

Environmental issues in relation to Cancer prevention

Who we are...

Friends of the Earth International

We are the world's largest grassroots environmental network, uniting **75 national member** groups and some **5,000 local activist groups** on every continent. With over **2 million members** and supporters around the world.

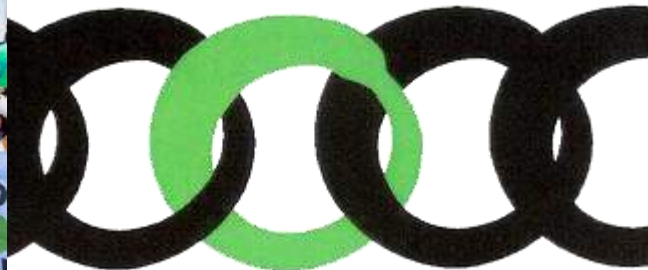


Who we are...

Friends of the Earth International

Our **decentralized** and **democratic** structure allows all member groups to participate in decision-making. We strive for **gender equity** in all of our campaigns and structures.

Our **international positions** are informed and strengthened by our work with communities, and our **alliances** with indigenous peoples, farmers' movements, trade unions, human rights groups and others.



Who we are...

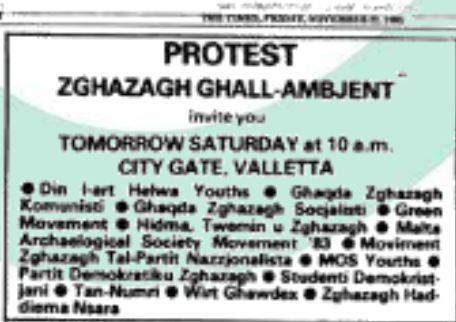
Friends of the Earth Europe

FoE Europe office unites more than **30 national organisations** with an office in Brussels

Influence EU policy and political agenda

Raise public awareness on environmental issues





Friends of the Earth Malta, formerly 'Zghazagh għall-Ambjent' and later 'Moviment għall-Ambjent', has been active in the environmental field since 1985.

Who we are...

Friends of the Earth Malta

Our Mission:

To be the **human voice of the earth** to bring about a **peaceful, just, equitable and sustainable society**, respectful of present and future generations by inspiring change and **promoting alternatives**.

What we do...

Friends of the Earth Malta

Reconnecting people with nature



What we do...

Friends of the Earth Malta

Political work / Lobbying



Members of NGOs and the media being addressed by Opposition leader Simon Busuttil at the Opposition Room in the new Parliament building on May 16. Dr Busuttil told the NGOs the PN was ready to do its part but urged civil society to take the lead. Photo: Jason Borg



What we do...

Mobilizing people



What we do...

Friends of the Earth Malta

Meeting stakeholders and public



What we do...

Friends of the Earth Malta

Environmental awareness events



Embracing diversity through conservation

In a year when migration became a controversial political topic, Friends of the Earth Malta addressed **diversity** through the joint exploration of Malta's unique **biodiversity**.

Spices and flowers have an identity and story for people from all cultural and religious backgrounds. In a series of informal workshops the **Stejjer Imfewha**, or 'Scented Stories' project documented the historical and cultural significance of spices and flowers across cultures.

The works were published and used in an interactive exhibition in the spring.





BEE in Nature

22nd November
9.30 AM to 4 PM
Center for Environmental Education and Research
Fawwara, Siggiewi

Hands-On Open Day
Topic: Bees & Honey
Photo Exhibition
Communal Lunch
Bee Keeper Tour
Honey Tasting
Gardening

GREENHOUSE Slow Food Malta Friends of the Earth Malta

2015 European Year for Development SUPPLY CHANGE



Friends of the Earth Malta friends of the earth see things differently CHOGM 2015

Bees & Pollinators
a Commonwealth Concern

Tuesday 24th November 2 to 3.30 PM Assembly Hall

Institute of Tourism Studies St Julians

Registration Needed info@foemalta.org

Across the road from the Commonwealth People's Forum #AskTheBees

Comino Project



COMINO ECO2000 PROJECT

AN ECO/AGRO TOURISM & RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTRE

A PROPOSAL BY FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MALTA

Comino Project

“The project focuses on turning an **unmanaged Natura 2000** small island between the islands of Malta and Gozo which is a major tourist destination into a fully managed island, leading to the conservation and **regeneration of the fauna and flora existing on the island**, focusing on the environmental problems which this island faces.”



