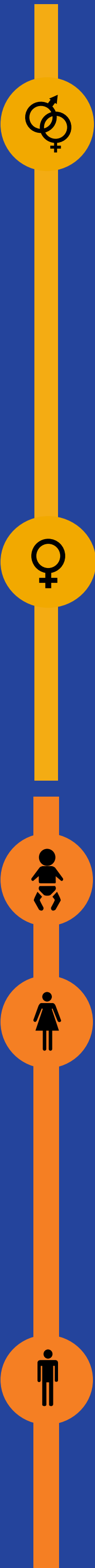




# Research Findings: How PBB impacts health




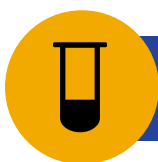

## People exposed to PBB in the 1970s

Women and men with direct exposure to PBB have increased risk of:

-  Digestive system cancers and lymphomas
-  Thyroid Problems

No evidence of increased risk of infertility

In women, PBB exposure was associated with:

-  Fewer days between menstrual periods and more days of menstrual bleeding
-  Lower estrogen levels
-  Increased risk of breast cancer




No evidence of increased risk of endometriosis or miscarriages.

## People born to mothers exposed to PBB

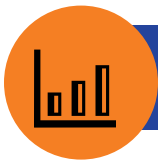



PBB was transferred to infants in the womb and through breast milk

Daughters of women with high PBB exposure experienced:

-  On average started menstruating a year earlier
-  Shorter stature
-  Were more likely to experience a miscarriage as adults

Sons of women with high PBB exposure experienced:

-  Slower growth in childhood
-  Report more urinary and genital conditions (such as hypospadias)