

Figure S1. Comparison of the $\overline{\text{ILCR}}_1^i$ values obtained here for conventional cigarettes examined in the 1999 Massachusetts Benchmark Study (MBS) (4) and using CSF Set I vs. values derived from Voorhees and Dodson (V&D) (28) as an average of minimum and maximum ILCR_1^i . The latter were based on cigarette yield data from the 1989 Surgeon General's report (48).

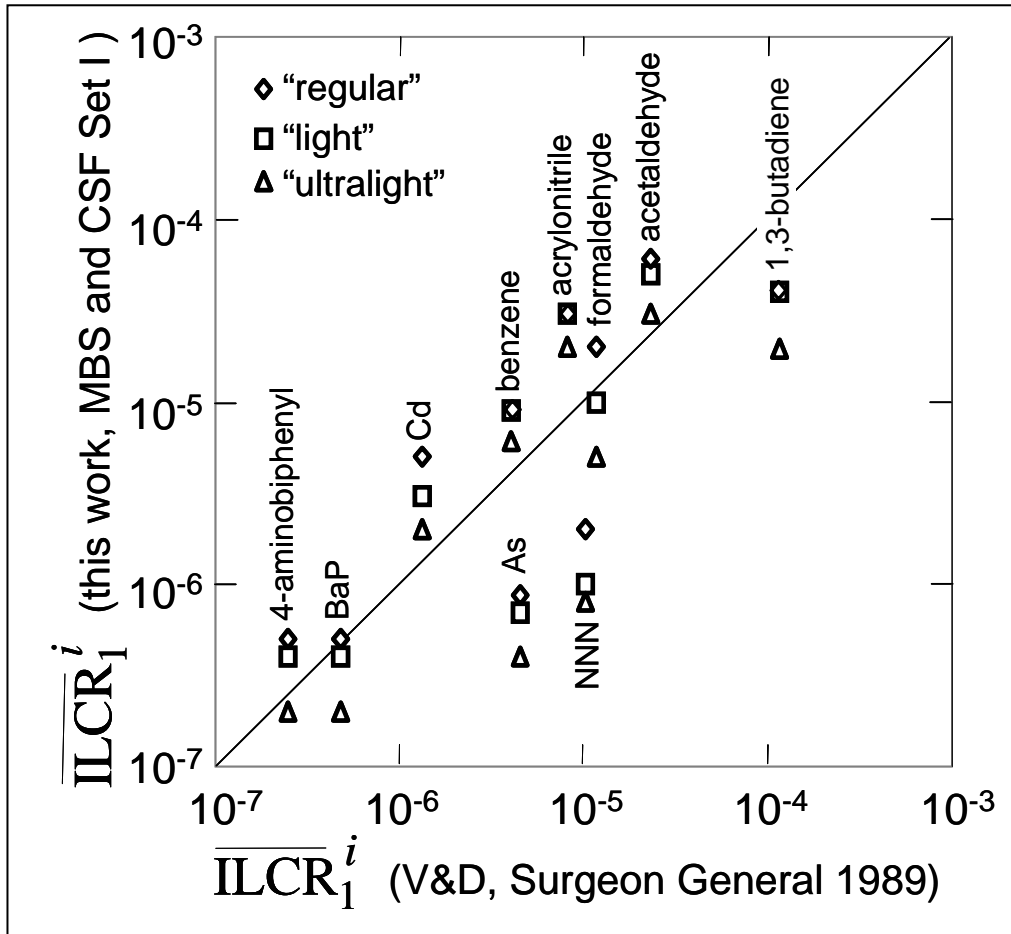


Figure S2. Comparison of the $\overline{\text{ILCR}}_1^i$ values obtained here for conventional cigarettes examined in the 1999 Massachusetts Benchmark Study (MBS) (4) and using CSF Set I vs. values derived from Voorhees and Dodson (V&D) (28) as an average of minimum and maximum ILCR_1^i . The latter were based on cigarette yield data from a 1999 report from Imperial Tobacco (49) for cigarettes marketed in British Columbia and machine smoked according to an “intense” smoking protocol.