**Good for nature
Good for you...**

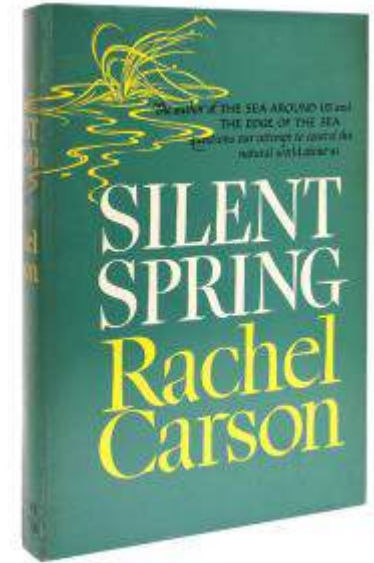
Silent Spring

Historical context

In the 1960s, **Rachel Carson's Silent Spring** provoked a controversy about the use of **harmful pesticides** and brought environmental concerns to the forefront.

She argued that **government should regulate and drastically reduce pesticide usage** because even trace amounts can be dangerous to humans.

She was in her fifties and **dying of breast cancer**.



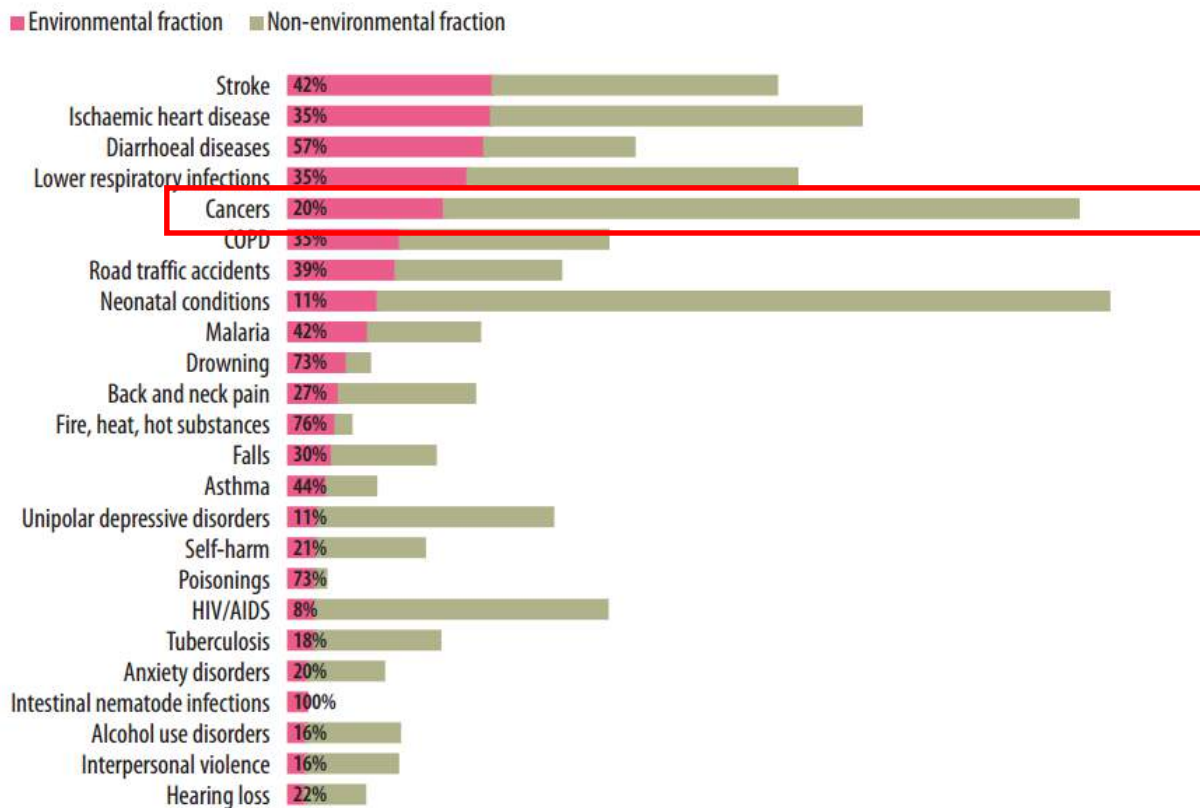
The Evidence

Scientific evidence supports the notion that cancer is not simply a matter of “bad luck”

