## Checklist for the In-Depth Toxicological Effects Analysis

Health assessors: As needed, consult with your site team members and technical specialists such as toxicologists and epidemiologists to help interpret and identify information and discuss approaches. Follow the decision-logic diagram in this section to know which action items listed will apply to your site-specific evaluation (e.g., evaluating a contaminant that has a health guideline, evaluating cancer effects for a known carcinogen with no cancer potency factor [also called a cancer risk value]).

Action Item	Assessor's Findings/Notes
Identify and review relevant data from studies used to develop <i>non-cancer</i> health guidelines (e.g., ATSDR Tox Profiles [MRL Worksheet], EPA IRIS).	
If warranted, review original journal article(s) that served as the basis for the <i>non-cancer</i> health guidelines.	
If warranted, review more recent non-cancer studies.	
Evaluate the available evidence to determine the potential for <i>non-cancer</i> effects under site-specific conditions:	
<ul> <li>Compare site-specific doses and concentrations to observed study effect levels ("margin of exposure")</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Consider study applicability to site-specific exposures (e.g., duration, exposure route, chemical form)</li> </ul>	
Examine uncertainty	
Evaluate the available evidence to determine the potential for <i>cancer</i> effects under site- specific conditions when there <u>is</u> a cancer potency factor or unit risk that enabled a cancer risk estimate:	
Examine the types of cancer that are possible	
Convey and explain the cancer classifications	
Decide whether cancer risks greater than 1E-6 could be a concern or not.	
Consider study applicability to site-specific exposures (e.g., duration, exposure route)	
Examine uncertainty	

Action Item	Assessor's Findings/Notes
Evaluate the available evidence to determine the potential for <i>cancer</i> effects under site- specific conditions when there is <u>no</u> cancer potency factor or unit risk that enabled a cancer risk estimate:	
<ul> <li>Indicate that quantitative risk estimates are not possible and provide context.</li> <li>Include highlights from studies supporting the contaminant being a carcinogen, if warranted.</li> <li>Include information on how you identified the contaminant as a carcinogen (e.g., cancer classification).</li> <li>Indicate what is known in a qualitative way.</li> <li>Consult with a toxicologist if there is information on exposure doses that caused cancer to see if it is appropriate to compare them to site-specific doses.</li> </ul>	
Review toxicological data for other health effects with doses or air concentrations similar to those for your site. Compare your site-specific doses or concentrations to the Levels of Significant Exposure (LSE) tables and figures in ATSDR's Toxicological Profiles and other sources/studies of health effects information.	
Review other contaminant-specific toxicological information that may influence the impact of site exposures (e.g., toxicokinetics, sensitive populations and life stages, multiple chemical exposures).	
Evaluate available site-specific health effects data (e.g., health outcome, biological, and medical data).	
If warranted, describe possible harmful effects in the exposed population.	
If warranted, integrate exposure and health effects data into public health documents to provide a balanced perspective on:	
<ul> <li>Exposure data</li> <li>Toxicologic data</li> <li>Epidemiologic data</li> <li>Health outcome data</li> <li>Special characteristics of exposed population</li> </ul>	

## Public Health Assessment Guidance Manual (PHAGM)

Action Item	Assessor's Findings/Notes
Multiple chemical exposures	
Uncertainty	
Develop narratives for incorporation into your site documents, integrating exposure and health effects data, that provide a balanced perspective of the in-depth analysis findings (i.e., what is known and not known).	