Harm Reduction Potential of Oral Tobacco Products

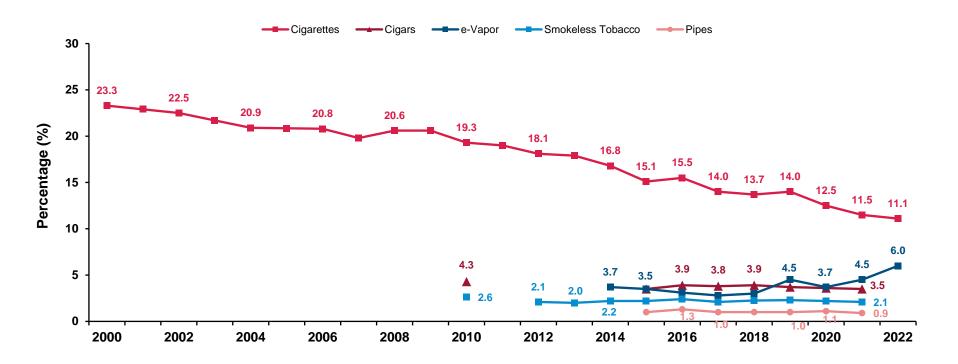
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—— FAMILY OF COMPANIES ——



Cigarette Smoking is at an All-time Low Among Adults but Still Most Common Form of Tobacco Use





A Portfolio Approach to Harm Reduction

Advance Altria's harm reduction aspiration through smoke-free product platforms









Smokeless Tobacco Products

e.g., Copenhagen®

Heated Tobacco Products e.g., PLOOM®* Modern Oral Tobacco Products

e.g., on!® Nicotine Pouches

E-Vapor Products e.g., NJOY**



on!® Harm Reduction Opportunity

on!® pouches have the most variety of any nicotine pouch currently on the market



All flavors are available for purchase through e-commerce. Select SKUs are available in retail.





Scientific Framework

CONSTITUENT REDUCTION

Product
Design and
Control
Chemical
and Physical
Characterization

THE PRODUCT

- Chemistry Manufacturing and Controls
- Product Stability
- · Chemical characterization

INDIVIDUAL RISK REDUCTION

Toxicology and Risk Assessment Subjects

EXPOSURE and HEALTH RISK

- Toxicology & Risk Assessment
- Health risk assessment (absolute and relative)
- Human Studies
- Human Factors Assessment

POPULATION HARM REDUCTION

Perception and Behavior Assessment

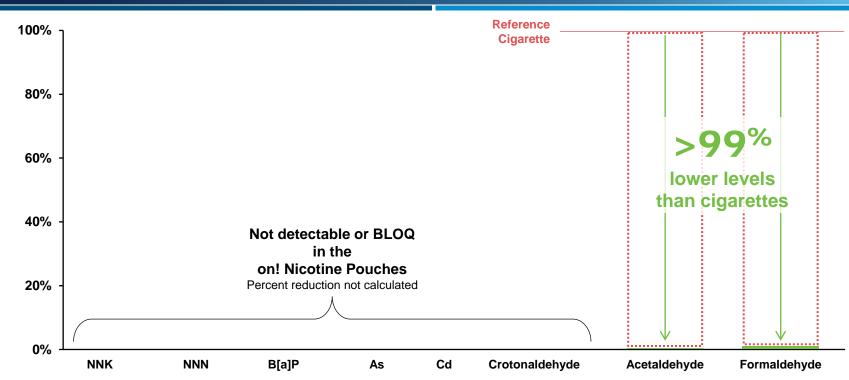
Risks and Benefits to Health of the Population

IMPACT on the POPULATION

- Risk perceptions (absolute and relative)
- · Impact of product on users
- Impact on non-users
- Overall impact on the population
- Environmental Assessment



HPHCs in on!® Products are Absent or Substantially Reduced Compared to Cigarettes



As=Arsenic; B[a]P=Benzo[a]pyrene; BLOQ=Below Limit of Quantitation; Cd=Cadmium; NNK=4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanone; NNN=N-nitrosonornicotine. Source: Percent reductions based on average HPHC levels in 4 mg on! Mint product compared to cigarette mainstream smoke levels measured under ISO conditions.



Substantial Reductions in Biomarkers of Exposure to HPHCs

Reductions in BOE among on!® Use Groups Cigarette Use Group -40% -80% -100%

Reproductive &

Developmental

Toxicants

(5 BOEs)

Cardiovascular

Toxicants

(2 BOEs)

Groups

Source: ALCS, Based on group Least Square mean ratios from statistical model comparing the Day 7 BOE level after switching to on!® pouches. (Average of three groups: 2mg, 4 mg, 8 mg Mint Pouches) to the BOE level of the continued smoking group (set as 0) and relative to the tobacco cessation group (set as -100%).