Tomasetti, C. & Vogelstein, B. Variation in cancer risk among tissues can be explained by the number of stem cell divisions. *Science* **347**, 78–81 (2015).
Ashford, N. A. et al. Cancer risk: role of environment. *Science* **347**, 727 (2015).
Wild, C. et al. Cancer risk: role of chance overstated. *Science* **347**, 728 (2015).
Potter, J. D. & Prentice, R. L. Cancer risk: tumors excluded. *Science* **347**, 727 (2015).
Gotay, C., Dummer, T. & Spinelli, J. Cancer risk: prevention is crucial. *Science* **347**, 728 (2015).
Song, M. & Giovannucci, E. L. Cancer risk: many factors contribute. *Science* **347**, 728–729 (2015).
O’Callaghan, M. Cancer risk: accuracy of literature. *Science* **347**, 729 (2015).
Tomasetti, C. & Vogelstein, B. Cancer risk: accuracy of literature—response. *Science* **347**, 729–731 (2015).
Altenberg, L. Statistical problems in a paper on variation in cancer risk among tissues, and new discoveries. Preprint at <http://arxiv.org/abs/1501.04605> (2015).

The Evidence

Figure 7. Diseases with the largest environmental contribution



The Evidence

Cancer Types	Extrinsic risk	Examples of potential extrinsic risk factors*
Breast	substantial	Oral contraceptive, hormone replacement therapy, lifestyle (diet, smoking, alcohol, weight)
Prostate	substantial	Diet, obesity, smoking
Lung	>90%	Smoking, air pollutant
Colorectal	>75%	Diet, smoking, alcohol, obesity
Melanoma	65-86%	Sun exposure
Basal cell	~90%	UV
Hepatocellular	~80%	HBV, HCV
Gastric	65-80%	H. pylori
Cervical	~90%	HPV
Head & Neck	~75%	Tobacco, alcohol
Esophageal	>75%	Smoking, alcohol, obesity, diet
Oropharyngeal	~70%	HPV
Thyroid	>72%	Diet low in iodine, radiation
Kidney	>58%	Smoking, obesity, workplace exposures
Thymus	>77%	Largely unclear
Small intestine	>61%	Diet, smoking, alcohol
Extranodal non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL)	>71%	Chemicals, radiation, immune system deficiency
Testis	>45%	Largely unclear
Anal and anorectal cancers	>63%	HPV, smoking

*<http://www.cancer.org/cancer>.

Wu, S., Powers, S., Zhu, W., & Hannun, Y. A. (2016). Substantial contribution of extrinsic risk factors to cancer development. *Nature*, 529(7584), 43-47.

The Evidence

- Around **20% of all cancers** were estimated to be **attributable to environmental factors** (WHO, 2016).
- Environmental factors contribute to **childhood cancers** (IARC, 2014; Norman et al, 2014)
- **Early exposures** to environmental risk factors **continue to impact cancer development in later life** (Carpenter & Bushkin-Bedient, 2013).

Lung Cancer

- It was estimated that 14% of lung cancers are attributable to **ambient air pollution**, 17% to **household air pollution** (WHO, 2014c; WHO, 2014d), 6.5% to **residential radon***, 1.8% to **second-hand tobacco smoke** and 6.6% to **occupational risks** (in DALYs) (IHME, 2014).
- Occupational (Nielsen et al, 2014) and domestic (Goswami et al, 2013) **asbestos exposure** (including chrysotile) leads to lung cancer and mesothelioma (sufficient evidence), a rare cancer predominantly of the outer lining of the lung (IARC, 2015).
- Many more environmental and occupational exposures are proven causes of lung cancer, including **diesel engine exhaust**, **hexavalent chromium**, **silica dust**, **aluminium production**, and **painting** (IARC, 2015).

*Thankfully local levels are very low.

Colorectal Cancer

- The Global Burden of Disease Study 2010 estimated that 27% of all colon and rectum cancers can be attributable to **low physical activity** (IHME, 2014) – and physical activity levels can be **modulated by the environment**.

