list of names and qualifications (including education, experience, and expertise) of individuals who were primarily responsible for preparing and reviewing this environmental assessment.

Preparers:

William E. Brenner, B.S., Center for Tobacco Products

Education: B.S. in Biology

Experience: 3 years in various scientific activities

Expertise: NEPA analysis, environmental risk assessment, air quality analysis, archaeological and archival preservation

Hoshing W. Chang, PhD, Center for Tobacco Products

Education: M.S. in Environmental Science and PhD in Biochemistry

Experience: 9 years in FDA-related NEPA review

Expertise: NEPA analysis, environmental risk assessment, wastewater treatment

10. List of Agencies and Persons Consulted

Not applicable.

11. Appendix List

Appendix 1: Submission Tracking Numbers for the EX Requests of the New Products and Related Amendments Covered Under this Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA)

12. Confidential Appendix List

Confidential Appendix 1: Projected Waste of Packaging Material and Cigarette Butts in the First and Fifth Year of Marketing the New Products

Confidential Appendix 2: The First-, and Fifth-Year Market Volume Projections of the New Products

Confidential Appendix 3: Comparison of the First- and Fifth-Year Market Volume Projections for the New Products with Total Cigarettes Used in the United States

Confidential Appendix 4: The Agency's Estimated GHG in the First and Fifth Year of Marketing the New Products

13. References

1. U.S. Department of Treasury Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB). Tobacco Statistics. Available at <http://www.ttb.gov/tobacco/tobacco-stats.shtml>. Accessed March 15, 2017.
2. North Carolina Department of Justice. *Tobacco Lists*. 2017. Available at <http://www.ncdoj.gov/getdoc/3b96da5a-6384-4bfc-bd2f-3636a5bb8711/2-6-4-3-6-Tobacco-Lists.aspx>. Accessed June 27, 2017.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Economic Facts about Tobacco Production and Use. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/economics/econ_facts/. Accessed January 16, 2015.

4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). 2006. *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health. Atlanta, GA.
5. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). 2006. *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General—Secondhand Smoke: What It Means to You (Consumer Booklet)*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health. Atlanta, GA.
6. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). 2014. *The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health. Atlanta, GA.
7. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). *Materials and Waste Management in the United States Key Facts and Figures*. Available at <https://www.epa.gov/smm/advancing-sustainable-materials-management-facts-and-figures>. Accessed May 17, 2016.
8. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2015*. 2017(EPA 430-P-17-001).
9. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. 2006; Available from: <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/>. Accessed July 20, 2017.
10. Geiss, O. and K. Dimitrios, *Tobacco, Cigarettes and Cigarette Smoke: An Overview*. European Commission, Directorate-General Joint Research Centre, Institute for Health and Consumer Protection, 2007(EUR 22783 EN).
11. EPA, U.S., *Waste Reduction Model (WARM)*. Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/warm>. Accessed July 20, 2017.

APPENDIX 1

Submission Tracking Numbers for the EX Requests of the New Products and Related Amendments Covered Under this Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA)

STN	Product Name	Amendments
EX0000189	Newport Kings	No Amendments
EX0000190	Newport Box	
EX0000191	Newport Box 100s	

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX 1

Projected Waste of Packaging Material and Cigarette Butts in the First and Fifth Year of Marketing the New Products

To analyze the environmental effects from total waste due to the proposed actions, the Agency estimated the first- and fifth-year projected weight of the packaging and product materials waste (in metric tons) that would be generated from disposal after use of the new products in 2017 and 2021. Projected waste generation is the summation of the projected cardboard retail boxes, cardboard of the cartons, foil inner liner, plastic wrap of retail boxes, and cigarettes butts of the new products:

