

## **Chapter 3**

### **Recommendations**

The CTEPP study has provided a wealth of data on young children's exposures to pollutants in their everyday environments. The study findings indicate that the participating children in NC and OH could have been potentially exposed and could have acquired potential doses to low levels of many of the targeted pollutants from several sources, through several pathways and routes.

EPA will use these data in the future for the following:

- To estimate the dermal exposures of the NC and OH preschool children to the eight most prevalent pollutants, in order to estimate better their aggregate exposures to these pollutants in their everyday environments.
- To refine the algorithms that are currently used to determine children's potential exposures and potential absorbed doses to these pollutants.
- To refine models and human health risk assessments, particularly for children.
- To compare the levels of potential exposure and potential absorbed doses with possible human health effects, particularly in children.