Breast Cancer

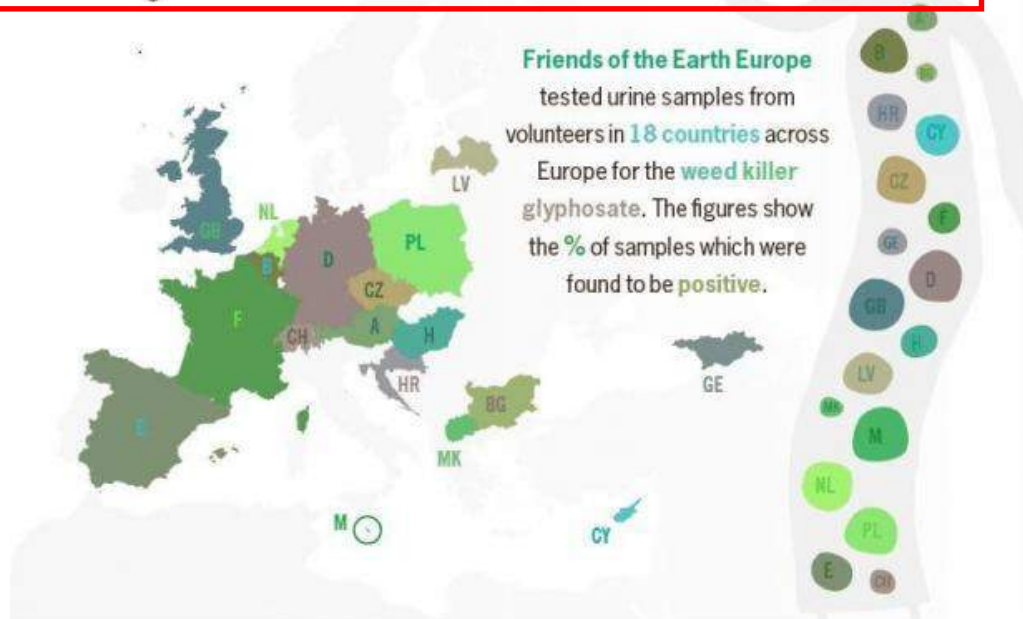
- Breast cancer is the most deadly cancer in women with over half a million deaths in 2012 (WHO, 2015d). The GBD 2010 estimated that 30% of breast cancer cases are attributable to **physical inactivity** or **low physical activity** (IHME, 2014), which can be influenced by the environment.
- The causal link with ionizing **radiation** is supported by strong evidence from studies of women exposed at younger ages (IARC, 2015). Causal links to several other environmental exposures such as **PCBs, ethylene oxide and shift work** that involves **disruption of the biological rhythm** (circadian rhythm) are supported by limited evidence (IARC, 2015).

Glyphosate Testing

Glyphosate testing around European countries

Why is weed killer in our bodies ?

Friends of the Earth Europe tested urine samples from volunteers in 18 countries across Europe for the weed killer glyphosate. The figures show the % of samples which were found to be positive.



M MALTA 90%	B BELGIUM 55%	H HUNGARY 30%
D GERMANY 70%	LV LATVIA 55%	A AUSTRIA 20%
GB GREAT BRITAIN 70%	CY CYPRUS 50%	GE GEORGIA 20%
PL POLAND 70%	HR CROATIA 40%	CH SWITZERLAND 17%
NL NETHERLANDS 63%	E SPAIN 40%	BG BULGARIA 10%
CZ CZECH REPUBLIC 60%	F FRANCE 30%	MK MACEDONIA 10%

for more info:
foeeurope.org

THE NATIONAL | Friday, June 14, 2013

Nine out of 10 people had weed killer traces in urine

Patrick Cooke

Nine out of 10 people tested in Malta had traces of the weed killer glyphosate in their urine, the highest rate in Europe.

The testing was conducted by Friends of the Earth groups in 18 European countries.

Ten people volunteered in each country. Across 18 countries, the average percentage of people who tested positive for traces of glyphosate is 40%.

Friends of the Earth Malta's Patrick Cooke, the campaigner who led the study, said that a score as high as 90% was never before recorded in any other country.

The results, not a full blown scientific study, do not say whether the herbicide has made its way into our bodies. The result is a warning.

What's even more worrying is that the herbicide sample collected was higher than anywhere else.

The results suggest that we are being exposed to glyphosate from our everyday lives.

Environmental groups are concerned about the effects of glyphosate on human health, are not fully understood and the process of



Some councils in Malta employ people to spray weed killer in their areas. Photo: John North/DI

The biggest producer of glyphosate is Monsanto, which tests its

What is glyphosate?

A broad-spectrum herbicide that was first marketed by Monsanto under the name Roundup in the 1970s.

Superweeds can also produce glyphosate-resistant weeds.