$\sum_{i=1}^3 A_i = \sum_{i=1}^3 (B_i + C_i + D_i + E_i + F_i)$ $B_i = \frac{G_i}{H_i} \times I_i \times S$ $C_i = \frac{G_i}{H_i \times J_i} \times K_i \times S$ $D_i = \frac{G_i}{H_i} \times L_i \times S$ $E_i = \frac{G_i}{H_i} \times M_i \times S$ $F_i = \frac{G_i \times O_i \times P_i}{100} \times S$ $P_i = \frac{Q_i}{R_i} \times 100$	<p><i>A_i</i>: Projected total waste generation of the product (metric tons)</p> <p><i>B_i</i>: Projected waste generation of retail cardboard boxes of the new products (metric tons)</p> <p><i>C_i</i>: Projected waste generation of the retail cardboard cartons of the new products (metric tons)</p> <p><i>D_i</i>: Projected waste generation of the foil inner liner (metric tons)</p> <p><i>E_i</i>: Projected waste generation of retail box plastic of the new products (metric tons)</p> <p><i>F_i</i>: Projected waste generation of cigarette butts of the new products (metric tons)</p> <p><i>G_i</i>: Total Projected market volume of the new products (total number of individual cigarettes; also see Confidential Appendix 2)</p> <p><i>H_i</i>: Number of cigarettes per retail box</p> <p><i>I_i</i>: Weight of empty retail cardboard box (grams)</p> <p><i>J_i</i>: Number of retail boxes per carton</p> <p><i>K_i</i>: Weight of empty retail carton (grams)</p> <p><i>L_i</i>: Weight of foil inner liner (grams)</p> <p><i>M_i</i>: Weight of plastic wrap per retail box (grams)</p> <p><i>O_i</i>: Weight of cigarette (gram)</p> <p><i>P_i</i>: Cigarette butt ratio (%)</p> <p><i>Q_i</i>: Cigarette butt length¹⁰</p> <p><i>R_i</i>: Length of cigarette (millimeter)</p> <p><i>S</i>: 1.0 x 10⁻⁶ metric tons/gram</p>
--	--

¹⁰ ISO 15592-3 (Section 9.3) prescribes a standard termination line for machine smoking (cigarette butt length) of 27 mm. This value is an estimate of the cigarette butt length that is disposed of as solid waste following use.

a) Projected Waste of Packaging Material

Projected packaging waste is calculated as below:

Projected Year	STN	Market volume G_i	# of Cigarettes per box H_i	Weight of retail box I_i	Retail box waste B_i	# of boxes per carton J_i	Weight of carton K_i	Carton Waste C_i	Weight of foil L_i	Foil waste D_i	Weight of Plastic M_i	Plastic waste E_i
First-Year Projected Volume	EX0000189	(b) (4)										
	EX0000190											
	EX0000191											
	Total											
Fifth-Year Projected Volume	EX0000189											
	EX0000190											
	EX0000191											
	Total											

If all the projected packaging waste generated from use of the new products is disposed of in landfills, the projected cumulative cardboard waste generated in the first and fifth years of marketing the new products would be (b) (4) metric tons in 2017 and (b) (4) metric tons in 2021. This is a negligible fraction of the 234.47 million metric tons of total waste reported in the United States in 2014. Likewise, the projected plastic waste of (b) (4) metric tons in 2017 and (b) (4) metric tons in 2021 is a negligible fraction of the 234.47 million metric tons of total waste reported in the United States in 2014.

A portion of the generated cardboard waste is likely to be recycled, with an overall recycling rate for paper and paperboard products of 64.7% in the United States.¹¹ If 64.7% of the cardboard boxes is recycled and the rest (35.3%) is disposed of as waste, the estimated cardboard waste disposed of in landfills (variable B and C above) would be decreased to (b) (4) metric tons (b) (4) metric tons) in the first year and (b) (4) metric tons (b) (4) metric tons) in the fifth year of marketing the new products.

¹¹ EPA. Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: Facts and Figures Report. Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/smm/advancing-sustainable-materials-management-facts-and-figures-report> (accessed April 4, 2017).

b) Projected Waste of the Cigarette Butts in the First and Fifth Year of Marketing the New Product

Projected cigarette butt waste generated is calculated as below:

Projected Year	STN	G_i	R_i	O_i	F_i
First-Year Projected Volume	EX0000155	(b) (4)			
	EX0000156				
	EX0000157				
	Total				

Projected Year	STN	G_i	R_i	O_i	F_i
Fifth-Year Projected Volume	EX0000155	(b) (4)			
	EX0000156				
	EX0000157				
	Total				

If all the projected filter waste generated from use of the products is disposed of in landfills, the projected waste of (b) (4) metric tons in 2017 and (b) (4) metric tons in 2021 will be a negligible fraction of the 234.47 million metric tons of total waste reported in the United States in 2014.

