

Safeguarding the Public's Health Trading Standards on the frontline of vaping

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Protecting Public Health through the lens of vaping

Why vaping? Is it a big issue?







Protecting Public Health through the lens of vaping

Should it be a big issue?

Nicotine vaping in England: 2022 evidence update - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

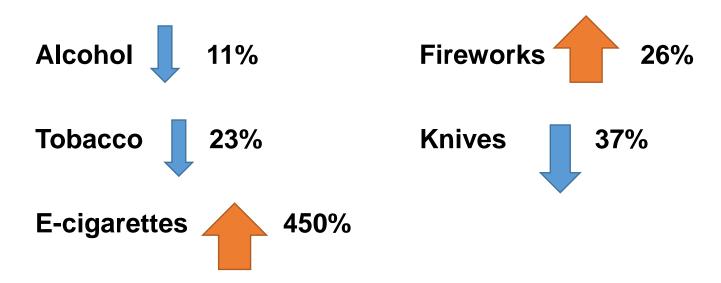
- key points
- Vaping carries a "fraction of the risks" of smoking
- 26 adverse reactions reported in 2021 (compared with more than 5000 hospital admissions of children each year due to second hand smoke RCP report 2018)
- · Vaping is an effective method to help smokers quit



BUT....

In 2022 compared to 2021

Intelligence Reports on sales of age restricted items to under 18s:



And intelligence reports on the safety of vapes increased by 320%



What is the law?

Nicotine-containing vapes must not:

- Have a nicotine strength of more than 20mg/ml or 2%
- Contain more than 2ml of nicotine-containing liquid

The packaging (box) of a nicotine-containing vape must be labelled with:

- Nicotine strength (e.g. 20mg/ml)
- Volume of nicotine-containing liquid in the product (e.g. 2ml)
- Name, address and telephone number of a GB based responsible person (manufacturer or importer).
- Health warning, which must be this exact wording:

"THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS NICOTINE WHICH

IS A HIGHLY ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCE"

and must appear on the front and back of the box and cover at least 30% of the area of each of those surfaces.

Ingredients list

Hazard symbol and associated signal word, either:



What is the law?

Some ingredients are banned All e-cigarettes and e-liquids must be notified and published by the MHRA Nicotine-containing vapes must not:

- Be sold to under 18s
- Be sold to an adult to give to an under 18 (proxy purchasing)



What are the problems? Products which don't attempt to comply with UK regulations









What are the problems? Products which are found not to comply despite being notified and published







BM 600

QM 600



Youth vaping and sales to under 18s

How to make vaping less attractive and less accessible to under 18s while ensuring it is more attractive and accessible to smokers looking to quit?

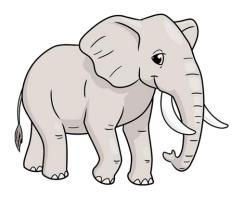
- Packaging
- Price
- Promotion
- Place



Evidence versus hype

The "puff" fallacy

The "everyone is going to become addicted to nicotine" nightmare The "it's just a gateway to smoking" fear





Whose responsibility?

To ensure that products sold in Great Britain are legal? To ensure that vapes are not sold to children?









Challenges for Trading Standards

- Gaps in legislation
- Market Structures
- Impact on resources

NAVIGATING THE NUANCE