The same year after the herbicide was first marketed, Monsanto developed genetically engineered plants (roundup ready plants) that are resistant to glyphosate and, therefore, allow wider application of the herbicide. Source: Greenpeace

Is it safe for humans?

According to Monsanto, the acceptable daily intake is "quite low" and "not a concern for human health". However, opponents claim industry studies are biased and flawed.

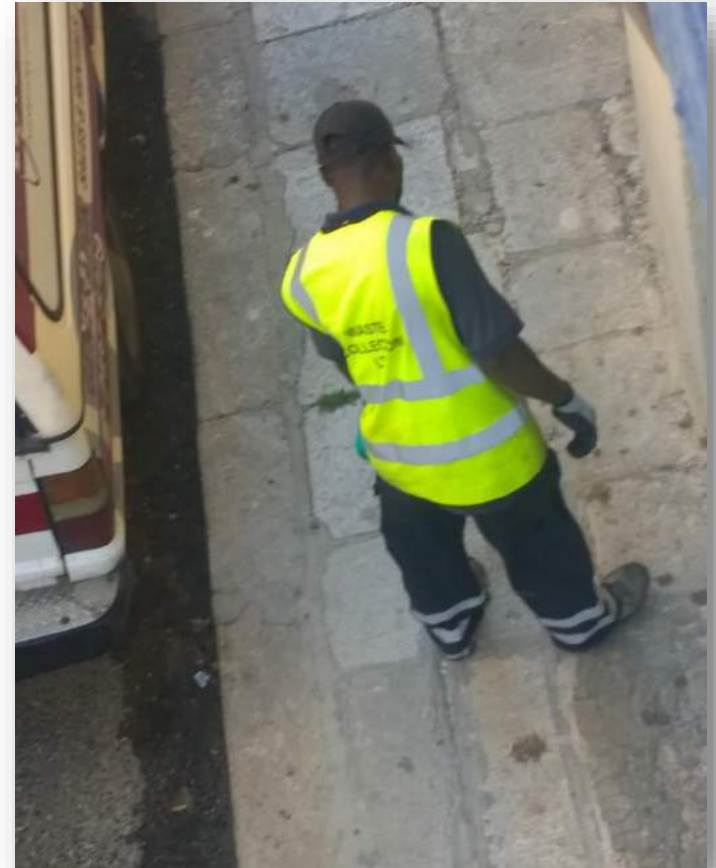
Laboratory and epidemiological studies in humans have suggested the herbicide poses serious health hazards, including evidence that it causes cancer and reproductive problems. However, these studies have not been fully replicated.

Therefore, the true extent of harm to human health is not fully understood and the process of

Glyphosate Testing

Glyphosate testing around European countries

- It is the **best-selling herbicide** in the world and the most widely-used in Europe. Some 650,000 tonnes of glyphosate products were used globally in 2011.
- Glyphosate is **toxic to all plants** – unless they have been **genetically modified to resist it**.
- Independent studies of glyphosate have suggested that the **Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)** should be **12 times lower** than the level in force in the EU.



Glyphosate Testing

Glyphosate testing around European countries

- Studies have shown that glyphosate may be linked to changes in the human hormone system, birth defects and cancer.
- Glyphosate is combined with other chemicals in weed killer – and these alter the toxicity of the final product, making it as much as 150 times more toxic.
- **Desiccation** - In some parts of Europe (including Malta), glyphosate is sprayed on to crops before they are harvested – to dry the crop out and make it easier to harvest.
- Industry studies focus almost exclusively on short-term, high dose animal trials – but **real life exposure occurs over the long term**, at low or fluctuating doses.



