Scientific declarations and reports with reference to environmental and occupational cancer

Statements and Declarations of note

American Public Health Association
Breast Cancer and occupation: the need for action 2014

The WHO Asturias Declaration 2011
Environmental and Occupational Determinants of Cancer

The Endocrine Society Scientific Statement
Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs)

The Endocrine Society Statement on EDCs in the European Union 2015

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals in the European Union 2013
The Collegium Ramazzini

The Berlaymont Declaration on Endocrine Disrupters 2013
Brunel University

International Trade Union Confederation
Statement on occupational cancer

European Trade Union Institute Press Release
Press release on occupational cancer prevention

Action for Breast Cancer Malta
Action on environmental pollutants to close the gap in cancer prevention

Reports

State of the Science of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals is an assessment of the state of the science of endocrine disruptors prepared by a group of experts for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and WHO 2012

Reducing Environmental Cancer Risk – What we can do now US Presidents Cancer Panel Annual Report 2010
**Breast Cancer and the Environment: Prioritizing Prevention**
Interagency Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Coordinating Committee (IBCERCC) 2013

**State of the Art Assessment of Endocrine Disrupters**
Kortenkamp A. et al. 2011

**Breast Cancer: An Environmental Disease – the Case for Primary Prevention**
Summary – Breast cancer: an environmental disease
From Pink to Prevention

**The Connection between Breast Cancer and the Environment**

**Breast Cancer and Exposure to Hormonally Active Chemicals**: An appraisal of the scientific evidence
Chemtrust 2008

**Reports aimed at taking action on environmental and occupational cancer risks**

**Work Cancer Prevention Kit** Hazards Magazine

**Late Lessons from Early Warnings** – science, precaution, innovation
European Environment Agency 2013

**Useful papers on the issues**

**Breast Cancer Risk in Relation to Occupations with Exposure to Carcinogens and Endocrine Disruptors: A Canadian Case Control Study**

**Chemical Exposures of Women Workers in the Plastics Industry with Particular Reference to Breast Cancer and Reproductive Hazards**
DeMatteo R et al. New Solutions, Vol. 22(4) 427-448, 2012

**Environmental and Occupational Causes of Cancer** New Evidence 2005 – 2007
Richard Clapp, Molly Jacobs, Edward Loechler


**Preventing Cancer through Environmental Policy Change** Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL).
Useful publications and resources

**Environment and Breast Cancer Science Reviews**
Silent Spring Institute.

**Linking Breast Cancer and Our Environment: Politics and Prevention**
Helen Lynn 2007.

**Industrial Carcinogens - A need for action**
Molly Jacobs and Dick Clapp. 2008

**Cancer hazards**
A continually-updated, annotated bibliography of occupational cancer research produced by Hazards, the Alliance for Cancer Prevention and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
- See more at: http://cancerhazards.org

What they say:

**The WHO**
In 2011 the World Health Organisation acknowledged the environmental and occupational risk factors for cancer in the Asturias Declaration originating from its conference on Environmental and Occupational Determinants of Cancer: “Primary prevention – prevention of the exposures that cause cancer – is the single most effective means of prevention”. It goes on to state that: “Prevention of the environmental and occupational exposures that cause cancer must be an integral component of cancer control worldwide.” [WHO Asturias Declaration](http://cancerhazards.org) – Environmental and Occupational Determinants of Cancer.

A recent paper on environmental and occupational interventions for cancer which has as one of its authors the WHO Director of Public Health and the Environment Maria Neira, echoed the WHO call for a precautionary and preventive approach to cancer:

“Estimations show that at least one third of all cancer cases could be prevented based on current knowledge. Although preventable risk factors such as tobacco use, alcohol consumption, unhealthy diet, and physical inactivity play a major role in the development of cancer, a range of environmental factors and occupational exposures also contribute significantly to the global cancer burden. Exposures to environmental and occupational carcinogens are often preventable.”

The same paper goes on to state: “Primary prevention of cancer of environmental and occupational origin reduces cancer incidence and mortality, and is highly cost effective; in fact, it is not just socially beneficial because it reduces medical and other costs, but because it avoids many human beings suffering from cancer.”

**EU Partnership on Cancer**
The European Union Partnership on Cancer supports the need to address other risk factors rather
than just lifestyle: “Cancer is caused by many factors and therefore its prevention shall address on equal footing the lifestyle, occupational and environmental causes.”

**MEPs Against Cancer**
The Members of European Parliament Against Cancer have a cancer [election manifesto](http://www.frompinktoprevention.org) 2014 - 2019 which aims to strengthen cancer prevention policies in 6 areas including: environmental pollutants, air quality control and endocrine disruptors.