

# EVIDENCE EXHIBITS

Paper Trail · Some exhibits below are fabricated for this exercise. At least one is real.

## EXHIBIT A

SOCIAL POST

@labelitcoalition · posted 1:15 PM · shared 6,700 times

"A new toxicology study PROVES genetically modified crops are dangerous to eat. This is exactly why we need to vote YES on the GMO labeling measure this November. You deserve to know what's in your food"

## EXHIBIT B

PRODUCT WEBPAGE

labelitcoalition.example/the-science

LABEL IT COALITION    The Measure    The Science    Vote Yes

### New Toxicology Research Confirms the Risk.

✓ CONFIRMED BY A NEW TOXICOLOGY STUDY

foodsafetyresearchnetwork.example/gmo-findings

"The study that changes everything" — Consumer Watch Journal

## EXHIBIT C

BLOG ARTICLE

consumerwatchjournal.example · posted 11 days before the viral post

Headline: "New Study Raises Questions About GMO Safety." Excerpt: "The Label It Coalition points to a new meta-analysis of toxicological studies on genetically modified crops, describing it as proof that GMOs are dangerous to eat." A link under "the study" leads to Exhibit D.

## EXHIBIT D

PRESS RELEASE

labelitcoalition.example/press · issued 6 weeks before the blog article

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE — The Label It Coalition cites a new toxicological meta-analysis of genetically modified crops. "The science confirms what we've warned about — these crops are dangerous," said the coalition's spokesperson. The release does not mention what percentage of studies in the meta-analysis found no significant adverse effects, and does not describe the difference between acute and chronic toxicity findings.

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## EXHIBIT E

CITATION

Referenced in Exhibits C and D as “a new meta-analysis of toxicological studies”

**Tijjani MB, Ibrahim AM.**

*Evaluating the safety of genetically modified crops: Findings from toxicological meta-research.*

Animal Biology (Biol Tvarin). 2025;27(3):27–41.

DOI: 10.15407/animbiol27.03.027

A record with this title, journal, and DOI can be looked up directly. Check what percentage of studies found no significant adverse effects, and how the authors themselves qualify their findings on chronic exposure — then compare that to how Exhibits C and D describe it.