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX 2

The First- and Fifth-Year Market Volume Projections of the New Products

STN	First-Year Market Volume (# of cigarettes)	Fifth-Year Market Volume (# of cigarettes)
EX0000189	(b) (4)	
EX0000190	(b) (4)	
EX0000191	(b) (4)	

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX 3

Comparison of the First- and Fifth-Year Market Volume Projections for the New Products with Total Cigarettes Used in the United States

The first- and fifth-year market volumes of the new products projected to occupy the U. S. market were determined by comparing the projected market volume of the new products to the forecasted use of cigarettes in the United States (Appendices 2, 3, and Confidential Appendix 2). The percent of the total cigarette market occupied in the projected first and fifth year of marketing of the new products was calculated using the equations below:

$$\text{First Year Market Occupation of New Products (\%)} = \frac{\text{First-Year Market Volume Projection (metric tons)}}{\text{Forecasted Use of cigarettes in the U.S. for 2017 (metric tons)}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Fifth Year Market Occupation of New Products (\%)} = \frac{\text{Fifth-Year Market Volume Projection (metric tons)}}{\text{Forecasted Use of cigarettes in the U.S. for 2021 (metric tons)}} \times 100\%$$

STN	Year	Forecasted Use of Total Cigarettes in the United States (billion cigarettes) ¹²	Projected Market Volume of New Product ¹³	Projected Market Occupation of New Product in the United States (%)
EX0000189	2017	239.85	(b) (4)	
	2021	205.21		
EX0000190	2017	239.85		
	2021	205.21		
EX0000191	2017	239.85		
	2021	205.21		

Comparing the projected market volume of the new products with the projected use of all cigarettes produced in the United States in 2017 and 2021, the cumulative projected market volumes of the new products are approximately (b) (4) of the total projected cigarette use in 2017 and (b) (4) of that projected use for 2021.

¹² See Appendix 3.

¹³ See Confidential Appendix 2.

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX 4

The Agency’s Estimated GHG Emissions in the First and Fifth Year of Marketing the New Products

a) GHG Emissions from Use of Products:

The amount of CO₂-equivalent (CO₂-eq) gases emitted from the use of one cigarette is estimated at 45-65 mg [10]. As a conservative approach, the Agency used the upper limit of CO₂ emitted per cigarette to calculate the GHG emissions from use of the new products.

GHG Emissions from Use of Product (metric tons of CO₂-eq) =

$$\text{Projected Market Volume of Product (cigarette)} \times 0.065 \text{gCO}_2 \text{ - eq/cigarette} \times 0.000001 \text{ metric tons/g}$$

Metric Tons of CO ₂ -eq		
STN	First-Year	Fifth-Year
EX0000189	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
EX0000190	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
EX0000191	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
Cumulative	(b) (4)	(b) (4)

Cumulative estimated total GHG emissions associated with marketing the new products are (b) (4) metric tons CO₂-eq in the first year and (b) (4) metric tons CO₂-eq in the fifth year after marketing the new products. This is a negligible fraction of the 6.87 billion metric tons of CO₂-eq reported in the United States in 2014 [8].

b) GHG Emissions from Disposal of New Products Following Use:

GHG emissions from the disposal of packaging and spent new products following use of the new products were calculated using the Waste Reduction Model (WARM), version 14 [11]. WARM is a calculation tool that estimates GHG emissions across different material types commonly found in municipal solid waste (MSW).

Metric Tons of CO ₂ -eq		
STN	First-Year	Fifth-Year
EX0000189	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
EX0000190	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
EX0000191	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
Cumulative	(b) (4)	(b) (4)

Taking into account the rates for recycling and landfill disposal of various material types, the cumulative total amount of GHG emissions from the disposal of packaging and products for the new products following use is estimated at (b) (4) metric tons of CO₂-eq for the first year and (b) (4) metric tons of CO₂-eq for the fifth year of marketing the new products. This estimate is a negligible fraction of the 115.7 million metric tons of CO₂-eq reported in the United States in 2015 [8]. Recycling rate of paper was considered for entries into the WARM model to reduce the landfill input, however, the metric tons recycled was not entered into the model because the intent is to determine the GHG emissions associated with MSW generation.