

**Egyptian Standard Specifications**



E.S.S. : 8205-2/2019

**General Requirements for Traditional Cigarette Alternatives  
Part 2: Heated Tobacco**

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**Arab Republic of Egypt**

**Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality**

Unofficial Translation

# **Egyptian Standard Specifications**





E.S.S. No. 8205\_2/2019

## **Introduction**

Egyptian standard specification number 8205\_2 / 2019 “General Requirements for Traditional Cigarette Alternatives, Part 2: Heated Tobacco” taken from

**National standard of Russian federation entered into force as of July 1, 2017**

**Heated tobacco - General specifications**

**National standard of Ukraine valid from 01.03.2018**

**Heated tobacco - General specifications**

- This specification consists of the following two parts:
- Part 1: E-cigarettes – E-liquid
- Part 2: Heated tobacco

This specification was prepared by Technical Committee No. 3/12 Concerned with Tobacco and Tobacco Products.

## General Requirements for Traditional Cigarette Alternatives

### Part 2: Heated Tobacco

#### 1. Scope

This Egyptian standard specification concerns the basic requirements and descriptive standards for traditional cigarette alternatives – heated tobacco – which relies on technology to heat the tobacco through the use of a heating source without burning the tobacco.

#### 2. Definitions

##### 2.1. Traditional cigarettes

A tobacco product prepared for smoking consisting of chopped tobacco wrapped in a wrapper of cigarette paper in a manner suitable for smoking directly by lighting or burning the tobacco.

##### 2.2. Traditional cigarette alternatives (heated tobacco)

A product made from raw tobacco, either with or without additional ingredients, which is heated without burning or lighting by means of a heating device. This tobacco may be in the form of cigarettes, a capsule, or any other forms.

##### 2.3. The heating device (the tobacco's source of heating)

The device responsible for heating **the heated tobacco** directly or indirectly and without burning it or igniting it in order to obtain the tobacco vapor while using it.

##### 2.4. Heated tobacco vapor

Vapor produced by heating heated tobacco to a certain temperature so that the tobacco does not burn or ignite.

##### 2.5. Heating the tobacco

The thermal effect on the heated tobacco causes the generation of vapor from the tobacco without a flame, or smoke from burning tobacco, or ash.



### **3. Basic Requirements**

- 3.1.** The tobacco used in the product shall be free of foreign materials, either plant or non-plant.
- 3.2.** The amount of moisture in the tobacco used shall be not less than 7%.
- 3.3.** The amount of nicotine in the tobacco used shall not exceed 3.5% by dry weight.
- 3.4.** The amount of sodium benzoate or potassium sorbate shall not exceed 2 grams per kilogram of tobacco by weight.
- 3.5.** Pesticide residues in the tobacco shall be within the internationally permissible limits.
- 3.6.** Heating the product (the traditional cigarette alternatives) shall not produce ash or burning.
- 3.7.** The purity of propylene glycol shall be no less than 95%.
- 3.8.** The purity of glycerin shall be no less than 98% and it must be of food grade.
- 3.9.** The amount of carbon monoxide gas produced from the heating shall not exceed 0.3 mg / 100 cm<sup>3</sup> because if it exceeds this amount, it shall be marked as burning and not heating.
- 3.10.** The product shall be free of stickiness defects and defects in appearance (mottling and yellowing).
- 3.11.** The product shall be free of decay and live or dead insects or their parts.
- 3.12.** Banned additives
  - 3.12.1.** The use of vitamins or additives that give an impression of health benefits for these products is prohibited.
  - 3.12.2.** The use of caffeine, taurine, or other additives or ingredients that promote energy or vitality is prohibited.
  - 3.12.3.** The use of additives that have characteristics that color the emanations (the vapors produced from heating) is prohibited.
- 3.13.** The importation or production of a heated tobacco product or offering it for sale in the markets is permitted only if they conform to the requirements of this specification and legislation enacted by the Ministry of Health.




#### **4. Descriptive Standards**

- 4.1.** All added materials (flavor and aroma additives) must be food grade in accordance with applicable legislation.
- 4.2.** Pesticide residues shall be in accordance with the applicable standard specifications that have been issued and the specifications of the international Codex Alimentarius Committee for pesticide residues.

#### **5. Packaging and Information**

**5.1.** The product shall be packaged in appropriate packages that will ensure that its characteristics are preserved and that will not affect its quality or fitness for consumption, with the proviso that the following information shall be printed on the packages in Arabic in a way that cannot be erased or obliterated. The same information can be printed in a foreign language next to the Arabic language:

- 5.1.1. The product's name and type.
- 5.1.2. The trademark, if any, on the package and on the product.
- 5.1.3. The name of the manufacturer or the importer and the country of origin in the case of importation.
- 5.1.4. The amount of nicotine in the product by weight.
- 5.1.5. The number of units of the product in the package.
- 5.1.6. Placement of warning information (pictures) in accordance with applicable legislation.
- 5.1.7. Placement of a mark in the form of "matches" on the package to indicate that the product is not ignited. 
- 5.1.8. A banderole shall be placed on the package.
- 5.1.9. Storage conditions.
- 5.1.10. The net weight of the heated tobacco in the package in grams.
- 5.1.11. The month and year of manufacture.
- 5.1.12. An internal leaflet can be enclosed which includes some information about the device used.
- 5.1.13. Data on the heating device used with the product.
- 5.1.14. The statement "Made in Egypt" in the case of local manufacture.



