

**Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Marketing
Orders for Six New Cigarettes Manufactured by ITG Brands,
LLC**

**Prepared by Center for Tobacco Products
U.S. Food and Drug Administration**

February 7, 2019

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1. Applicant and Manufacturing Facility Information

Applicant Name	ITG Brands, LLC
Applicant Address	714 Green Valley Road Greensboro, NC 27408-7018
Manufacturing Facility	ITG Brands, LLC
Product Manufacturing Address	2525 East Market Street Greensboro, NC 27401

2. Product Information

New and Corresponding Original Products

STN	New Product	Original Product
EX0000283	Winston Gold 100's Box	Winston Light 100's Box
EX0000284	Winston Gold Box	Winston Light Box
EX0000285	Winston Red 100's Box	Winston Full Flavor 100's Box
EX0000286	Winston Red Box	Winston Full Flavor Box
EX0000287	Winston White 100's Box	Winston Ultra Light 100's Box
EX0000288	Winston White Box	Winston Ultra Light Box

Product Identification

Product Category	Cigarettes
Product Subcategory	Combusted filtered
Product Number per Retail Unit	Twenty cigarettes per pack
Product Package	The packaging material consists of a foil inner liner, inner frame, box, film overlap, and carton.

3. The Need for the Proposed Actions

The proposed actions, requested by the applicant, are for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to issue exemptions from substantial equivalence reporting for marketing orders under the provisions of section 905(j)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) for the introduction of combusted, filtered cigarettes into interstate commerce for commercial distribution in the United States. A tobacco product that is modified by adding or deleting a tobacco additive, or increasing or decreasing the quantity of an existing tobacco additive, may be considered for exemption from demonstrating substantial equivalence if (1) the product is a modification of another tobacco product and the modification is minor, (2) the modifications are to a tobacco product that may be legally marketed under the FD&C Act, (3) a substantial equivalence report under section 905(j) of the FD&C Act is not necessary to ensure that permitting the tobacco product to be marketed would be appropriate for

the protection of public health, (4) the new tobacco product is marketed by the same organization as the original product, and (5) an exemption is otherwise appropriate.

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

For these proposed actions, the original products are grandfathered products. The new products differ from the corresponding original products due to replacement of one ingredient (Confidential Appendix 1). The applicant provided first- and fifth-year marketing projections for the new products (Confidential Appendix 2).

4. Alternatives to the Proposed Actions

The no-action alternative is the Agency does not issue marketing orders for the new products.

5. Potential Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Actions and Alternatives – Manufacturing the New Products

The Agency evaluated potential environmental impacts that may be caused by manufacturing the new products and found no significant impacts based on Agency-gathered information and the following information submitted by the applicant:

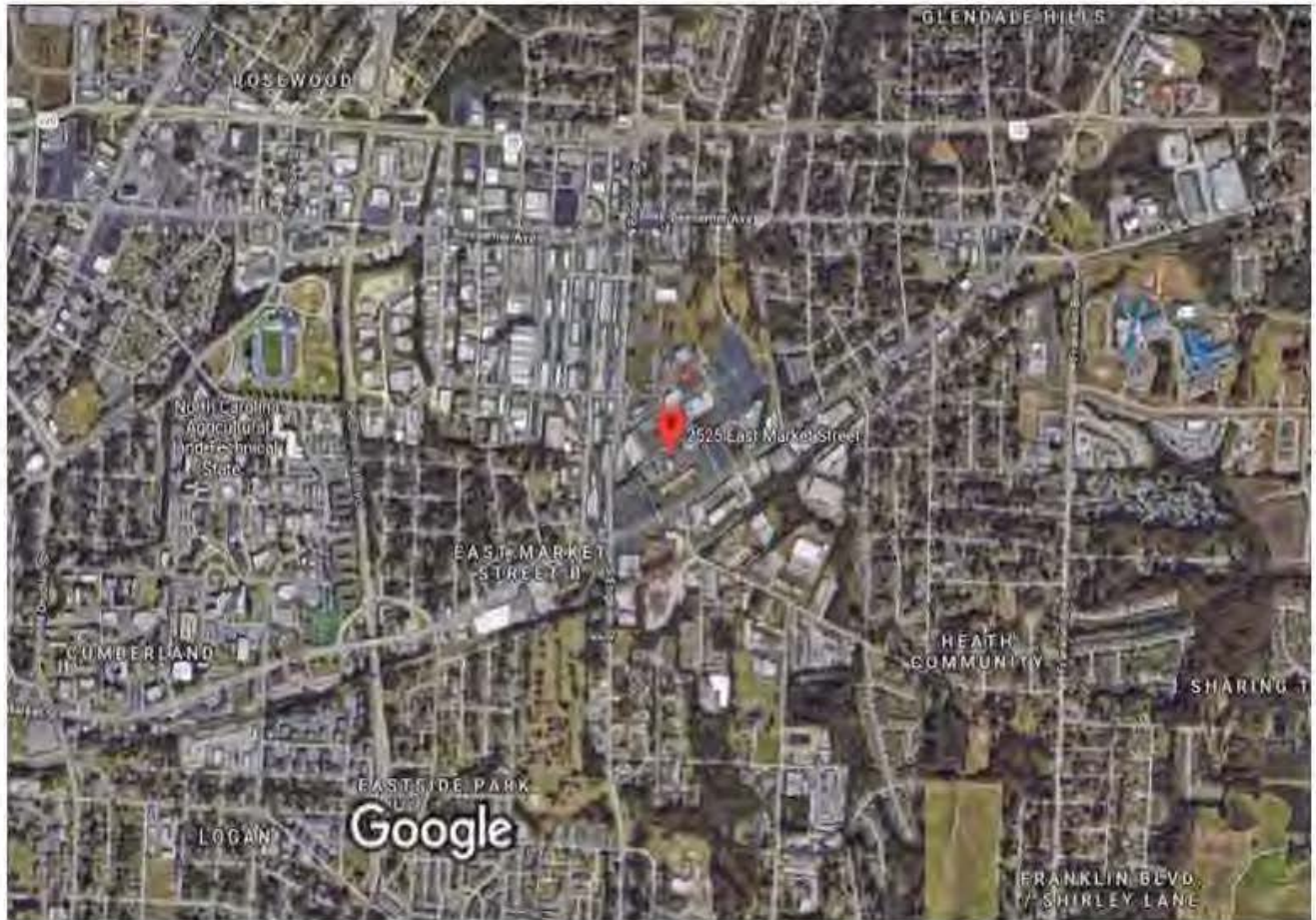
- The new products would be manufactured in the same manner as the corresponding original products.
- Endangered species and critical habitats are not expected to be affected by production of the new products.
- No facility expansion is expected due to manufacturing the new products.
- The introduction of materials to the environment would not change nor exceed the allowed quantities under the facility's air and wastewater permits.

5.1 Affected Environment

The new products would be manufactured at 2525 East Market Street, Greensboro, NC 27401 in Guilford County. The total land area of Guilford county is approximately 650 square miles with a population of around 490,000, and it is located near the eastern coastal region (Figure 1). The manufacturing facility is in a mixed-use area. There is an apartment complex beyond the facility's parking lot to the east, a county highway patrol and driver's license office to the southeast, retail and industrial facilities across a five-lane road to the south, a series of industrial operations and a gas station across a four-lane road to the west, and an auto repair facility and a row of single-family homes to the north (GoogleMaps, 2019).

A riverine wetland (within the Cape Fear River basin, HUC 12-030300020105) runs north to south on the property beyond the parking lot near the eastern edge (EPA, 2019a). Where no foliage obscures the aerial imagery, the channel appears to be one to two feet in width with several segments in culverts under roadways.

Figure 1. Location of the Manufacturing Facility



Imagery ©2019 Google, Map data ©2019 Google 1000 ft

5.2 Air Quality

The Agency does not anticipate that manufacturing the new products would change the release of chemicals into the air. The applicant stated that the modifications compared to the original products would not be expected to release new air emissions.

5.3 Water Resources

The Agency does not anticipate that manufacturing the new products would change the discharge of chemicals in wastewater. The applicant stated that the introduction of materials to the environment would not change or exceed the allowed quantities under the facility's wastewater permit.

