EFFECT ON INDOOR AIR QUALITY

Measuring air quality markers in accordance with international guidelines allows to assess the quality of indoor air. We measured 24 compounds including carbonyls, tobacco-specific nitrosamines, and volatile organic compounds under simulated residential conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Addictive Compounds</th>
<th>CO Reproductive or Developmental Toxicants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicotine</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNN</td>
<td>Benzene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNN</td>
<td>1,3-Butadiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoprene</td>
<td>Formaldehyde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crotonaldehyde</td>
<td>Acetaldehyde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile</td>
<td>Acrylonitrile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde</td>
<td>Platform 1: NO ADVERSE EFFECT ON OVERALL INDOOR AIR QUALITY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Acrolein            | When Platform 1 was used indoors, out of 24 measured compounds, only nicotine, acetaldehyde and glycerin were measured at levels higher than the background, although well below the exposure limits established in air quality guidelines.

HOW TO MEASURE THE EFFECT ON INDOOR AIR QUALITY

Our studies were conducted in PMI’s specially equipped Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) facility. We compared IAQ data after using Platform 1 and cigarettes to the levels of the compounds measured in background air.

PLATFORM 1: NO ADVERSE EFFECT ON OVERALL INDOOR AIR QUALITY

Propylene glycol

3-Ethenylpyridine

1,3-Butadiene

Isoprene

Respirable suspended particulate matter

Total volatile organic compounds

CO

Platform 1

Cigarettes

Nicotine

Glycerin

Acetaldehyde

NOx

NO

Respirable suspended particulate matter

Total volatile organic compounds

CO