

Table VIII-10. Estimated Avoided Lung Cancers, by PEL, Resulting from a Reduction in Exposure to Hexavalent Chromium

| PEL ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | 0.25 | 0.5 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 20 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Total Avoided Lung Cancer Deaths | 2,958 - 11,597 | 2,806 - 10,935 | 2,614 - 10,098 | 1,782 - 6,546 | 1,222 - 4,258 | 658 - 2,096 |
| Annual Avoided Lung Cancer Deaths | 66 - 258 | 62 - 243 | 58 - 224 | 40 - 145 | 27 - 95 | 15 - 47 |
| Annual Avoided Non-Fatal Cancers | 9 - 35 | 8 - 33 | 8 - 31 | 5 - 20 | 4 - 13 | 2 - 6 |

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, OSHA, Office of Regulatory Analysis, 2006.

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For example, consider the case of job covered by five workers, each working nine years rather than one worker for 45

years. The former situation will likely yield a slightly higher rate of lung cancers, since more workers are exposed to the carcinogen (albeit for a shorter

period of time) and the average age of the workers exposed is likely to decrease. This is due to: (1) The linearity of the estimated dose-response