INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO 10362-1**

Third edition
2019-07

# Cigarettes — Determination of water in total particulate matter from the mainstream smoke —

## Part 1: Gas-chromatographic method

*Cigarettes — Dosage de l'eau dans la matière particulaire totale du courant principal de fumée —*

*Partie 1: Méthode par chromatographie en phase gazeuse*



Reference number
ISO 10362-1:2019(E)



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# Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.



This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 126, *Tobacco and tobacco products.*

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 10362-1:1999), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 10362-1:1999/AMD 1:2011. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:



— capillary column procedure as an alternative gas chromatographic procedure has been added;

— the estimates for the repeatability limits ($r$) and the reproducibility limits ($R$) has been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 10362 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

# Introduction

This document may be considered as part of a set of standards which describes the determination of total and nicotine-free dry particulate matter (NFDPM) in total particulate matter from the mainstream smoke. The set comprises ISO 3308, ISO 3402, ISO 4387, ISO 8243, ISO 10315 and this document.

Annex A provides information about the use of this method in conjunction or simultaneously with the gas-chromatographic method of nicotine determination described in ISO 10315.

A bibliography is provided.

No machine smoking regime can represent all human smoking behaviour:

— it is recommended that cigarettes also be tested under conditions of a different intensity of machine smoking than those specified in this document;

— machine smoking testing is useful to characterize cigarette emissions for design and regulatory purposes, but communication of machine measurements to smokers can result in misunderstandings about differences in exposure and risk across brands;

— smoke emission data from machine measurements may be used as inputs for product hazard assessment, but they are not intended to be nor are they valid as measures of human exposure or risks. Communicating differences between products in machine measurements as differences in exposure or risk is a misuse of testing using ISO standards.