5.4 Soil, Land Use, and Zoning

The Agency does not anticipate that manufacturing the new products would lead to changes in soil, land use, or zoning. No facility expansion due to manufacturing the new products would be expected.

Therefore, no zoning change or land conversion of prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance to non-agricultural use would be anticipated.

5.5 Biological Resources

The Agency does not anticipate that manufacturing the new products would jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of the habitat of any such species identified under the Endangered Species Act. The applicant stated that there are no plans to expand the facility. The facility is in a developed area with little undisturbed natural habitat identified on aerial imagery (GoogleMaps, 2019).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) identifies the following listed species as being present in Guilford County (FWS, 2018):

- Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.
- Cape Fear shiner (*Notropis mekistocholas*), endangered.
- Roanoke logperch (*Percina rex*), endangered.
- Atlantic pigtoe (*Fusconaia masoni*), proposed for listing as threatened.
- Schweinitz's sunflower (*Helianthus schweinitzii*), endangered
- Small whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*), threatened.

The limited riverine wetland along the eastern boundary of the site may harbor transient migratory birds and provide habitat for non-sensitive species adapted to high levels of human activity.

Because the proposed actions do not require expansion of the manufacturing facility, and the listed species are not found in the immediate vicinity of the facility, there would be no impacts to protected species or their potential habitat.

5.6 Regulatory Compliance

The applicant stated that the manufacturing facility complies with all federal, state, and local environmental regulations. The applicant provided copies of the facility's air, storm water, and wastewater permits and stated that they also comply with applicable solid and hazardous waste regulations.

The Agency's search for the manufacturing facility in the Environmental Protection Agency's Enforcement and Compliance History Online database did not reveal any violations of the environmental laws and regulations in 2018 (EPA, 2019b).

The applicant stated that the proposed actions would neither jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species, nor result in the destruction or adverse modification of the habitat of any such species identified under the Endangered Species Act.

5.7 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

No changes in socioeconomic measures are anticipated due to manufacturing the new products. The Agency does not anticipate any impacts on employment, revenue, or taxes because the new products

would be manufactured within the existing capacity of the manufacturing facility, with no expansion required.

No significant environmental impacts have been identified from manufacturing the new products; therefore, there would be no disproportionate impacts to environmental justice (low-income, minority, or other special) populations.

5.8 Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials

The Agency does not foresee that manufacturing the new products would notably change the waste generated from the facility's current production of combusted, filtered cigarettes. The waste generated would be handled in the same manner as waste generated from manufacturing other products in the same facility.

5.9 Floodplains, Wetlands, and Coastal Zones

There would be no facility expansion due to manufacturing the new products and the applicant did not propose any land disturbance; therefore, there would be no effects on floodplains, wetlands, or coastal zones.

5.10 Cumulative Impacts

The applicant stated that the introduction of materials to the environment would not change or exceed the allowed quantities under the facility's air and wastewater permits, the new products would be manufactured in a similar manner as the corresponding original products, and no facility expansion is required. Therefore, the Agency does not anticipate any cumulative impacts from manufacturing the new products.

5.11 Impacts of the No-Action Alternative

The no-action alternative would not change the existing manufacturing of other combusted, filtered cigarettes at the applicant's manufacturing facility, as many similar cigarette products would continue to be manufactured at the facility.

6. Potential Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Actions and Alternatives – Use of the New Products

The Agency evaluated potential environmental impacts that may be caused by use of the new products and found no significant impacts based on Agency-gathered information and the applicant's submitted information.

6.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment includes human and natural environments in the United States because the marketing orders would allow for the new products to be sold to consumers in the United States.

6.2 Air Quality

The Agency does not anticipate that new chemicals would be released into the environment as a result of use of the new products, relative to chemicals released into the environment due to use of other cigarettes already on the market because (1) the combustion products from the new products would be released in the same manner as the combustion products from other marketed cigarettes; (2) the new products are expected to compete with or replace other currently marketed cigarettes, so the Agency does not expect that changes in air emissions would be associated with use of the new products (Confidential Appendix 2); and (3) the ingredients in the new products are used in other currently marketed tobacco products.

