

# Overview of Firefighter

## “Occupational Skin/Basal/Melanoma Cancer”

This packet is designed to aide a treating physician in making an educated diagnosis of a Firefighter Occupational Cancer. The following studies and documents below support the claim through research and science that this specific cancer is tied to the occupation of firefighter.

Included are multiple studies and conclusions, along with NIOSH and International Agency on the Research of Cancer (IARC). Also included is Chapter 607 of the Texas Local Government Code, which states the requirements of attaining a presumption for firefighters in Texas who develop cancer. Of specific note are the following points.

1. IARC Supplement 7- Pages 101 (Arsenic), 142(Carbon Black), 174, 175 (Coal-Tar Pitch), 211 (Formaldehyde), 343 (Soot), 355 (Tetrachloroethylene), 373 (Vinyl Chloride) all of which are known products of combustion. All contribute to the formation of Melanoma Skin Cancer.
2. IARC 45- Page 92 shows the relation of Diesel Exhaust and exposure to skin cancers. Fire Engines remain running at all times on scenes, elevating this exposure.
3. IARC 98- Page 399, 400, 521, along with the IARC Chemicals lists which points out the components of smoke. These state that Benzene, Vinyl Chloride, and Formaldehyde are present in smoke of all fires.
4. IARC 46- Shows an increased risk of Melanoma to exposure of Diesel Exhaust, a group 1 carcinogen.
5. IARC 100F- Pages 36 (Chimney Soot), description of PAH's, 131 (Benzo{a}pyrene) All of which are known products of combustion

6. IARC 105 Pages 239 and 241 (Diesel Exhaust) a known Group 1 carcinogen