## 6. Examination and Testing Methods

**6.1.** Specification of the amount of carbon monoxide in the gaseous stage from the tobacco vapor.

- Use of the LI-7500DS nondispersive infrared analyzer (NDIR analyzer) with a smoking machine.

### 6.2. Method for estimating sodium benzoate

Refer to Egyptian Standard Specification No. 4920/2005 “Estimating Sodium Benzoate in Tobacco Products.”

### 6.3. Method for estimating mono and dipropylene glycol

Reference should be made to Egyptian Standard Specification No. 8161/2018 “Estimating Mono and Dipropylene Glycol and Glycerin in Tobacco and Tobacco Products Using a Gas Chromatography Device.”

### 6.4. Method for determining nicotine

Reference should be made to Egyptian Standard Specification No. 6944/2009 “Estimating Nicotine in Tobacco and Tobacco Products (Chemical Method).”

## 7. References

### 6.5. Main references

-National standard of Russian federation entered into force as of July 1, 2017

Heated tobacco - General specifications

-National standard of Ukraine valid from 01.03.2018

Heated tobacco - General specifications

### 6.6. Supplementary specifications

- Egyptian Standard Specification No. 4920/2005 “Estimating Sodium Benzoate in Tobacco Products.”
- Egyptian Standard Specification No. 8161/2018 regarding “Estimating Mono and Dipropylene Glycol and Glycerin in Tobacco and Tobacco Products Using a Gas Chromatography Device.”
- Egyptian Standard Specification No. 6944/2009 regarding “Estimating Nicotine in Tobacco and Tobacco Products (Chemical Method).”



### [ The Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality ]

1. The Egyptian Organization for Standardization was established in 1957 by Republican Decree No. 29 of 1957, which specified that it should be considered the approved national reference in matters of standardization. Law No. 2 of 1957 specified that a specification should be considered a standard only after it has been approved by the Organization.
2. In 1979 Republican Decree No. 392 of 1979 was issued, which determined that the Quality Control Center would be merged with the Organization.
3. In 2005 Republican Decree No. 83 of 2005 was issued, which renamed the Organization to the Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality. Accordingly, the Organization is responsible for the following:
  - Prepare and issue standard specifications for raw materials, products, appliances, management systems, documentation systems, and information systems, security and safety requirements, shelf lives, and measurement devices.
  - Technical inspection, testing, control, and drawing of samples, issuing certificates of conformity to approved specifications, and certificates of standardization for measuring devices.
  - Authorize the granting of the mark of quality to manufactured products, and marks and certificates of quality and product conformity to standard specifications.
  - Provide technical consulting and training services in the fields of specifications, quality, measurement, standardization, testing, and information for all relevant parties.
  - Represent Egypt in the activities of international and regional public organizations in the fields of specifications, quality, testing, and standardization.

The organization fulfils the requirements and conditions of the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement of the World Trade Organization. The Organization is the Egyptian point of inquiry for providing information and documents in the field of specifications and conformity assessment.

4. The Organization is managed by a board of directors headed by the first undersecretary of the ministry as the chairman of the Organization. The board includes among its members representatives of various agencies concerned with standardization, production quality, testing, and calibration in Egypt, as well as a number of academicians, scientists, experts, jurists, and media people.
5. Standard specifications are prepared by more than 100 technical committees consisting of internationally recognized experts from all concerned entities. Members from the Organization's employees constitute the technical secretariat.
6. Specification projects are distributed to a wide base of concerned entities and Arab countries seeking comments within 60 days. These projects are also presented to the Drafting Committee and general committees for review before presentation to the board of directors.
7. The Organization follows the licensing system for factories using quality marks on goods and products that conform to Egyptian specifications. This is to protect the consumer, and it is a service to the manufacturers to improve the quality of their products. In the Organization there is a large group of new laboratories for testing chemical products, building and construction materials, engineering and food products, and textile products, in addition to laboratories for chemical, electrical, and physical measurement and standardization.
8. The Organization has a consumer protection unit which receives complaints and tries to resolve them. The unit's work has achieved great success.
9. The Organization has the only office in Egypt that specializes in standard specifications that contains more than 130,000 international, foreign, regional, Arab, and Egyptian specifications.

## 8. Technical Terms

heated tobacco .....  
nicotine .....  
pesticide residues .....

### **Agencies that participated in devising the specification**

This specification was prepared by Technical Committee No. 3/12 on Tobacco and Tobacco Products, which includes the following entities:

- The Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality
- The Central Laboratories – Ministry of Health
- The Export and Import Control Organization
- The Chemical Authority
- The Industrial Control Authority
- The Food Industry Chamber
- The Eastern Company
- Japan Tobacco International (JTI)
- British American Tobacco Company (BAT)
- The Philip Morris Company (PMI)
- Al-Warda Tobacco Company



**ES: 8205-2/2019**

**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR  
TRADITIONAL CIGARETTES  
ALTERNATIVES  
PART 2 - HEATED TOBACCO**

**ICS : 65.160**

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