

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety * Centre canadien d'hygiène et de sécurité au travail

Cancer

Cancer Sites Associated with Occupational Exposures

On this page

<u>Is exposure to a specific carcinogen</u> <u>associated with a certain type of</u> <u>cancer?</u>

Is exposure to a specific carcinogen associated with a certain type of cancer?

In many cases, certain types of cancer are associated with specific carcinogens. The table below lists some of these associations.

Please note: This list was complied from information available from reputable sources, but it is not complete. It represents associations that have been reported in literature between certain types of cancer and specific carcinogen exposures.

Exposure to a carcinogen does not necessarily mean that you will develop cancer. The OSH Answers on Occupational Cancer has more information.

Some Cancer Sites Associated with Occupational or Environmental Carcinogen Exposures		
Cancer Site	Examples of High-risk Substances or cancer-causing agents	Examples of High-risk Processes, Industries and Occupations with Increased Risks
Bladder (urinary)	Aromatic amines (e.g., Aniline, 4,4'- Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline) (MOCA), para-Chloroaniline, 2,6- Dimethylaniline (2,6-Xylidine), ortho- Toluidine); Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds; Benzidine and benzidine-based dyes; Benzo[a]pyrene; Coal tars & pitches; Diesel engine exhaust; Mineral oils; Nitrobenzene; Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs); Polychlorinated biphenyls; Tetrachloroethylene	Barbers; Beverage workers; Cable makers; Calendar operatives; Chemical or petroleum workers; Chimney sweeps; Cooks; Coke production; Dry cleaners; Firefighters; Gas-retort house workers; Hairdressers; Machinists; Miners; Nurses; Painters; Pipefitters; Plumbers; Sheet metal workers; Waiters and waitresses; Working with tobacco
		Dyestuffs industry; Manufacturing of: aluminum, magenta, auramine, p-chloro-o-toluidine, pigment chromate, textiles, and dyes; Petroleum refineries; Printing processes; Rubber and plastic production; Shoe and boot manufacturing and repair; Synthetic latex production; Textile manufacturing; Tire curing
Bone and connective tissue (a rare cancer site)	Ionizing radiation	Accelerator sector: Chemical and Radiation Control, Construction, Electrical and mechanical maintenance; Scientists, etc.

Some Cancer Sites Associated with Occupational or Environmental Carcinogen Exposures		
Cancer Site	Examples of High-risk Substances or cancer-causing agents	Examples of High-risk Processes, Industries and Occupations with Increased Risks
		Industry sector: Aircrew, Dial painter, Fuel processor, Ground transportation, Industrial radiographer, Instrument technician, Scientist, engineer, etc.
		Medical sector: Chiropractor; Dentist, Dental hygienist. Dental assistant, Dental nurse; Gynecologist, Medical Laboratory technician, Medical physicist, Nuclear medicine technologist, Nurse, Radiation therapist, Radiological technologist, Veterinarian, etc.
		Mining sector: Uranium mine electricians, mill workers, office staff, support workers, surface maintenance, etc.
		Nuclear sector reactor: chemical and radiation control, electrical maintenance, fuel handling, health physics, industrial radiographer, mechanical maintenance, scientists, etc. Radiopharmaceutical industry
Bone and connective tissue (a rare cancer site)	Lubricants	Petroleum refineries

Some Cancer Sites Associated with Occupational or Environmental Carcinogen Exposures		
Cancer Site	Examples of High-risk Substances or cancer-causing agents	Examples of High-risk Processes, Industries and Occupations with Increased Risks
Brain and Central Nervous System (CNS)	lonizing radiation	Accelerator sector: Chemical and Radiation Control, Construction, Electrical and mechanical maintenance; Scientists, etc.
		General industry sector : Aircrew, Dial painter, Fuel processor, Ground transportation, Industrial radiographer, Instrument technician, Scientist, Engineer, etc.
		Medical sector: Chiropractor, Dentist, Dental hygienist. Dental assistant, Dental nurse, Gynecologist, Medical Laboratory technician, Medical physicist, Nuclear medicine technologist, Nurse, Radiation therapist, Radiological technologist, Veterinarian, etc.
		Mining sector: Uranium mine electricians, mill workers, office staff, support workers, surface maintenance, etc.
		Nuclear sector reactor: chemical and radiation control, electrical maintenance, fuel handling, health physics, industrial radiographer, mechanical maintenance, scientists, etc.
		Radiopharmaceutical industry

