TSNA in Air-Cured and Fire-Cured Tobacco (TSNA) Sub-Group Report 2017

AP2017 - Santa Cruz do Sul, Brazil

23 October 2017
Objective 1: Placement of data loggers

Determine proper placement of data loggers in curing barns to best represent the true curing conditions within the barn

- Presented to SG for review Quebec 2014
- E-mailed to all interested participants for review and feedback
- With minor revisions, submit to SC for approval before publication on website
Determine the optimal method for sample preparation for TSNA determination

- Draft protocol was developed but re-evaluated
  - University of Kentucky test:
    - Air dry
    - Freeze dry
    - Oven dry temperature
- 3rd year of test in barn
- Protocol updated for 2018 meeting
Define proper sampling method of post-cure tobacco for TSNA determination

- Draft protocol circulated Quebec, 2014
  - Part (a). Sampling farmer packages
  - Establishing a sampling protocol to estimate tobacco specific nitrosamines in growers’ bales
    - Summary of 2015 & 2016 data of comparison of sampling methods
      University of Kentucky
Available TSNA publications being published on CORESTA website

- Initiated at University of Kentucky
- Suggested that a review should be written
Bale sampling

Objective: Verify core sampling method for TSNA in straight-laid bales

- Agreed that this should be done
- Develop CRM
- Submit as ISO method
Proposals for Collaborative Study

Bale Sampling Collaborative Study

- Invitation to participate –
  - Worldwide regions
  - Companies

- Draft protocol prepared and sent to interested parties for review
  - Submission to SC for review and approval