

Tobacco Strategy Review Team - 17th September, 1990Y-1 Tobacco

Y-1 tobacco has been, or is currently being evaluated in four BATCo. projects.

- (a) The first use of Y-1 tobacco was in Project HINDIC in 1987. Two grades of Y-1, BT1 and BT2, were included in blends at 10% level.

Other high nicotine blends were also made up to give similar smoke delivery profiles. The Y-1 cigarettes were perceived stronger (rather too strong in terms of impact) than non Y-1 cigarettes. The use of Y-1 was discontinued primarily because it was not deemed a commercial option in 1987. Also the impact attained in the test cigarettes was too strong for what was required.

- (b) Y-1 tobacco was used in expanded form in the early days of GREENDOT. Two blends were made up and cigarettes made to a target delivery of 4-5 mg TSNF.

These cigarettes were perceived as smooth, but with low taste and metallic aftertaste (probably due to the MgCl used as a tobacco burn additive). The GREENDOT work was continued using commercially available grades (BAT (UK&E)). It was found we could achieve the tar/nicotine deliveries required even at the ultra low tar level.

- (c) As part of the current GREENDOT (NATO) project within the ETC, two blends, containing 15% and 40% Y-1 tobacco are being made up for evaluation as part of the 1mg GREENDOT development. This work will be completed by the second quarter of 1991.
- (d) Project BAIZE which is the USB style FELT project also includes one blend option containing 15% Y-1 tobacco. The objective of Project BAIZE is to develop a 7 mg US blended product via readily commercialisable materials which matches the smoke sensory quality of 12 mg USB products e.g. Marlboro - Middle East, Marlboro Lights - USA.

Y-1 Summary

As can be seen, work has been and is being carried out in Southampton to evaluate the use of Y-1 tobacco where possible. So far we have been able to match a Y-1 blend with existing high nicotine blends but have not been able to produce a superior blend.

The topic of Y-1 tobacco usage is to be raised in detail at the forthcoming Product Development Specialist Meeting.

In the meantime, agricultural trials are being conducted in Pakistan, Nigeria and Venezuela.

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