

Fact Sheet - Indoor Air
[SITE NAME], [TOWN] MA
[DATE]

[In this example fact sheet, the site includes a daycare facility with measureable levels of TCE, PCE and DCE.]

1. Trichloroethylene (TCE), Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and cis-1, 2-Dichloroethylene (cis-DCE) are industrial solvents that can be used to remove grease from metal parts. They may also be present in some consumer products. PCE is also widely used to dry-clean clothes and fabrics.
2. Although these chemicals are liquids, they are very volatile and can be dispersed in air and subsequently inhaled.
3. The potential for health effects from these chemicals depends on the levels that are inhaled and for what period of time or duration of exposure. [AGENCY or CONSULTING COMPANY] has conducted a preliminary risk assessment of the levels of air contaminants in the building (results of [DATE]).
4. For the initial sample results received on [DATE]
 - a. Exposures to the measured levels of PCE and DCE do not pose a risk to public health, including children and day care workers. The levels do not exceed the health protective standards used by MassDEP.
 - b. The TCE levels detected do not pose a health risk, but they are close to MassDEP's risk limits (health protective standards) for exposures for the most sensitive subpopulation for this contaminant, which are pregnant women and women of childbearing age.
 - c. Measured levels of TCE do not pose a risk to children, but were close to the MassDEP's risk limits (health protective standards) for children.
 - d. MassDEP required that additional steps be taken to further reduce exposures to indoor air contamination.
5. For samples taken on [DATE], after actions had been taken to reduce indoor air contaminant levels at the day care center:
 - a. The measured levels of TCE and DCE are below MassDEP's health protective standards and do not pose a short or long term health risk to the most sensitive subpopulation for this contaminant (pregnant women and women of childbearing age), children, and daycare center workers.
 - b. PCE was not detected in the indoor air and poses no health risk.
6. Below is information describing health effects from exposure to the chemicals at issue:
 - a. The health effects of TCE have been well studied. Long term inhalation of TCE over many years (7 years and longer), depending on the levels in air, may cause effects on the immune system. Long term TCE exposures are also associated with certain types of cancer (kidney, liver, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma). Short term exposure of a developing fetus to TCE may cause adverse effects on the heart, depending upon the level and amount of exposure.
 - b. The health effects of PCE have been well studied. Long-term inhalation (7 years or longer) of PCE may cause effects on the central nervous system (brain), kidney, liver, immune and hematologic

system, and on development and reproduction. The central nervous system is the most sensitive effect, with changes in vision, increased reaction time, and decrements in cognition. PCE has caused cancer in animals exposed to high concentrations for their entire life. Studies of people who use PCE as part of their jobs have not found cancer. The U.S. Environmental Agency has determined that PCE is likely to be carcinogenic to humans.

- c. The health effects of cis-DCE are not as well studied. Prolonged exposures to very high levels in laboratory animals have been associated with increased kidney and liver weight, which can be a sign of organ toxicity. Some modest effects on blood hemoglobin and hematocrit levels were also noted. There is no evidence that cis-DCE causes cancer or developmental effects.

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