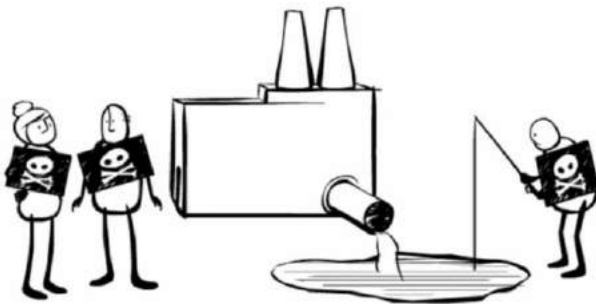
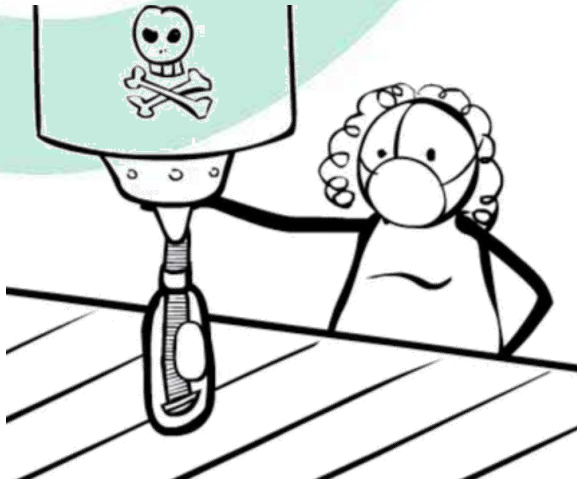
Glyphosate Testing

Glyphosate testing around European countries

“Future historians may well be amazed by our distorted sense of proportion. How could intelligent beings seek to control a few unwanted species by a method that contaminated the entire environment and brought the threat of disease and death even to their own kind? Yet this is precisely what we have done.”

- Rachel Carson, Silent Spring, 1962

Green industrial chemistry



Sustainable agriculture

CONVENTIONAL STRAWBERRY



Ingredients: Captan, Pyraclostrobin, Boscalid, Tetrahydrophthalimide, Myclobutanil, Pyrimethanil, Fludioxonil, Bifenthrin, Malathion, Fenhexamid, Cyprodinil, Carbendazim, Malaoxon, Azoxystrobin, Methomyl, Quinoxifen, Fenpropathrin, Acetamiprid, Propiconazole, Bifenazate, Thiamethoxam, Spinosad A, Methoxyfenozide, Triflumizole, Dichlorvos, Hexythiazox, Metalaxyl, Propiconazole II, Thiabendazole, Spinosad D, Imidacloprid, Endosulfan sulfate, Propiconazole I, Iprodione, Piperonyl butoxide, Endosulfan II, Chlorpyrifos, Carbaryl, Pyriproxyfen, Endosulfan I, 1-Naphthol, Acephate, Clothianidin, Azinphos methyl, Naled, Cyhalothrin, Dicloran, Folpet, Tebuconazole, Fenbuconazole, Propargite, Dimethoate, Heptachlor epoxide, Diazinon

ORGANIC STRAWBERRY



Ingredients: Strawberry



Costs due to **occupational cancer deaths** in Italy in 2006 were estimated at around **€360 million** in indirect economic loss and **€456 million** in health care costs (Binazzi et al, 2013).

Occupational lung and bladder cancer cost **€88 million** to the Spanish National Health System in 2008 (Garcia Gomez et al, 2012).

Occupational respiratory cancers were also shown to be a **considerable economic burden** in France in 2010 (Serrier et al, 2014).