Some Cancer Sites Associated with Occupational or Environmental Carcinogen Exposures		
Cancer Site	Examples of High-risk Substances or cancer-causing agents	Examples of High-risk Processes, Industries and Occupations with Increased Risks
Brain and Central Nervous System (CNS)	Lubricating oil Epichlorohydrin Non-arsenical insecticides	Petroleum refineries – maintenance workers, boiler makers, operators, pipe fitters Chemical plants, laboratory workers, researchers
Breast	Ethylene oxide; Ionizing radiation; Polychlorinated biphenyls	Shiftwork that involves circadian disruption
Colon and rectum	Asbestos; Ionizing radiation; Soot	Automobile repair workers Beverage production industry (brewery workers) Steel and metal workers Repair and installation of machinery labourers Petrol stations Possibly: communication and other utilities, trade, educational services and mining
	Ionizing radiation Possibly Solar radiation, UV radiation from manmade sources such as sunlamps, sun beds, tanning booths, and	
Kidney	electrical arc welding. Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds; Cadmium and cadmium compounds; Perfluorooctanoic acid; Trichloroethylene	workers; welders Printing processes
Larynx	Acid mists, strong inorganic; Asbestos	Insulation material production (pipes, sheeting, textiles, clothes, masks, asbestos

Some Cancer Sites Associated with Occupational or Environmental Carcinogen Exposures		
Cancer Site	Examples of High-risk Substances or cancer-causing agents	Examples of High-risk Processes, Industries and Occupations with Increased Risks
		cement products); Insulators and pipe coverers; Isopropanol manufacture (strong-acid process); Rubber production industry; Shipyard and dockyard workers
Leukemia and/or lymphoma	Benzene; 1,3-Butadiene; Diazinon; Formaldehyde; Ethylene oxide; Lindane; Ionizing radiation; Malathion; Methylene chloride; Styrene; Trichloroethylene	Boot and shoe manufacturing and repair; Firefighters; Painting; Petroleum refining; Rubber industry
Liver and bile duct	Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds; 1,2-Dichloropropane, Methylene chloride; Ionizing radiation; Occupational infections with hepatitis B and C; Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); Trichloroethylene	Beverage workers; Cooks; Building caretakers and cleaners; Electricians; Health care workers; Journalists; Pest control workers; Smelter and metal foundry workers; Seamen; Tobacco manufacture workers; Waitresses and waiters; Wood workers Smelting of ores containing arsenic;
		Vinyl chloride production; Wood preservation
Lung	Arsenic and arsenic compounds; Asbestos; Benzo[a]pyrene; Beryllium; 1,3-Butadiene; Cadmium & cadmium compounds; Chromium (hexavalent) compounds; Coal tars & pitches; Diesel engine exhaust; Epichlorohydrin; Fibrous silicon carbide; Ionizing radiation; Lead; Mineral oils (untreated and mildly	Agriculture workers (e.g., vineyard workers) Asphalt workers; Building maintenance workers Construction workers (residential, industrial, commercial, road)

Some Cancer Sites Associated with Occupational or Environmental Carcinogen Exposures		
Cancer Site	Examples of High-risk Substances or cancer-causing agents	Examples of High-risk Processes, Industries and Occupations with Increased Risks
	treated); Nickel and nickel compounds; Pesticides; Radon; Silica (crystalline); Solar radiation; Soots; Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid; Talc containing asbestiform fibers; 2,3,7,8- Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD); Tobacco smoke - Involuntary (passive) smoking; Welding fumes	Electricians Mechanics Metal workers Oil and gas workers Painters Pest control workers Plumbers Pulp and paper mill and wood products manufacturing workers Roofers Welders Aluminum production; Coal gasification; Copper smelting; Hematite mining (underground) with radon exposure; Iron and steel founding; Isopropanol manufacture (strong acid process); Printing processes; Rubber production; Uranium mining;
Mesothelioma	Asbestos; Talc containing asbestiform fibres	Blasters; Boilermakers; Bricklayers; Building maintenance workers; Construction workers; Drillers; Electricians; Insulation workers; Machinists;

Some Cancer Sites Associated with Occupational or Environmental Carcinogen Exposures		
Cancer Site	Examples of High-risk Substances or cancer-causing agents	Examples of High-risk Processes, Industries and Occupations with Increased Risks
		Mechanics; Metalworkers; Miners; Pipefitters; Plumbers; Pulp and paper mill and wood products; Manufacturing workers; Roofers, Seamen; Sheet metal workers; Shipbuilding workers; Smelters; Thermoelectric power plant workers; Welders
		Manufacturers of cement; Manufacturers of textiles; Oil refining; Petroleum industry; Cigarette and filter manufacturing; Railroad industry
Nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses	Chromium (hexavalent) compounds; Formaldehyde; Selected nickel compounds including combinations of nickel oxides and sulfides in the nickel refining industry; Wood dust	Boot and shoe manufacturing and repair; Carpenters; Construction workers; Furniture and cabinet making; Isopropanol manufacture (strong acid process); Miners; Plumbers; Pulp and paper mill workers; Textile workers; Welders; Wood workers
Nasopharynx	Formaldehyde; Wood dust	Artistic workers; Beverage manufacturer workers; Cooks; Chimney sweeps; Embalmers; Furniture and cabinet makers; Healthcare workers and medical personnel; Laboratory workers; Pulp and paper mill and wood products manufacturing workers; Seamen

