

Supplementary Submission: Proposed amendments to the Poisons Standard - ACCS, ACMS and Joint ACMS/ACCS meengs, Mar ch 2020 - Nicone (in r elao n to Heated Tobacco Products)

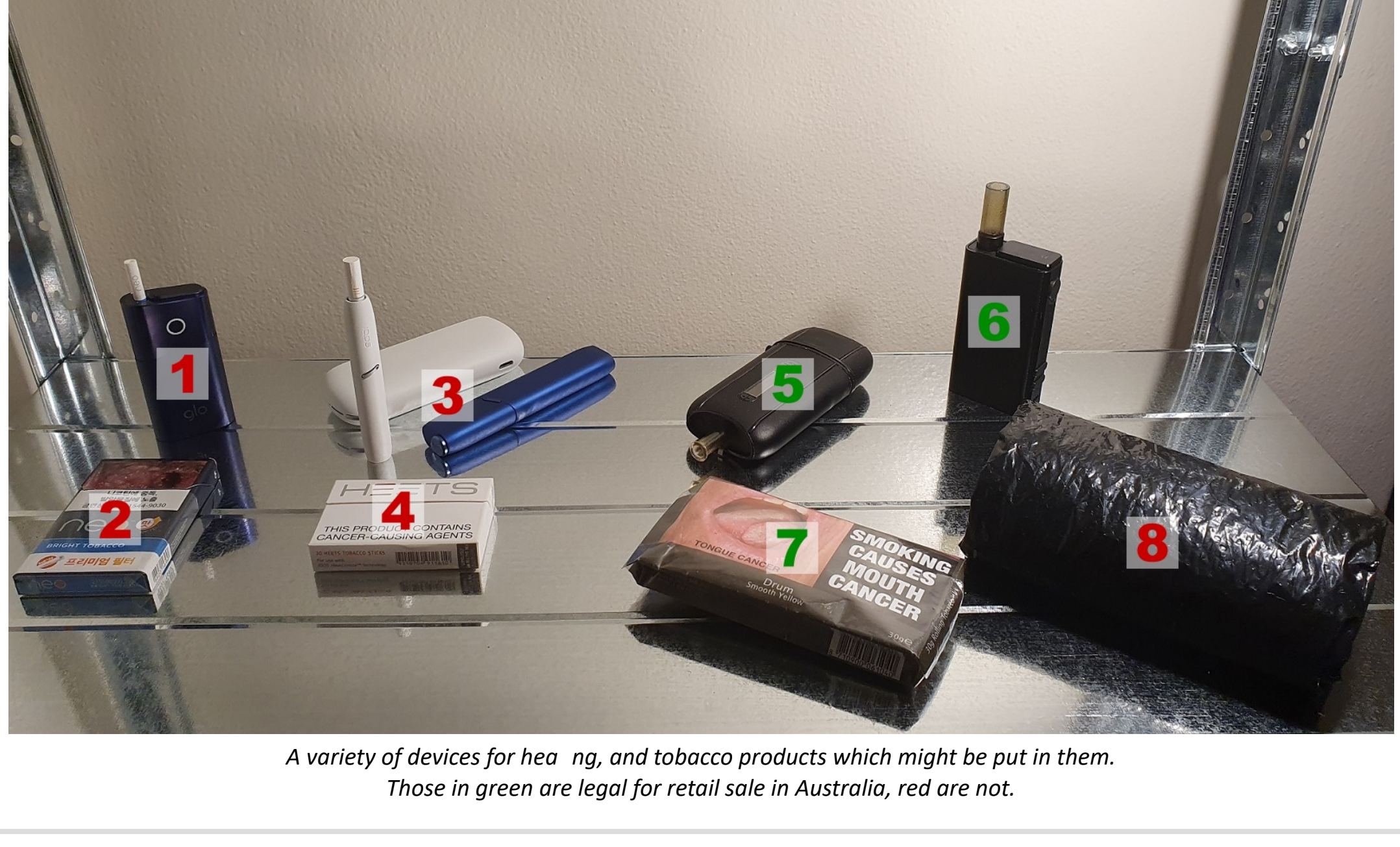
- [Overview](#)
- [A Visual Guide Explaining The Basis Of This Supplementary Submission](#)
- [What Does This Mean?](#)
- [The Way Forward For HTP In Australia](#)