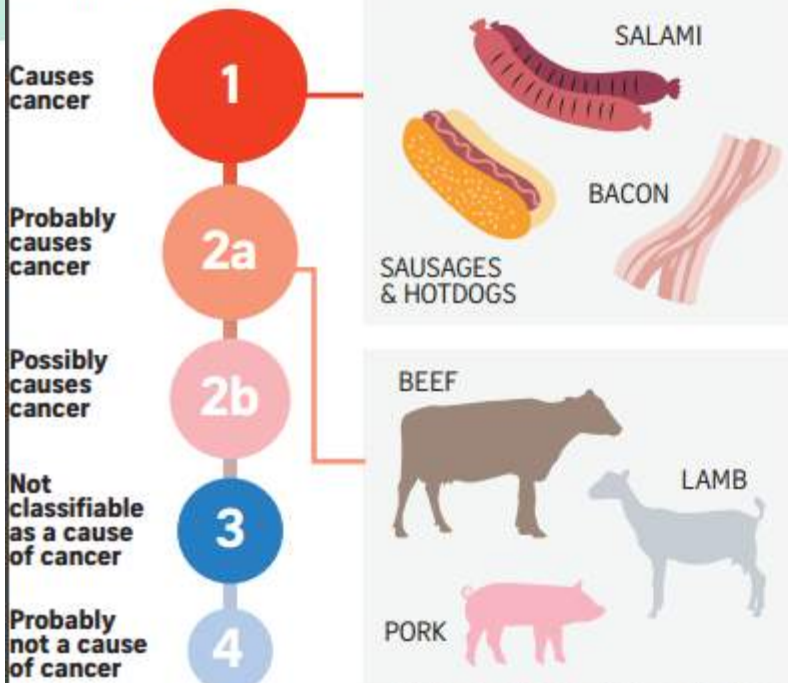
Meat Consumption

- **200 studies** in the epidemiological literature have been reviewed and **relate the lack of adequate consumption of fruits and vegetables to cancer incidence.**
- **The quarter of the population with the lowest dietary intake of fruits and vegetables compared to the quarter with the highest intake has roughly twice the cancer rate for most types of cancer (lung, larynx, oral cavity, esophagus, stomach, colon and rectum, bladder, pancreas, cervix, and ovary).**

Meat Consumption

WHO classification of red and processed meats

IARC* Carcinogenic classification groups



* International Agency for Research on Cancer

DANGERS OF PROCESSED MEAT



COLORECTAL CANCER

According to the IARC, each 50g (e.g. one to two slices of ham) portion of processed meat eaten daily increases the risk of colorectal cancer by 18 per cent.



HEART DISEASE

For each 50g increase in daily consumption of processed meat, the risk of heart failure incidence increased by 8 per cent and the risk of death from heart failure by 38 per cent.



INCREASED RISK OF DEATH

A study by the National Cancer Institute of 500,000 people found that those who ate red meat daily were 30 per cent more likely to die during a 10-year period than those who ate very little red meat.



PROSTATE CANCER

Men preferring red meat, fat and processed grains were 2 ½ more likely to die from cancer-related cause.



BREAST CANCER

Researchers at Harvard University analysed data, and scientists estimated that among women who ate the most amount of red meat, there were an extra 6.8 cases of breast cancer for every 1,000 women over 20 years of follow-up.



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Tuesday, January 19, 2016, 11:29

Increase in motor vehicles

The stock of licensed motor vehicles at the end of last month stood at 346,918, 0.7 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, the National Statistics Office said.

It said 79.4 per cent were passenger cars, 13.7 per cent commercial vehicles and 5.8 per cent motorcycles. Buses and minibuses accounted for less than one per cent.

A total 5,445 new licences were issued in the fourth quarter, of which 4,360 were for passenger cars and 528 for motorcycles.

During the same period 106 vehicles were exported, 2,139 garaged and 3,431 scrapped.

As at the end of December, 210,289 vehicles, or 60.6 per cent of the total, had petrol engines.

Safeguarding open spaces

The importance of open spaces - physical activity levels can be modulated by the environment.



Light Pollution

Disruption of the biological rhythm can lead to depression, insomnia, cardiovascular disease and cancer



Light Pollution

Haim, A., & Portnov, B. A. (2013). *Light pollution as a new risk factor for human breast and prostate cancers* (pp. 61-65). Dordrecht, Heidelberg, New York, London: Springer.

