

Occupational risk factors for lung cancer

Agents which may lead to lung cancer include:

Agents with sufficient evidence of link with lung cancer	Agents with limited evidence of link with lung cancer
Aluminum production	Art glass, glass containers and pressed ware (manufacture of)
Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds	Biomass fuel (primarily wood), indoor emissions from household combustion
Asbestos (all forms)	Carbon electrode manufacture
Beryllium and beryllium compounds	Alpha-chlorinated toluenes and benzoyl chloride (combined exposures)
bis(chloromethyl)ether	Cobalt metal with tungsten carbide
Chloromethyl methyl ether (technical grade)	Creosotes
Cadmium and cadmium compounds	Engine exhaust, diesel
Chromium (VI) compounds	Frying, emissions from high-temperature
Coal, indoor emissions from household combustion	Insecticides, nonarsenical (occupational exposures in spraying and application)
Coal gasification	Printing processes
Coal tar pitch	2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin
Coke production	Welding fumes
Haematite mining (underground)	
Iron and steel founding	
MOPP (vincristine-prednisone-nitrogen mustard-procarbazine mixture)	
Nickel compounds	
Painting	
Plutonium	
Radon-222 and its decay products	
Rubber production industry	
Silica dust, crystalline	
Soot	
Sulfur mustard	
Tobacco smoke, secondhand	
Tobacco smoking	
X radiation, gamma radiation Acid mists, strong inorganic	