

Smoking product and ingredient experiments on animals conducted by tobacco companies and contract research firms*

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People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

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* These studies represent a sample of those published or cited in peer-reviewed journal articles. Many more are conducted privately at the facilities mentioned in this document and remain unpublished and unavailable to the public.

Philip Morris (Richmond, VA)

- 160 rats were killed in a study in which they were forced to breathe cigarette smoke for 6 hours a day, 7 days a week for 90 days to assess the toxicity of potassium sorbate as a cigarette preservative (Gaworski and others 2008)
- More than 480 rats were killed in a study in which they were forced to breathe cigarette smoke for 6 hours a day, 7 days a week for 90 days to assess the toxicity of palladium as an ingredient to promote the combustion of tobacco (Gaworski and others 2008)
- More than 160 rats were killed to study in which they were forced to breathe cigarette smoke for 6 hours a day, 7 days a week for 90 days to observe the effects of using vanillin as a flavoring agent in cigarettes (Lemus and others 2007)
- More than 990 rats were killed in a study in which they were forced to breathe either diesel engine exhaust or cigarette smoke for 6 hours a day, 7 days a week for two years to compare the effects of exposure on their lungs (Stinn and others 2005)
- More than 200 rats were killed in a study in which they were forced to breathe cigarette smoke for 6 hours a day, 7 days a week for 13 weeks to observe the effects of licorice as a flavoring agent in cigarettes (Carmines and others 2005)

R.J. Reynolds (Winston-Salem, NC)

- More than 1,500 mice and rats were killed after having cigarette tar painted onto their bare skin and being forced to breathe cigarette smoke in a study designed to test the toxicity of a new cigarette paper (Theophilus and others 2007)
- 440 mice were killed after having cigarette tar painted onto their bare skin three times per week for 29 weeks to assess the tumor promoting potential of an experimental new cigarette (Hayes and others 2007)
- More than 1,000 mice and rats were killed after having cigarette tar painted onto their bare skin and being forced to breathe cigarette smoke in a study designed to test the effects of adding high fructose corn syrup to cigarettes as a flavoring agent. (Stavanja and others 2006)
- More than 1,200 mice and rats were killed after having cigarette tar painted onto their bare skin and being forced to breathe cigarette smoke in a study designed to test the effects of adding shredded tobacco stems to cigarettes. (Theophilus and others 2004)
- 960 mice and rats were killed after having cigarette tar painted onto their bare skin and being forced to breathe cigarette smoke in a study to test the effects of adding honey to cigarettes as a flavoring agent. (Stavanja and others 2003)

Lorillard Tobacco Co. (Greensboro, NC)

- More than 290 rats were killed in a study in which they were forced to breathe cigarette smoke for 1 hour a day, 5 days a week for 13 weeks to assess how moisture control ingredients glycerin and propylene glycol effect the toxicity of cigarettes (Heck and others 2002)
- More than 490 mice were killed after having their skin painted with cigarette tar three times a week for 26 weeks to see how various tobacco flavoring ingredients such as butter, coffee and cognac promoted skin tumor growth (Gaworski and others 1999)

Battelle Northwest (Richland, WA)

- More than 700 rats were killed after being forced to breathe cigarette smoke for 5 days a week for 13 weeks in a study designed to examine the effects of additives like peppermint oil, brandy, sugar and chocolate on cigarette toxicity (Renne and others 2006)

IIT Research Institute (Chicago, IL)

- An unknown number of rodents were forced to breathe cigarette smoke for six hours a day for no less than 28 days to observe the effects of sweet orange oil as a flavoring agent in cigarettes (IIT Research Institute Life Sciences Group 2003).
- See also Heck and others 2002

Covance (Nationwide)

- Internal documents from Covance show that it conducted tests on rats for Philip Morris (Covance 2001) and another document shows that Covance was actively soliciting research and development contracts from the tobacco industry (Varney 2005).

Pathology Associates, International (Frederick, MD)

- See Heck and others 2002

Bioreliance (Rockville, MD)

- See Gaworski and others 1999

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