

WHAT'S IN A CIGARETTE?

ACETONE
(Nail polish remover)
A toxic solvent.

AMMONIA
(Toilet cleaner)
Used as flavouring, to boost the absorption of nicotine from tobacco, turning it into gas.
Can cause irritation.

ARSENIC
(Rat poison)

BUTANE GAS
(Petrol additive)
A colourless cyclic hydrocarbon obtained from coal and petroleum, used as a solvent in fuel and in chemical manufacture - and contained in cigarette smoke. It is a known carcinogen and is associated with leukaemia.

BUTANE GAS
Product of the hydrocarbon industry, also used in heating.

CADMIUM
Highly toxic, can cause kidney and lung problems, birth defects and also side stream smoke is of a big concern to passive smokers.

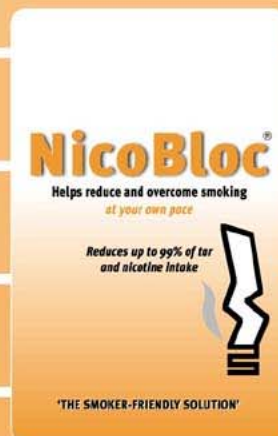
CARBON MONOXIDE
(CO) (Car exhaust fumes)
An odourless, tasteless and poisonous gas, fatal in large amounts - it's the same gas that comes out of car exhausts and is the main gas in cigarette smoke. It affects the oxygen carrying capacity in blood. Heavy smokers may have oxygen carrying power of their blood cut by as much as 15%. Carbon monoxide robs muscles, brain and body tissue of oxygen, making the heartwork harder. Over time, airways swell up and let less air into the lungs.



COCOA & SWEETENERS

Added to mask the taste of tobacco, allowing the smoker to inhale more deeply into the lungs, and could be the reason why children are not repulsed by their first pull of a cigarette, thus getting hooked. 40% of children get hooked after their first cigarette.

FORMALDEHYDE
(Embalming fluid)
Colourless liquid, highly poisonous, used to preserve dead bodies. Known to cause cancer, respiratory, skin and gastrointestinal problems.



HYDROGEN CYANIDE
(Gas chamber poison)
Hydrogen cyanide prevents cells using oxygen.

MERCURY
Highly toxic metal.

METHANE
Chemical fumes from pigs and cows.

METHANOL
Found in aviation fuel, results in blindness due to the destruction of the optic nerve.

METHYLAMINE
Found in tanning lotions.

Nicotine
(Insecticide/addictive drug)
One of the most addictive substances known to man, a powerful and fast acting medical and non-medical poison. Its addictive qualities are similar to those of drugs like heroin and cocaine. The withdrawals are comparable to those of major drug abuse. Nicotine causes blood vessels to narrow which increases heart rate and blood pressure. Nicotine and smoke chemicals damage arteries enhancing the likelihood of a heart attack or stroke.

POLONIUM-210
A radioactive element used to power satellites and is a known human carcinogen.

TOLUENE
A chemical found in explosives.

TAR
A brown sticky liquid, a typical smoker has up to one litre of Tar in their lungs.

There are 4000 chemicals in cigarettes

EVERY PART OF THE BODY CAN BE AFFECTED BY SMOKING