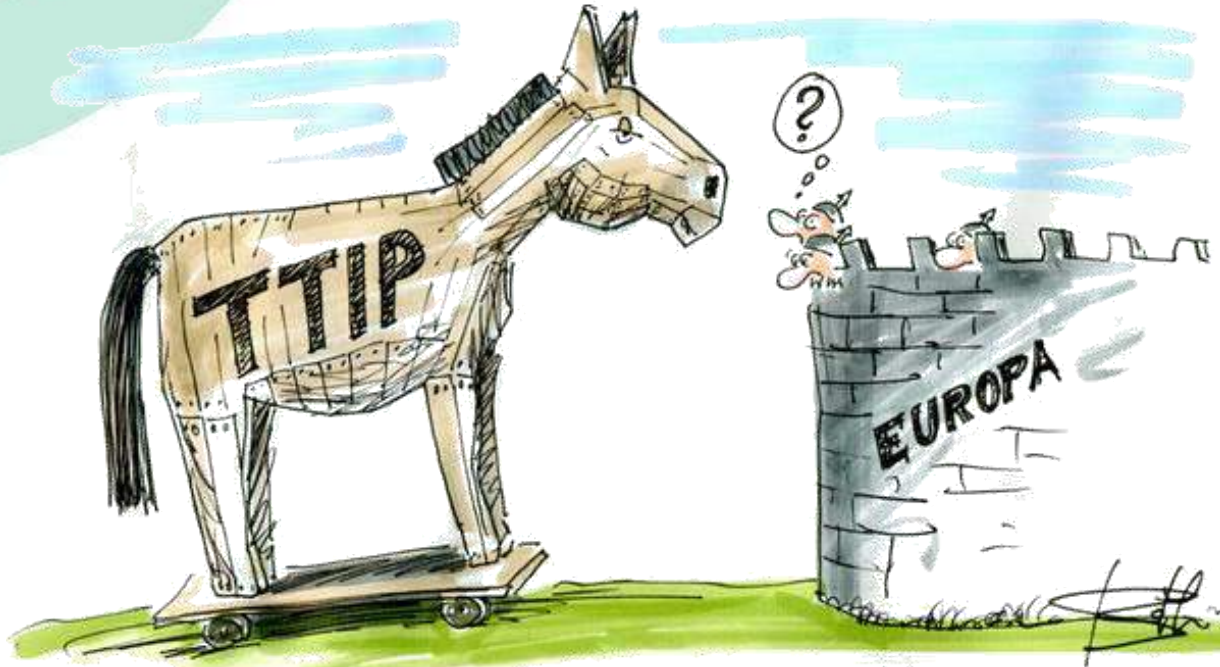




Not everybody can afford to go and enjoy scenic open spaces abroad



Not everybody can afford to buy the (generally) more expensive non-toxic products



The US-EU trade deal is a Trojan horse treaty; a dangerous deal that puts big business ahead of our society, health and environment.

TTIP A TOXIC AGREEMENT

The chemical law in the EU is much stricter than that in the US. The threat of "harmonization" of existing legislation through TTIP would erode our European standards.

CHEMICALS IN COSMETICS

In the US several compounds are allowed which are forbidden in the European Union. For example, the USA still allows lead to be used in lipstick.



11 COMPOUNDS FORBIDDEN IN THE US



1300 COMPOUNDS FORBIDDEN IN EU



PROTECTION FROM ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH HAZARDS



An advisory panel of the US president, has called the American chemicals legislation as a "kick-ass example of the ineffective regulation of environmental contaminants."

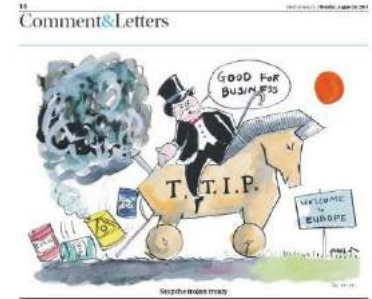
540
HAZARDOUS



30.000
HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS TESTED

TTIP

What we've done...



Creating a new public paradigm

"COULD YOU HURRY AND FIND A CURE FOR CANCER?
THAT WOULD BE SO MUCH EASIER THAN PREVENTION"



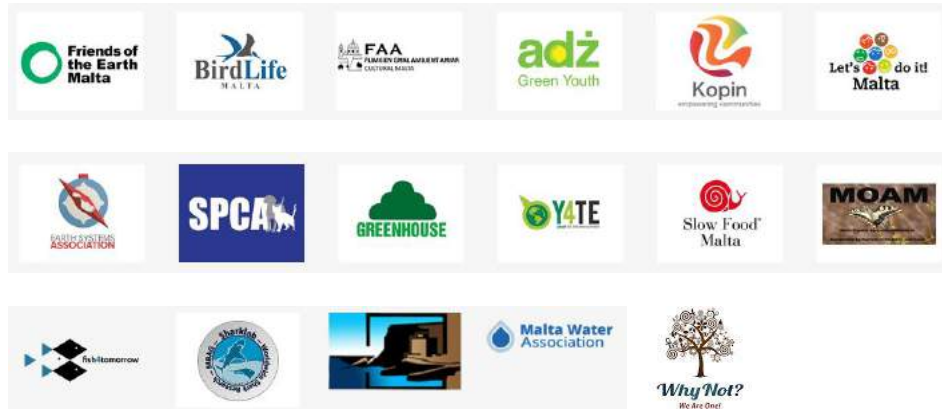
Creating a new public paradigm

Organisations need to base their new paradigm on the **precautionary principle**, which places the **burden of proof** regarding the health effects of chemicals on the producers rather than the consumers.

- broaden **public awareness** of potential **environmental causes** of cancer;
- increase **research into environmental causes** of cancer;
- **create policy** that could prevent environmental causes of cancer; and
- increase **activist participation in research**.

Allies

TerraFirma E-NGO Coalition Founding members



TERRAFIRMA
EMPOWERING MALTESE NGOS



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