6.3 Environmental Justice

No significant environmental impacts have been identified from use of the new products; therefore, there would be no disproportionate impacts to environmental justice populations (low-income, minority, or other special populations).

6.4 Cumulative Impacts

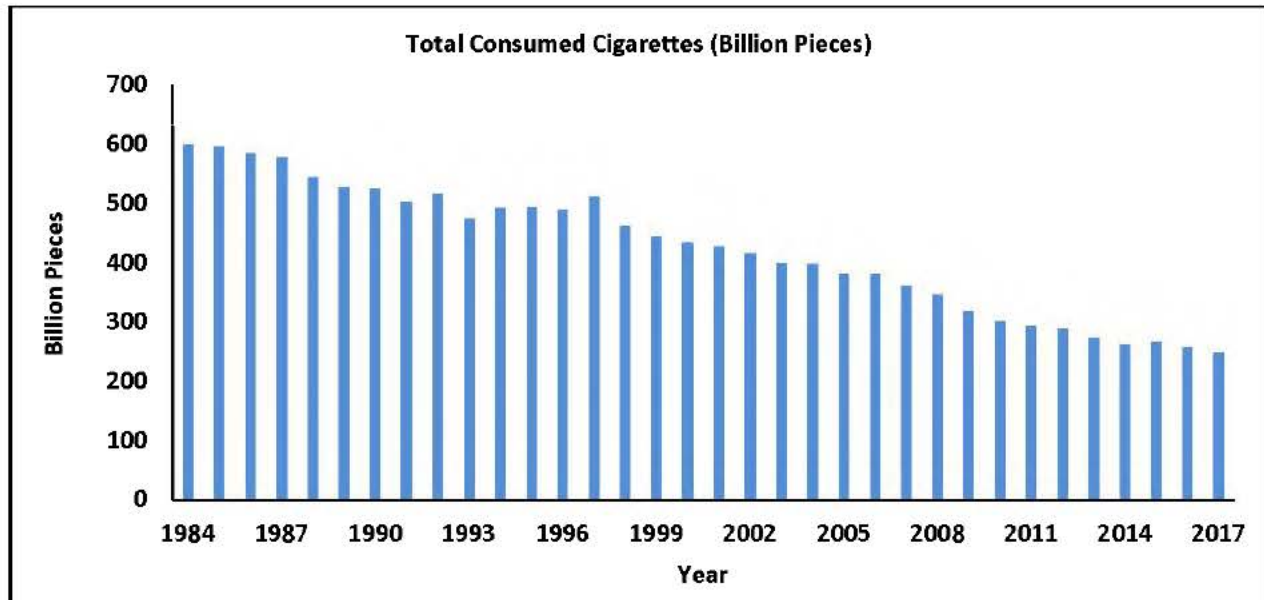
Impacts from use of combusted tobacco products include health effects to non-users as well as users. When using cigarettes, the users inhale the mainstream smoke and exhale secondhand smoke (SHS) to the environment. In addition, particles emitted by smoking may remain on surfaces, be re-emitted back into the gas phase, or react with oxidants and other compounds in the environment to yield secondary pollutants; this is referred to as thirdhand smoke (THS).

There is no safe level of exposure to SHS (DHHS, 2006a and 2006b). Even low levels of SHS 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% (DHHS, 2006a and 2006b).
- Exposure to SHS increases school children's risk for ear infections, lower respiratory illnesses, more frequent and more severe asthma attacks, and slowed lung growth. Such exposure can cause coughing, wheezing, phlegm, and breathlessness (DHHS, 2006a and 2006b).
- SHS causes more than 40,000 deaths per year (DHHS, 2014).