Some Cancer Sites Associated with Occupational or Environmental Carcinogen Exposures		
Cancer Site	Examples of High-risk Substances or cancer-causing agents	Examples of High-risk Processes, Industries and Occupations with Increased Risks
		Formaldehyde production; Plywood production / particle- board production
Ovary	Asbestos; Ionizing radiation; Leather dust; Man-made vitreous fibres; Diesel, gasoline and engine exhausts; Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs); Talc; Hair dyes	Accountants; Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians; Occupations in retail trade; Postal workers; Printers; Sewers and embroiders; Teaching occupations
Prostate	Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds; Cadmium and cadmium compounds; Ionizing radiation; Malathion	Agriculture occupations; Dentists; Firefighting occupations; Shift work; Whole- body vibrations Rubber production industry
Skin	Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds; Coal tar distillation; Creosotes; Ionizing radiation; Mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated); Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) like benzo[a]pyrene, benz[a]anthracene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene; Shale oils or shale-derived lubricants; Solar radiation; Soots	Construction workers (residential, industrial, commercial); Dentist and dental workers; Outdoor workers (e.g., agricultural workers, road construction workers, physicians, roofers, vineyard workers); Pest control workers; Postal workers; Printers Coal gasification; Coke production; Petroleum refining
Stomach	Asbestos; Lead compounds, inorganic; Airborne particles of cement and silica dust; lonizing radiation	Chimney sweeps Electrical workers Fisherman Insulators and pipe coverers; Mechanics

Some Cancer Sites Associated with Occupational or Environmental Carcinogen Exposures		
Cancer Site	Examples of High-risk Substances or cancer-causing agents	Examples of High-risk Processes, Industries and Occupations with Increased Risks
		Miners Shipyard and dockyard workers Asbestos mining; Insulation material production (pipes, sheeting, textiles, clothes, masks, asbestos cement products); Rubber production industry

Adapted from:

Current perspectives on occupational cancer risks. P. Bofetta, et al. International journal of occupational and environmental health, Vol. 1, no. 4 (1995). p. 315-325

Carex: Most Common Occupational Exposures to IARC Agents- Ontario/British Columbia, Canada 2001 Census Data - 09-Jan-08

Occupational Medicine Clinical Update - Occupational Carcinogens - What makes it on the list. Fall 2005 - Occupational Health Workers for Ontario Workers Inc. (OHCOW)

ILO SafeWork Papers - Safety in the Use of Chemicals. Chapter 2 - Health and Safety Problems Caused by Chemicals

Listing occupational carcinogens. J. Siemiatycki, et al. Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol. 112, no. 15 (2004). p. 1447-1459

Perceptions of the causes of bladder cancer, nasal cancer, and mesothelioma among cases and population controls. K. Teschke and L. van Zwieten. Applied Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, Vol. 14, no. 12 (1999). p. 819-826

World Health Organization. Prevention of occupational cancer. The Global Occupational Health Network (GOHNET) Newsletter, Issue No. 11 (2006)

List of classifications by cancer sites with *sufficient* or *limited evidence* in humans, Volumes 1 to 114. International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Last updated: 2022-09-07

Occupational Cancer Research Centre. <u>Burden of Occupational Cancer in Canada: Major</u> <u>Workplace Carcinogens and Prevention of Exposure (</u>2019) Richardson, B, et al. <u>Risk of cancer from occupational exposure to ionising radiation:</u> <u>retrospective cohort study of workers in France, the United Kingdom, and the United States</u> (INWORKS) (2015) British Mecial Journal

Carex Canada. <u>Ionizing Radiation Occupational Exposures</u>. (no date). Site viewed on February 23, 2023.

IARC Monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risks to humans: <u>Radiation. Volume 100</u> <u>D.</u> (2012)

Sritharan, J. et al. <u>Prostate cancer surveillance by occupation and industry: the Canadian</u> <u>Census Health and Environment Cohort (CanCHEC)</u>. Cancer Med. 2018 Apr; 7(4): 1468– 1478

Nhu D Le, et al. <u>Occupational exposure and ovarian cancer risk.</u> Cancer Causes Control. 2014 Jul;25(7):829-41

Government of Canada and Canadian Cancer Society. Canadian Cancer Statistics 2021

WorkSafeBC. Occupational Cancer. (no date). Site viewed on February 23, 2023.

Fact sheet last revised: 2023-03-21

Disclaimer

Although every effort is made to ensure the accuracy, currency and completeness of the information, CCOHS does not guarantee, warrant, represent or undertake that the information provided is correct, accurate or current. CCOHS is not liable for any loss, claim, or demand arising directly or indirectly from any use or reliance upon the information.