



**Harmful and potentially harmful
constituents – testing regimes around
the world**

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Overview



- A brief history of tobacco product analysis for regulation
- Challenges in moving from “tar” to toxicants
- Consortia of interests to develop the science to underpin tobacco product regulation

Analysis of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide

■ How?

- Basic technique of using smoking machines to collect tobacco smoke developed in the 1950s/60s
- ISO standardised methods
- Intense regimes
- Validated methods through collaborative studies

■ Why?

- Various regulatory views on measuring tar, nicotine and CO
- eg EU and many others (still) requires measurement, disclosure and limits (10mg tar, 1mg nicotine, 10mg CO)
- Others require disclosure but set no limits

Challenges in moving from “tar” to toxicants

- Health Canada have for years required measurement of “Hoffmann analytes”, a set of 44 substances thought to cover a range of toxicants in tobacco smoke
- Despite this, there remain challenges relate to both the how and the why
- How – many of the toxicants are found at much lower levels than tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide, and need more sophisticated analytical techniques
- Why – which of the toxicants are most important to tobacco related diseases such as lung cancer, COPD and cardiovascular disease, and hence relevant to regulation

Consortia for tobacco science



- CTP have rightly asked questions such as:
 - What level of reduction in harmful and potentially harmful constituents result in decreased disease risk?
 - What assays best compare toxicity between different tobacco products?
 - What biomarkers of disease risk can be associated with measures of tobacco exposure?

- These are big scientific questions that need groups of scientists (academic, public health, regulatory and industry) to working on in a collaborative way

- The scientific answers help determine the regulatory “why” and set out a way of working that makes agreeing the how much easier