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:





No evidence of increased risk of infertility

In women, PBB exposure was associated with:







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 expirence 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)







