

Table VI-3
 Model Predictions of Additional Lung Cancer Deaths per 1000 Workers^a Exposed to Various
 Cr(VI) Concentrations Based on NIOSH-Estimated Parameters

0.25	0.5	1.0	5	10	20	52
1.8 [0.7-3.6]	3.7 [1.4-7.2]	7.3 [2.7-14]	36 [14-69]	70 [27-131]	133 [53-238]	297 [130-468]

^a The workers are assumed to start work at age 20 and continue to work for 45 years, at a constant exposure level.

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NIOSH reported a significantly higher dose-response coefficient for nonwhite workers than for white workers. That is,

nonwhite workers in the Gibb cohort are estimated to have a higher excess risk of lung cancer than white workers, given equal cumulative exposure to Cr(VI). In

contrast, no significant race difference was found in the Cox proportional hazards analysis reported by 2003 Environ.