However, use of cigarettes in the United States is declining (Figure 2) (U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, 2018). This likely is responsible for the decline in SHS exposure observed in several studies that evaluated the levels of SHS exposure in children and nonsmokers living in homes of smokers (Homa et al., 2015; Yao et al., 2016). Despite the considerable ethnic and racial disparities in SHS exposure in vulnerable populations, data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey showed a decline in SHS exposure from 1999–2000 to 2011–2012, with the highest prevalence of exposure among non-Hispanic subpopulations (46.8%) as compared to Mexican Americans (23.9%) and non-Hispanic whites (21.8%) in 2011–2012 (Homa et al., 2015). There were also significant declines in SHS exposure prevalence noted in the 2000 and 2010 National Health Interview Survey Cancer Control Supplements. Exposure to SHS declined in Hispanics from 16.3% in 2000 to 3.1% in 2010, non-Hispanic Asians from 13.4% in 2000 to 3% in 2010, and non-Hispanic blacks from 31.2% in 2000 to 11.5% in 2010 as compared to exposures in non-Hispanic whites, which declined from 25.8% in 2000 to 9.7% in 2010 (Yao et al., 2016).

Figure 2. Use of Cigarettes in the United States, 1984–2017



As of December 2018, 28 states and the District of Columbia had implemented comprehensive smoke-free laws (American Lung Association, 2018). Such laws are also expected to reduce the levels of non-users’ exposure to SHS and THS.

The new products are expected to displace market share from other combusted, filtered cigarette products used in the United States and are not expected to increase the total number of cigarettes smoked nationwide. Therefore, the proposed actions would not change existing cumulative impacts, including SHS and THS exposure, from combusted, filtered cigarette use.

6.5 Impacts of the No-Action Alternative

The no-action alternative would not change the existing use of other combusted, filtered cigarettes in the United States, as many similar products would continue to be marketed and therefore used.

7. Potential Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Actions and Alternatives – Disposal of the New Products

The Agency evaluated potential environmental impacts that may be caused by disposal of the new products and found no significant impacts based on publicly available information and the applicant’s submitted information.

7.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment includes human and natural environments in the United States because the marketing orders would allow the new products to be sold to consumers in the United States.

7.2 Air Quality

The Agency does not anticipate that disposal of the new products or packaging materials would change the release of chemicals into the air.

No changes in air quality are anticipated from either proper disposal or littering of the cigarette butts from the new products. The chemicals in the cigarette butts from the new products would be similar to those commonly found in butts from other currently marketed cigarettes. Because the new products are anticipated to compete with or replace other currently marketed cigarettes, the butt waste generated from the new products would replace the same type of waste. Therefore, the fate and effects of any materials emitted to the air from disposal of the new products are anticipated to be the same as from other cigarettes disposed of in the United States.

7.3 Water Resources

No changes in impacts on water resources are expected due to cigarette butts littered after use of the new products because the chemicals in the new products are the same or similar to cigarettes currently marketed in the United States, and the new products would replace market share held by similar products.

7.4 Biological Resources

Disposal of the new products is not expected to change the continued existence of any endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of the habitat of any such species. Although disposal of smoldering cigarettes has been implicated in many fire incidents (NFPA, 2013; UC Davis, 2000), disposal of the new products is not expected to change the fire frequency because (1) the disposal of the new products is similar to the disposal of cigarettes that are currently marketed in the United States, and (2) there would be no anticipated increase in number of cigarettes being disposed of as the new products are anticipated to replace similar marketed cigarettes.

7.5 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

No significant environmental impacts have been identified from disposal of the new products; therefore, there would be no disproportionate impacts to environmental justice (low-income, minority, or other special) populations.

7.6 Solid Waste

The Agency does not foresee that the introduction of the new products would notably affect the current cigarette butt waste and packaging materials generated from all combusted, filtered cigarettes. The waste generated due to disposal of the new products would be disposed of in the same manner as any other waste generated from any other combusted, filtered cigarettes manufactured in the United States. The number of cigarette butts that would be generated is equivalent to the market projections (Confidential Appendix 2) and a portion of those would be littered.

7.7 Cumulative Impacts

A major existing environmental consequence of the use of the new products as well as other conventional cigarettes is littering of discarded cigarette filters or butts, which can persist in the

environment for more than 10 years (Novotny and Zhao, 1999). Cigarette butts are among the most common forms of litter found on beaches (Claereboudt, 2004; Smith et al., 1997), near streams, night clubs (Becherucci and Pon, 2014), bus stops (Wilson et al., 2014), roads, and streets (Healton et al., 2011; Patel et al., 2013). Cigarette butts have been found at densities averaging more than four cigarette butts per square meter in urban environments (Seco Pon and Becherucci, 2012).