Respiratory

Toxicants

(4 BOEs)

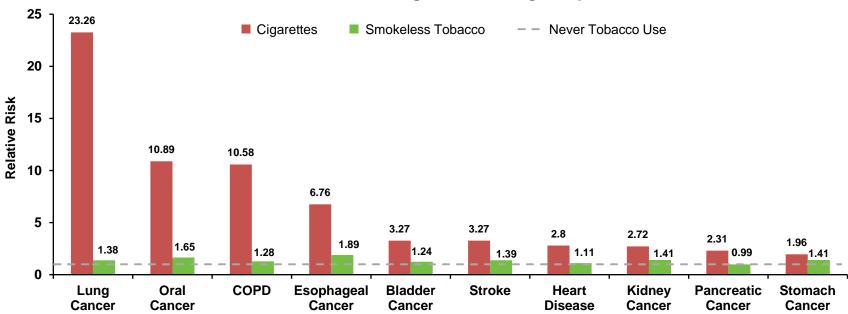


Carcinogens

(13 BOES)

Health Risks From Completely Switching to on!® Nicotine Pouches will be Substantially Lower Than Cigarettes

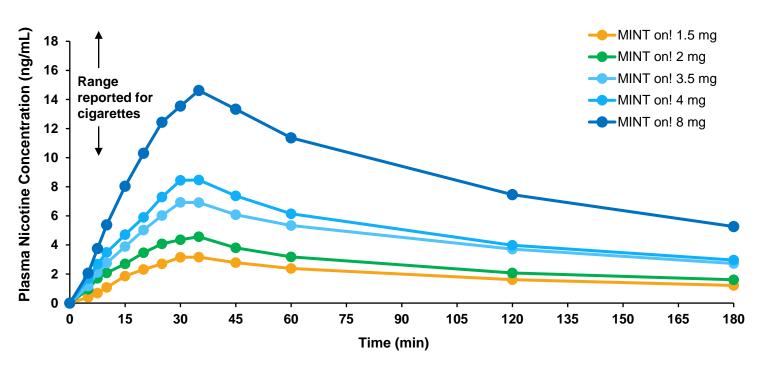
Relative Disease Risks of ST Use and Cigarette Smoking Compared to Never Tobacco Use



The relative risk (RR) data for cigarette smoking are obtained from Rostron (2013). Data shown in the figure pertain to RR of male smokers. For ST use, relative cancer risk estimates are from the "smoking-adjusted" results reported in Lee and Hamling (2009); relative risk estimates of heart disease and stroke are from Lee (2007); COPD rish is from CPS-II analysis conducted by Henley et al. (2005).



The on!® Portfolio Delivers a Wide Range of Nicotine

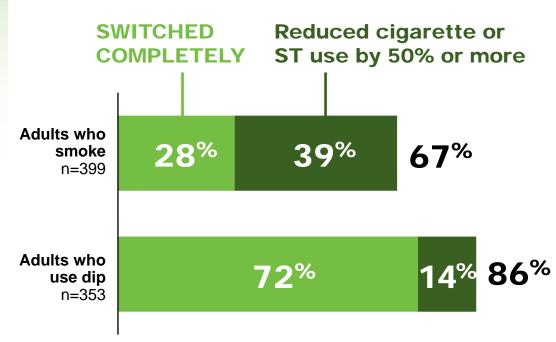


^{*}Approximate range of historical average peak levels (own brand cigarette on!® use: 1 pouch placed between the upper lip and gum for 30 min, study conducted in subjects that use cigarettes and MST (ALCS-REG-19-13-OTDN)



POPULATION HARM REI

Large Proportions of Adults Using Traditional Tobacco Switched or Reduced Consumption

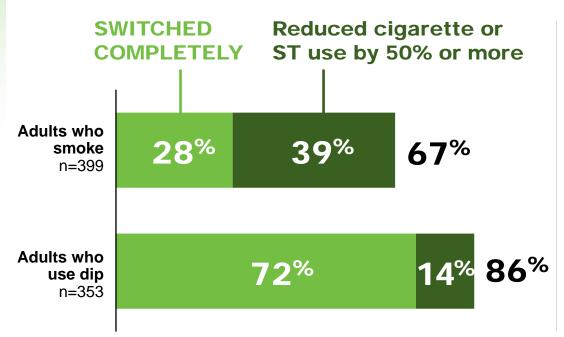


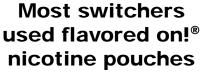
Source: AUS Study Report and additional ALCS analysis ST=Smokeless Tobacco.

