



Technical Regulation

This document is mandatory

Tobacco and tobacco products – Cigarettes

The Board of Directors of the Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization approved, in its session number 2/2012 held on 29 February 2012, the adoption of Standard 446/2012 as a mandatory technical regulation to be effective as of 1 July 2012 based on the authorities assigned to the Board of Directors under Article 8 paragraph b of the Standards and Metrology Law Number 22/2000.

Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan



JS 446: 2012
Fifth edition

Jordanian Standard

Tobacco and tobacco products – Cigarettes

**Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization
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This Standard shall substitute and replace the same Standard issued in 2010.

Introduction

Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization is the national authority for standardization in Jordan, where Jordanian Standards are prepared through technical committees. These technical committees are usually composed of members representing the main bodies concerned with the standard. These bodies are entitled to express their opinions and observations on this standard, during the period of dissemination of the proposal, so as to make the Jordanian standard specifications consistent with international, regional and national standard specifications as much as possible and in order to remove the technical barriers to trade and facilitate the flow of commodities among countries.

The Jordanian standard specifications are structured and drafted according to the Technical Work Manual of the Standardization Department 1-2/2005, Section 2, Rules of Structuring and Drafting of Jordanian Standard Specifications*.

Accordingly, the Technical Committee on Tobacco and Tobacco Products studied the Jordanian Standard Specification 446/2010 concerning **tobacco and tobacco products – cigarettes** and the Jordanian Standard Specification proposal 446/2012 and recommended the adoption of the amended proposal as Jordanian Technical Regulation 446/2012 based on Article (5) Paragraph (a) Clause (12) of the Standards and Metrology Law Number 22 for the year 2000.

Clauses (7.7) and (7.8) and the section regarding Carbon monoxide stated in Clause (7-6) of this Jordanian Technical Regulation, effective by 1 January 2013.

* Under amendment

Tobacco and Tobacco Products - Cigarettes

1. Scope

This Jordanian Standard is related to cigarettes prepared by mechanical methods.

2. Standardization References

The following reference documents are indispensable for the application of this document. In case of dated referral, only the above mentioned edition shall apply. In case of non-dated referral, the latest edition of the reference document mentioned below shall apply (including any amendments), noting that the library of the Standards and Metrology Organization contains indexes of the currently effective standards.

- International Standard 1575, Tea – Determination of Total Ash.
- International Standard 1577, Tea – Determination of non-dissolved ash in hydrochloric acid.
- Jordanian Standard 1380, Cigarettes – Determination of total nicotine and dry molecules free-nicotine using the smoking machine for regular analysis.
- Jordanian Standard 1381, Cigarettes – Sampling Methods.
- Jordanian Standard 1382, Cigarettes – Determination of the carbon monoxide in the fumes of the smoked cigarettes.
- Jordanian Standard 1383, Cigarettes – Determination of nicotine in condensed smoke – Gas Chromatography Method.
- Jordanian Standard 1384 - 2, Cigarettes – Determination of water in the condensed smoke, Section 2: Karl Fischer Method.
- Handbook of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists AOAC¹⁾, Method Number 996,02, determination of moisture in tobacco.
- Handbook of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists AOAC, Method Number 996,04, determination of nitrogen.
- Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Association, Generally Recognized As Safe lists: FEMA GRAS²⁾.

3. Terminology and Definitions

For the purposes of this Jordanian Standard, the terms and definitions below are used:

¹⁾ Association of Official Analytical Chemists: AOAC

²⁾ Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Association, Generally Recognized As Safe: FEMA GRAS

3.1

Cigarettes

The product prepared from tobacco leaves of different forms and types after being prepared and processed using special paper in a round or oval form so that it becomes ready for smoking.

4. Standard Requirements

The following standard requirements must be satisfied in the end product so that:

- 4.1** Tobacco used in preparing the product must be free of any exotic materials whether herbal or non-herbal.
- 4.2** The product must be clean and free of any molds or insects in its various phases.
- 4.3** It must be free of any exotic odors other than those that characterize cigarette components.
- 4.4** It is prohibited to use tobacco resulting from smoking or tobacco that has undergone any processes that caused deterioration of its quality or characteristics upon smoking.
- 4.5** The product must be fitted with a filter at one of its two ends and any allowed substances can be added to increase the blocking of harmful substances emitted from the combustion of tobacco.
- 4.6** The product must be free of holes and side venting points except for the porosity of wrapping and filtration paper that is internationally approved and recognized.
- 4.7** The product must be free of manufacturing defects; such as projections and excrescences while cutting and pasting (either between the filter and the tobacco column or the adhesion of the wrapping paper) and the tobacco column must be even.
- 4.8** Burning of the paper and the tobacco in the cigarette must be even and consistent and that the ember is inseparable from the cigarette while it is burning.
- 4.9** The percentage of tobacco moisture must not be less than 11% or more than 15%.
- 4.10** The percentage of tobacco passing through sieve openings size 425 micrometer must not exceed 5%.
- 4.11** The density of tobacco mixture in the cigarette must not be less than 0,15g/cm³.
- 4.12** The percentage of reconstituted tobacco sheet (folios) must not be more than 30%.
- 4.13** The additives used in manufacturing tobacco (combination) must be of the additives permitted in the Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Association, Generally Recognized As Safe list, FEMA GRAS.
- 4.14** The substances listed in Table 1 that are contained in cigarettes must not exceed the corresponding percentages stated.

Table 1 – The Maximum Limit Percentage of Substances in Cigarettes

Substance	Maximum Limit
Carbon monoxide	12mg/cigarette ^{a)}
Non-dissolved ash in hydrochloric acid	2% on a dry weight basis
Total Ash	25% on a dry weight basis
Tar	10mg/cigarette ^{a)}
Nitrogen	3% on a dry weight basis
Nicotine	1mg/cigarette ^{a)}
^{a)} In the vapors passing to the smoker.	

5. Testing and Sampling Methods

5.1 Testing Methods

5.1.1 Percentage of Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide percentage shall be determined according to Jordanian Standard 1382.

5.1.2 Percentage of Nicotine

Nicotine percentage shall be determined according to Jordanian Standard 1383.

5.1.3 Percentage of Tar

Tar percentage shall be determined according to Jordanian Standard 1380.

5.1.4 Percentage of Moisture in Tobacco

Humidity percentage in tobacco shall be determined according to method number 966,02 listed in the Handbook of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists AOAC.

5.1.5 Percentage of Water in condensed smoke

Water percentage in condensed smoke shall be determined according to Jordanian Standard 1384-2.

5.1.6 Percentage of Total Ash

Total ash percentage shall be determined according to Jordanian Standard 1575.

5.1.7 Percentage of non-dissolved ash in hydrochloric acid

Percentage of non-dissolved ash in hydrochloric acid shall be determined according to International Standard 1577

5.1.8 Percentage of Nitrogen

Percentage of nitrogen shall be determined according to method number 959,04 in the Handbook of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists AOAC.

5.2 Sampling Methods

Samples shall be taken from the end product according to Jordanian Standard 1381.

6. Packaging

The following requirements must be provided when packaging the end product, so that:

6.1 Cigarettes, after being wrapped with suitable metal or plastic foils that do not affect health or product characteristics, are packed in paper or cardboard packs or any other appropriate packaging.

6.2 Cigarette packs must be wrapped using transparent cellophane foils or other plastic foils to protect the quality of the product.

6.3 The full packs of cigarettes shall be arranged in groups (cartons) inside paper, cardboard, or plastic packages (cartons) to be then wrapped with cellophane foil or other plastic foil to ensure the quality of the product. Cellophane foil may be used alone.

7. Information Label

The following explanatory information must be written on the information label for each pack in Arabic and/or in English for both local and imported products in a way that cannot be removed:

7.1 Trade Mark

7.2 Name of the manufacturing company.

7.3 Number of cigarettes in the package.

7.4 Country of origin.

7.5 The statement "Made in Jordan" for local products.

7.6 Percentage of nicotine, tar and carbon monoxide.

7.7 The area of the health warning or the warning graphic label must not be less than 40% of the display panel of the cigarette pack. This percentage does not include the outer frame (see Appendix A), so that the health warning is parallel to the bottom edge of the pack and in its direction as much as possible.

7.8 The health warning must be placed as shown in figure (1) and in Arabic on the front of the main display panel of the cigarette pack. One of the warning graphic labels in figure (2) must be placed on the backside of the main display panel of the cigarette pack. Graphic and health warning labels can be obtained from the Jordanian Standards and Metrology Organization.