The chemicals in cigarette butts can be the original chemicals in the unsmoked cigarettes or the pyrolysis and distillation products deposited in the cigarette butts. The chemicals and their concentrations present in a cigarette butt vary with factors such as the cigarette brand, cigarette length, filter material, varieties of tobacco, ingredients in the cigarette and tobacco fillers, number of puffs, and the mass transfer behavior of combustion products along the cigarette (NIST, 2016). These chemicals can leach into water, potentially threatening human health and the environment, especially marine ecosystems (Kadir and Sarani, 2015). Although not as well-studied, chemicals in discarded cigarette butts can also be emitted to the air, with emissions depending on environmental conditions and the chemicals in the butts.

The Agency did not identify any actions that, when considered with the products' disposal under the proposed actions, would lead to changes in cumulative impacts. Additionally, the cumulative impacts from cigarette butts are declining because the use of cigarettes in the United States is declining.

7.8 Impacts of the No-Action Alternative

The no-action alternative would not change the existing disposal of other combusted, filtered cigarette products in the United States, as many similar products would continue to be marketed and therefore disposed of.

8. List of Preparers

The following individuals were primarily responsible for preparing and reviewing this environmental assessment:

Preparer:

Dilip Venugopal, Ph.D., Center for Tobacco Products

Education: M.S. in Ecology and Ph.D. in Entomology

Experience: Sixteen years in various scientific activities

Expertise: NEPA analysis, environmental impact analysis and risk assessment, applied ecology, geo-statistics

Reviewer:

Hoshing W. Chang, Center for Tobacco Products

Education: M.S. in Environmental Science and Ph.D. in Biochemistry,

Experience: Ten years in FDA-related NEPA review

Expertise: NEPA analysis, environmental risk assessment, wastewater treatment

9. List of Agencies and Persons Consulted

Not applicable.

10. References

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Confidential Appendix 1: Modifications: The New Products Compared to the Original Products

All six of the new products differ from the corresponding original products as follows:

- Replacement of the filter center line adhesive (b) (4) with an equivalent filter center line adhesive (b) (4). The new adhesive contains six chemicals not present in the original adhesive, at levels in the nanogram-to-microgram range per cigarette.

Confidential Appendix 2: First- and Fifth-Year Market Volume Projections for the New Products and Percentage of Cigarette Use in the United States Projected to be Attributed to the New Products

First- and fifth-year market volume projections for the new products were compared to the total forecasted use of cigarettes in the United States.¹ The new products account for a minor percentage (b) (4), respectively for first year and fifth year) of the total forecasted cigarette use in the United States. In addition, the applicant stated that the new products would replace the original products.

STN	New Product	Projected Market Volume			
		First Year		Fifth Year	
		New Product (# of Cigarettes)	New Product as a Percent of Total Cigarettes Used ²	New Product (# of Cigarettes)	New Product as a Percent of Total Cigarettes Used ³
EX0000283	Winston Gold 100's Box	(b)	(4)	(b)	(4)
EX0000284	Winston Gold Box				
EX0000285	Winston Red 100's Box				
EX0000286	Winston Red Box				
EX0000287	Winston White 100's Box				
EX0000288	Winston White Box				
Total					

¹ The Agency used historical data regarding total use of cigarettes from 2002 to 2017 to mathematically estimate the total number of cigarettes used in the United States. Using the best-fit trend line with an R² value of 0.9786, the forecasted number of cigarettes that would be used in the United States is estimated at 236.58 billion cigarettes in the first year and 209.83 billion cigarettes in the fifth year of marketing the new products.

² Projected Market Occupation of the New Product in the United States (%) = $\frac{\text{Projected Market Volume of the New Products (cigarette pieces)}}{\text{Projected Use of Cigarettes in United States (cigarette pieces)}} \times 100$

³ *Ibid*