

Child Nicotine POISONING PREVENTION ACT OF 2015

Electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS), such as e-cigarettes and tank systems, continue to gain popularity nationwide despite unknown health effects and lack of regulation. In 2014, 7.6% of Oklahoma adults said they used e-cigarettes. Liquid nicotine is the highly toxic substance used to produce vapor in electronic cigarettes. **If ingested or absorbed through the skin, liquid nicotine can be fatal to adults and children.** The Child Nicotine Poisoning Prevention Act of 2015 now requires liquid nicotine containers to have special packaging to prevent children from possible poisoning.

E-LIQUID

- E-liquid, also known as e-juice, is the liquid used to produce the vapor in electronic cigarettes.
- The four main ingredients are propylene glycol, vegetable glycerin, flavoring and nicotine.
- There are few studies on the human effects of long-term exposure to inhalation of propylene glycol vapor.
- E-liquid is often colorful, scented and flavored.
- According to a study* in the Academic Pediatrics Journal, 36% of e-cigarette users did not lock up bottles of liquid nicotine and did not use childproof caps.

*Research published in 2015

TOUCHING & SWALLOWING

- Adults and children can be poisoned by touching or swallowing liquid nicotine.
- Nicotine concentration in liquid nicotine may not be accurate and varies from 0 mg/mL to 36 mg/mL.
- It is common to find liquid nicotine containing upwards of 36 mg of nicotine per milliliter of liquid.
- At this concentration, a small 15 mL dropper bottle of liquid nicotine could be enough to kill four toddlers.
- If swallowed, one teaspoonful of 36 mg/mL e-juice can equal the absorption of up to 180 mg of nicotine or smoking 90 cigarettes.



Child Nicotine Poisoning Prevention Act of 2015

Requires any nicotine provided in a liquid nicotine container sold, offered for sale, manufactured for sale, distributed in commerce, or imported into the United States to be packaged in accordance with the Consumer Product Safety Commission's (CPSC's) standards and testing procedures.

- Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970- requires a number of household substances to be packaged in child-resistant packaging.
- Special packaging that is difficult for children under five years of age to open or to obtain harmful contents from.
- Applies to any form of chemical nicotine, regardless of how it is derived.

The law went into effect July 26, 2016 - 180 days after the President's authorization.