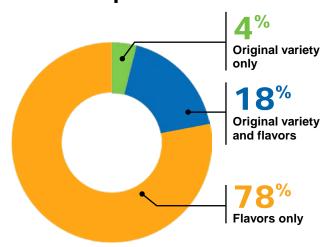


Large Proportions of Adults Using Traditional Tobacco **Switched or Reduced Consumption**





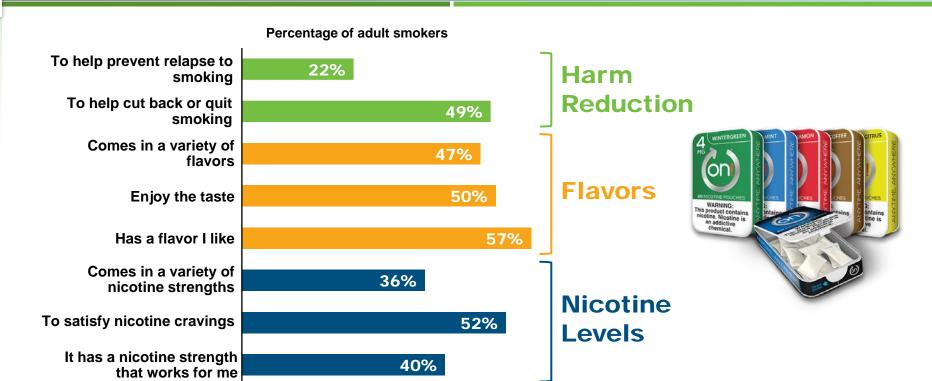




Source: AUS Study Report and additional ALCS analysis ST=Smokeless Tobacco.



Reasons for Future Use of on!® Among Adults Who Smoked





Low likelihood of appeal and use on!® Nicotine Pouches among Nonusers of Tobacco Products



Adult nonusers understand that the on!® products are not risk-free

Absolute risk perceptions are not lowered from exposure to marketing and advertising

Low likelihood of initiation by youth

Current (past 30-day) Nicotine Pouch Use Among Middle and High School Student Combined¹



¹Data from National Youth Tobacco Survey 2021 and 2022 - Nicotine pouch use ≥ 1 day in the past 30 days.



Integration of Multiple Lines of Evidence to Demonstrate APPH*

- ✓ HPHC reduced / eliminated
- Switching will reduce exposure to most HPHCs which should reduce smoking related disease risks
- ✓ Many adult smokers switch completely or reduce cigs ≥ 50%
- Adult tobacco users perceive products not risk-free
- Abuse potential lower or comparable to cigs or ST
- Low likelihood of use among nonusers, including youth

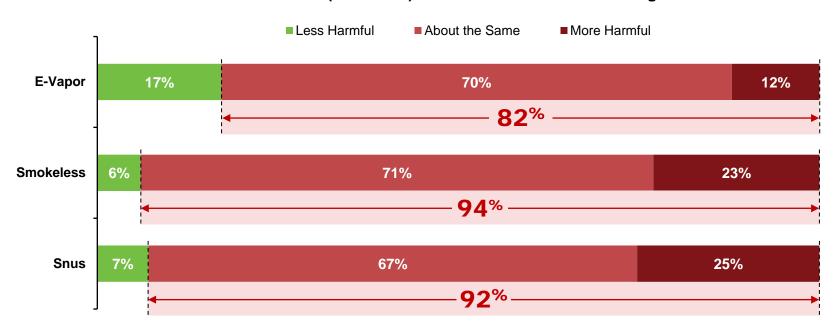


*Appropriate for the Protection of Public Health



Vast Majority Believe that Smoke-free Products Are About the Same or More Harmful than Smoking

PATH Wave 5 (2018-2019) Data on Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes



Note: Numbers do not round to 100% because the "not sure" category is not included for the E-vapor and Snus categories due to the relatively small values



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Most Adults in US Believe That Nicotine Causes Cancer



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Preventive Medicine 96 (2017) 94-100





U.S. adults' addiction and harm beliefs about nicotine and low nicotine cigarettes

Erin Keely O'Brien, Anh B. Nguyen *, Alexander Persoskie, Allison C. Hoffman Center for Tobacco Products, Food and Drug Administration, United States

- 66 About three quarters of people either were unsure of the relationship between nicotine and cancer or incorrectly believed that nicotine causes cancer. 99
- 66 Incorrect beliefs that nicotine causes cancer could discourage smokers from switching to safer nicotine containing alternatives.

Role of Public Health and Authoritative Bodies in Communicating Accurate Risk Information

People who smoke look to public health and authoritative bodies for credible information on tobacco products

















The vast majority view doctors, health care organizations (i.e., AMA, ALA, etc.), public health organizations (i.e., FDA, HHS, etc.), and university scientists/researchers, as the **most trusted sources of information on tobacco harm reduction**.

More than 8 in 10 agree that FDA has a responsibility to:



Accurately inform adult tobacco consumers about the different risks associated with different tobacco products.



Inform the public about nicotine misperceptions, including the misperception that nicotine causes cancer.

81% agree that if certain tobacco products have been scientifically shown to be less risky than cigarettes, **physicians have a responsibility to communicate this information** to their patients who are adult tobacco consumers and have not successfully quit smoking by using traditional cessation therapies.



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Advancing Tobacco Harm Reduction





A variety of FDA-authorized reduced risk products for adults who smoke



COMMUNICATE

Accurate, non-misleading information about these products to adults who smoke



CONSISTENLY

A consistent message from public health authorities in addition to FDA-authorized claims from manufacturers