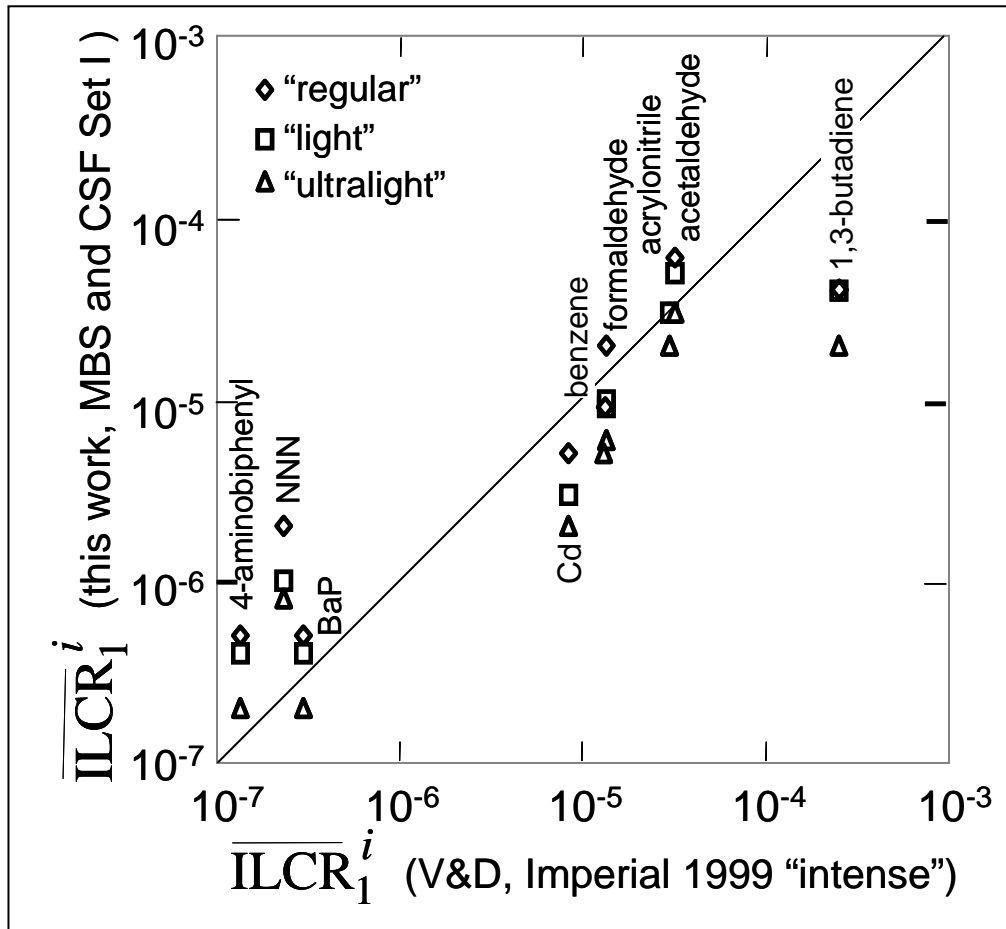


Figure S3. Comparison of the $\overline{\text{ILCR}}_1^i$ values obtained here for conventional cigarettes examined in the 1999 Massachusetts Benchmark Study (MBS) (4) and using CSF Set II vs. values derived from Voorhees and Dodson (V&D) (28) as an average of minimum and maximum ILCR_1^i . The latter were based on cigarette yield data from the 1989 Surgeon General's report (48).

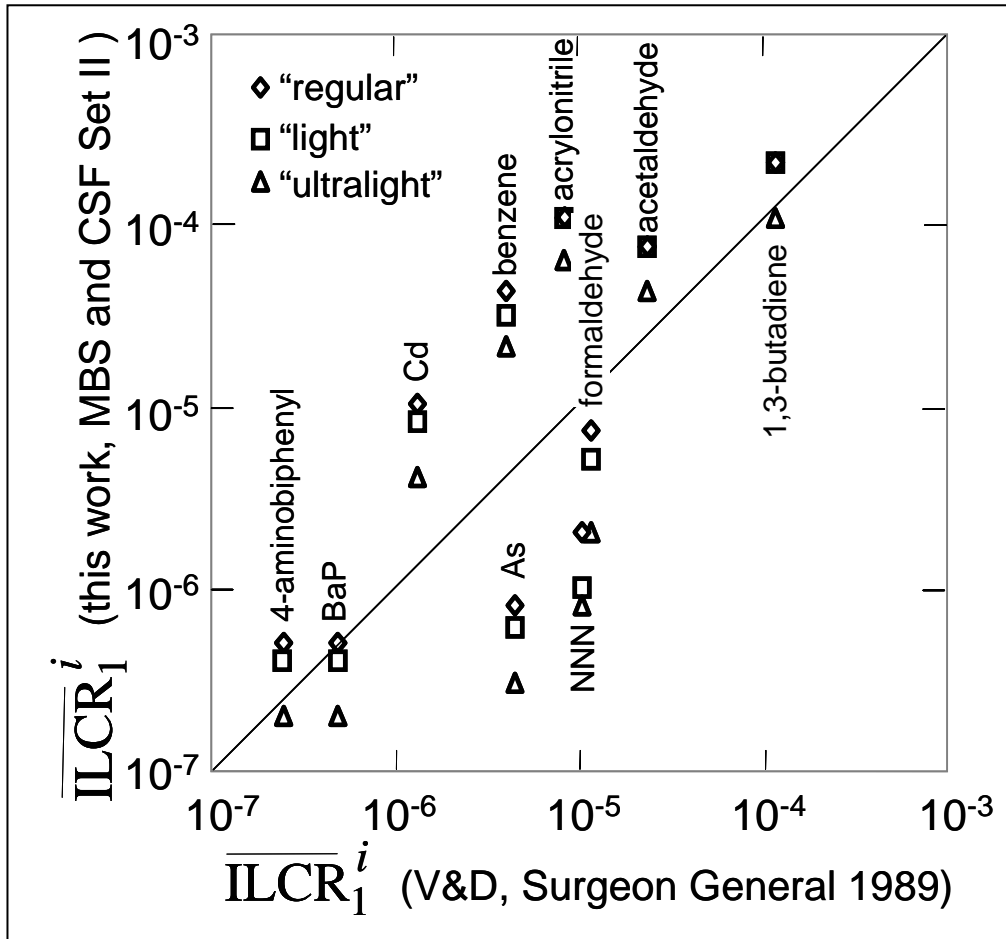


Figure S4. Comparison of the $\overline{\text{ILCR}}_1^i$ values obtained here for conventional cigarettes examined in the 1999 Massachusetts Benchmark Study (MBS) (4) and using CSF Set I vs. values derived from Voorhees and Dodson (V&D) (28) as an average of minimum and maximum ILCR_1^i . The latter were based on cigarette yield data from a 1999 report from Imperial Tobacco (49) for cigarettes marketed in British Columbia and machine smoked according to an “intense” smoking protocol.

