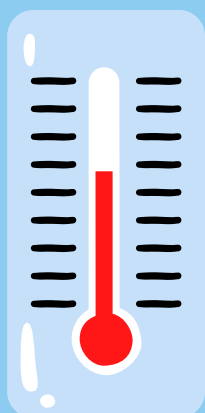
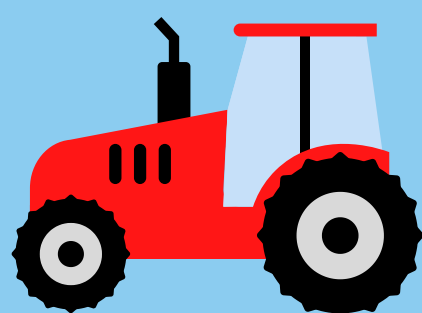


THE TOBACCO LIFE CYCLE

HARMS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Agricultural Growth

Tobacco plants are vulnerable to a variety of pests and diseases. These plants require large quantities of chemicals, growth regulators, and fertilizers to control the plants' conditions, all of which harm the soil. The chemicals also contaminate the groundwater.

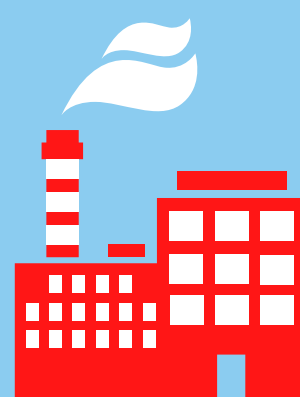


Curing

Along with trees cleared for land, an estimated **11.4 million metric tonnes of wood** are wasted annually for tobacco curing. Deforestation not only harms ecosystems, but is one of the largest contributors of carbon dioxide emissions.

Manufacture

The resources used for manufacture include chemicals, metals, energy, wood, and plastics, all of which generate waste within the process. **815,985 pounds of toxic chemicals** were released from U.S. tobacco facilities in 2019.



Transportation and Distribution

Tobacco grown in one country gets shipped to another, increasing carbon emissions from trucks, ships, and planes. Transport accounts for **24%** of total global carbon dioxide emissions.



Consumption

In a single year, global tobacco smoke contributed **thousands of metric tonnes of known human carcinogens, other toxicants, and greenhouse gases.**



Post-Consumer Waste

Cigarette butts comprise **30%-40%** of items collected in annual coastal/urban cleanups and **4,211,962 cigarette butts** were collected in beaches and waterways globally in 2019.