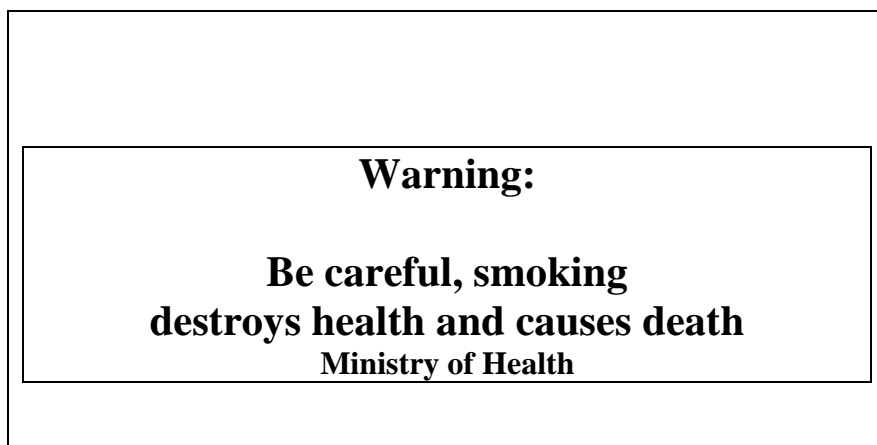


Figure 1 – Health Warning Statement

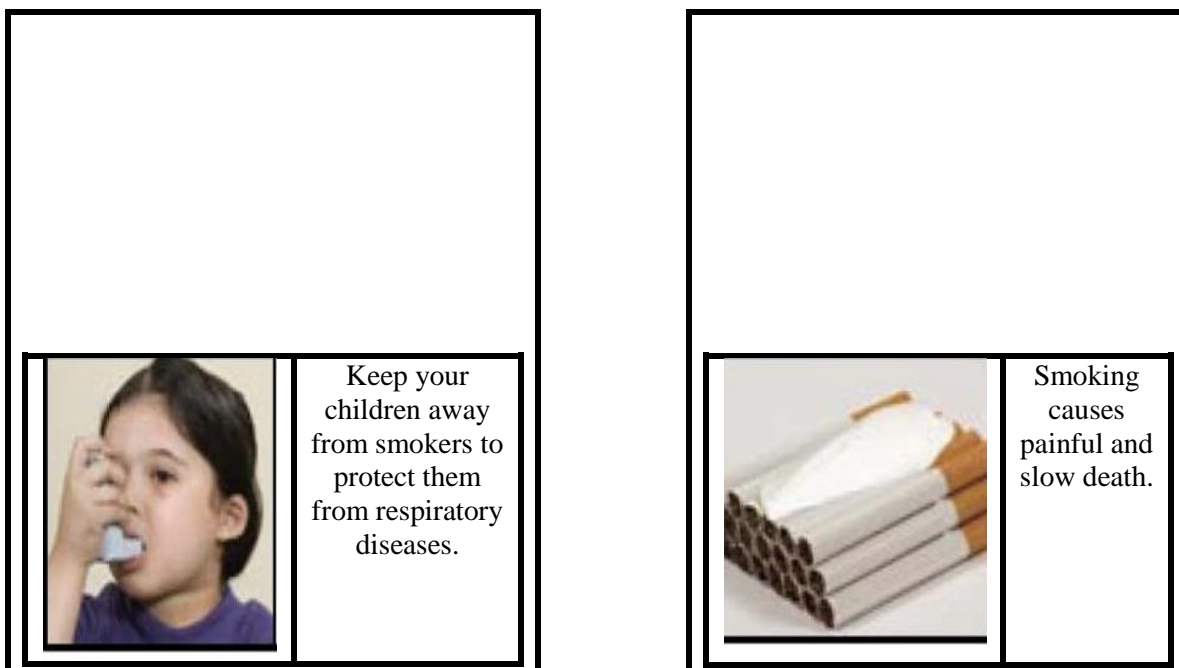


Figure 2 – Warning Graphic label

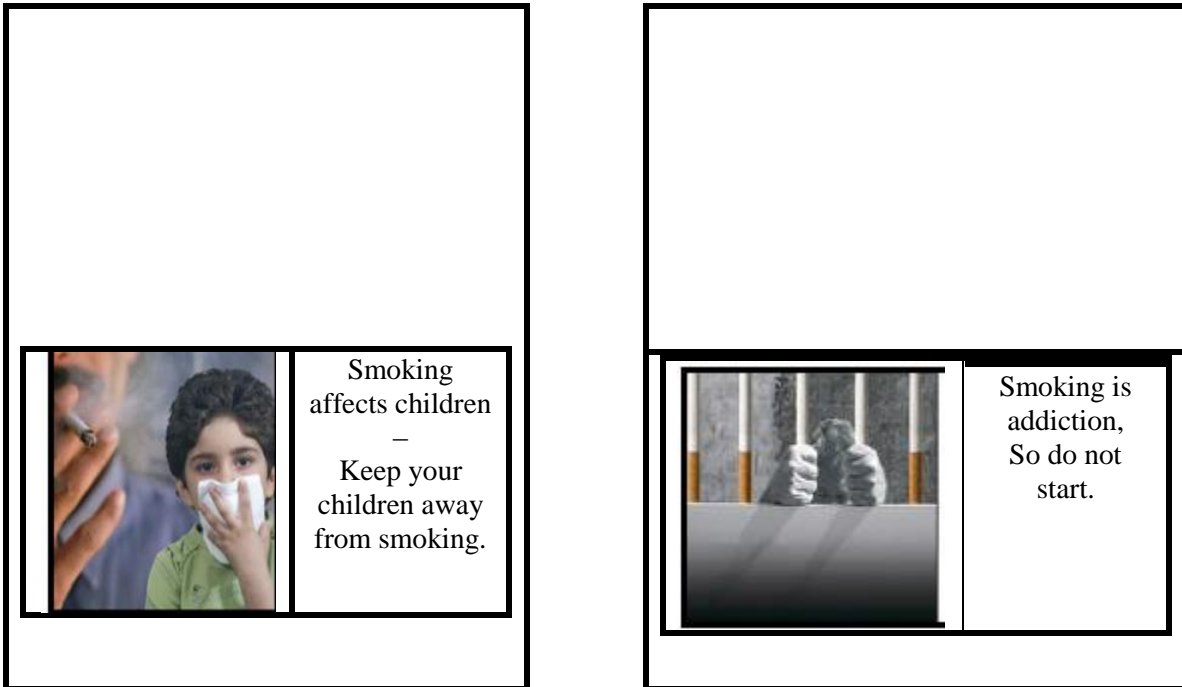


Figure 2 – Warning Graphic label (continued)

7.9 The health warning must be placed on the main display panel in a way that ensures not hiding any written information concerning the health warning upon opening the cigarette package.

7.10 Consignment or batch number must be highlighted so that the production date must be clear and readable.

7.11 It is forbidden to put any promotional statements or misleading signals or information on the cigarette packages suggesting that cigarettes are not harmful.

Appendix – A

(Standardized)

Technical Requirements of the Warning Graphic label and the Health Warning Statement

A.1 Warning Graphic label

The warning graphic label to be placed on the cigarette pack must meet the following technical requirements:

A.1.1 Graphic resolution must not be less than 200 dpi.

A.1.2 The warning graphic label must be surrounded by a black frame with a width of 1mm or 2 points.

A.1.3 The background must be white.

A.1.4 Colors must not be less than the four basic colors.

A.1.5 The four graphics shown in Figure (2) must be printed and produced at the same time and regularly.

