Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended 1996



US EPA sets a health goal based on risk (including risks to the most sensitive people, e.g., infants, children, pregnant women, the elderly, and the immunocompromised).

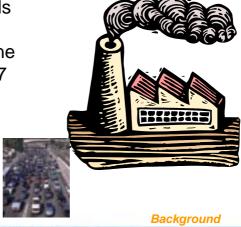


Background

Air Quality Standards

EPA issued final air quality standards for particulate matter and ozone on July 16, 1997







The Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996

"When setting new or reassessing existing tolerances or tolerance exemptions under the new standard, EPA must now focus explicitly on exposures and risks to children and infants. EPA must, 1) explicitly determine that the tolerance, or exemption from tolerance, is safe for children; 2) consider the need for an additional safety factor of up to ten-fold to account for uncertainty in the data base relative to children unless there is evidence that a different factor should be used; and 3) consider children's special sensitivities and often unique exposure patterns to pesticides."



Background

Guidelines for Carcinogenic Risk Assessments 2003

- Draft Final Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment (U.S. EPA 2003)
- Supplemental Guidance for Assessing Cancer Susceptibility from Early-Life Exposure to Carcinogens (U.S. EPA 2003)

http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=55868

Background



A Life Stage Approach

What do we mean by "Life Stage?"

Life stages are defined as temporal stages or intervals of life that have distinct anatomical, physiological, behavioral and/or functional characteristics that contribute to potential differences in environmental exposures



RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

finilding a scientific foundation for sound environmental decision.

A Life Stage Approach

First recognized by the International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) in the 2001 workshop (http://ehp.niehs.nih. gov/members/2003/6 183/6183.html)



Olin and Sonawane (2003)