Overview

[My original submission](#) only discussed Heated Tobacco Products (HTPs) as defined in the applicao n to have them made legal for retail sale in Australia. My hope was that via the legalisaon of HTP , and charging a proporo na te tax level based on the relav e levels of toxins between HTP aerosol & combusble t obacco smoke, would make menon of **Dry Herb Vaporisers (DHVs)**, as well as their purchase and use for consuming tobacco intended for combuson, unnecessary y.

The connued pr ohibition of r etail sale of HTP as detailed in the interim decision though, has prompted me to make this supplementary submission with further informaon r elated to DHVs.

A Visual Guide Explaining The Basis Of This Supplementary Submission



A variety of devices for hea ng, and tobacco products which might be put in them. Those in green are legal for retail sale in Australia, red are not.



Items 1 & 2 are made by one tobacco company. The s cks for their device are longer and thinner.



Items 3 & 4 are made by another tobacco company. The s cks for their devices (item 3 - are two different models, and a charger for the small white device) are shorter and thicker.

In both cases, the tobacco sck s are made to suit the specific tobacco heang s ystem they are designed for. This provides a be er experience for the consumer, but also locks them into buying those sck s from the tobacco company - that is where the real profit lies.



The black devices marked 5 & 6 are **not** made by tobacco companies, and indeed are not specifically made for tobacco at all. They are DHVs and can heat any dry plant ma er such as cannabis or tobacco. They are legal for retail sale in Australia, and easily obtainable by youth. They are not made for the tobacco s cks which go in the HTP devices made by the tobacco companies.. but 'loose material' as seen in items 7 & 8.



Item 7 is pouch tobacco which might be put in the DHVs as seen in items 5 & 6. Shops selling tobacco need a licence to do so, and take great care not to sell to underage people, as that would put their licence at risk.



Item 8 is also loose tobacco, but it is illicit tobacco known as 'chop-chop'. Chop-chop is commonly available in tobaccoconists, corner stores and many other loca ons across Australia. Vendors of chop-chop are breaking the law, possibly not to put chop-chop in these devices, as it is not clear if heang t obacco would kill the mould spors which it regularly contains. From personal experience, I can confirm that the quality control of chop-chop is also lower. A variety of the product I bought was obviously infected with mould.

What Does This Mean?

Products for heang t obacco to produce an inhalable aerosol are *already* legal in Australia. It is just that these DHVs are of lower quality, easily obtained by people under the age of 18 and provide more opons as t o the source of tobacco which is used in them.

I have already convinced several people (who did not like e-cigare es, for one reason or another) to switch from smoking combusble t obacco, to heang loose tobacco in DHVs. I advise them not to put chop-chop in these devices, as it is not clear if heang t obacco would kill the mould spors which it regularly contains.

Unfortunately the main mov aon f or using tobacco harm reducon pr oducts is somemes not f or health reasons, but due to cost consideraons. Tha t was certainly the case for me when I first tried e-cigare es, which can cost under a dollar a day to use.

The Way Forward For HTP In Australia

The defacto ban on HTP in Australia does not prevent ciz ens from accessing HTP products, it just makes those alternav es more dangerous and more easily accessible to youth.

The best fix for the problems identified abo ve, is that:

- The tobacco company HTPs be made legal for retail sale.
- New loose tobacco products be introduced for use in DHVs (e.g. adding propylene glycol to tobacco makes for a be er experience in DHVs, and unusable for smoking).
- All of the tobacco consumables for heang be char ged at a low level of tobacco excise, proporo na te to their toxic content (relav e to **tobacco smoke**).