high exposure levels for 6 known/suspected lung carcinogens in the Environment And Genetics in Lung cancer Etiology (EAGLE) case-control study, that enrolled 2100 lung cancer cases and 2120 population controls in Lombardy, Italy, in 2002–2005. ORs and 95% CIs were calculated in men (1537 cases and 1617 controls), by logistic regression adjusted for potential confounders, including smoking and co-exposure to JEM carcinogens. The population attributable fraction (PAF) was estimated as impact measure.

**Results** Men showed an excess risk even at low exposure to asbestos (OR=1.76, 95% CI: 1.42 to 2.18), crystalline silica (OR=1.31, 95% CI: 1.00 to 1.71), and nickel-chromium (OR=1.18, 95% CI: 0.90 to 1.53), with positive trends for intensity. An increased risk only for high exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons was found (OR=1.64, 95% CI: 0.99 to 2.70). The PAFs for any exposure to asbestos, silica and nickel-chromium were 18.1%, 5.7%, and 7.0%, respectively, corresponding to about 300–800 cases/year in Lombardy.

**Conclusions** These findings support the substantial role of occupational carcinogens on lung cancer burden, even in a low exposed general population.