A.1.6 A full cigarette package (carton) must contain at least one warning graphic label.

A.2 Health Warning

The health warning to be placed on the cigarette pack must meet the following technical requirements:

A.2.1 The health warning message must be placed in a black frame and the width of the frame should be 1mm or 2 points at least.

A.2.2 The health warning message must be centered inside the frame.

A.2.3 The background must be white.

A.2.4 The font color used must be black (Figure 1) and its size must not be less than 18 bold dark.

Terms

For the purposes of this Jordanian Standard, the Arabic terms below shall bear the meaning of the corresponding English terms:

Clause	Arabic Term	Corresponding English Term
a. 1.1	درجة وضوح الصور	graphic resolution
4.12	رقائق التبغ المعاد تركيبها (القوليو)	Reconstituted tobacco sheet (folio)
Table 1	قطران	Tar
2	نيكوتين	Nicotine

References:

- Resolutions of the Arab Health Ministers Council on Smoking/ Sana'a, 1982.
- Resolutions of the Technical Secretariat of the Arab of Health Ministers Council on Smoking/ Damascus 1984.
- Commission of the European Communities, COM (94) 83 final, Brussels, 29.03.1994.
- Communication from the Commission to the Council and the role in combating tobacco consumption, Brussels, 18.12.1996, COM (96) 609 final.