Examples of common chemicals that increase estrogen or progesterone synthesis

Pesticides	• atrazine, terbutylazine, and the other triazines (herbicide) • cyfluthrin (insecticide) • 2,4-dichlorophenol (metabolite of triclosan, 2,4-D, pentachlorophenol) • imazalil (fungicide for post-harvest use on citrus, bananas)
Consumer product chemicals	• 1,4-benzenediamine (used in dyes and pigments including permanent and semi-permanent hair color) • nitriloacetic acid (chelator in detergents, other uses)
Combustion products, for example in air pollution or tobacco smoke	• hydroquinone (benzene metabolite, e.g. from gasoline) • benz(a)anthracene (combustion product)
Industrial chemicals used to make commercial products, and with expected exposure in the general population, also may be drinking water contaminants	• 2,4-dimethylphenol (aka m-xylenol) • 4,4-methylenedianiline (precursor to polyurethanes) • several aniline and benzidine dyes and pigments used to make consumer products or in food processing or packaging

Reference:
Cardona, B. and R.A. Rudel. 2021. Application of an in vitro assay to identify chemicals that increase estradiol and progesterone synthesis and are potential breast cancer risk factors. *Environmental Health Perspectives*. DOI: 10.1289/EHP8608