



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

From Pink to Prevention

www.frompinktoprevention.org

info@frompinktoprevention.org

[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](#)

State of Evidence Report. Breast Cancer Fund 2010

[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](#)

Brophy J.T. et al. Environmental Health 11(87) (2012): 1-17

[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

[Environmental and Occupational Interventions for Primary Prevention of Cancer](#): A Cross-Sectorial Policy Framework. Espina C, & Porta M, et al. Environmental Health Perspectives

[Preventing Cancer through Environmental Policy Change](#) Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL).

From Pink to Prevention

www.frompinktoprevention.org

info@frompinktoprevention.org

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](#) – 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

From Pink to Prevention

www.frompinktoprevention.org

info@frompinktoprevention.org

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](#) 2014 - 2019 which aims to strengthen cancer prevention policies in 6 areas including: environmental pollutants, air quality control and endocrine disruptors.

From Pink to Prevention

www.frompinktoprevention.org

info@frompinktoprevention.org