**Table 2.3. Cohort studies of chromium VI and stomach cancer**

| Author date/ Place | Characteristics of Cohort | Exposure Assessment | Comments | Exposure Category | n [1] | Relative Risk | 95% CI | Type of estimate and reference population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Chromate Production*** | | | | | | | | |
| Satoh, et al. (1981) Tokyo | 896 chromium compound production workers employed 1918–75, followed 1918–78 | | | All workers | 11 | 0.9 | [0.45–1.61] | SMR ref Japan |
| Korallus, et al. (1982) Germany | 1140 workers in 2 chromate production plants employed > 1 year 1934–79 | | | All workers | 12 | 0.94 | [0.49–1.64] | SMR ref North Rhine Westphalia |
| Davies, et al. (1991) United Kingdom | 2298 workers in 3 chromate production factories; exposed before 1976, followed-up 1950–88 | | | All workers | 19 | 0.73 | [0.44–1.14] | SMR ref England and Scotland |
| Korallus, et al. (1993) Germany | 2 chromate-producing factories; 1 417 workers with at least 1 year of exposure. Exposure and follow-up periods 1948–88 | Not used here [2] | Includes both pre- and post-process change workers. | All Plant A | 4 | 0.63 | 0.17–1.60 | SMR ref North Rhine Westphalia |
| | | | | All Plant B | 12 | 1.92 | 1.04–3.24 | SMR ref North Rhine Westphalia |
| Rosenman and Stanbury (1996) New Jersey | 3408 workers in 4 chromate production facilities, employed during 1937–71 | | | White males | 30 | 2.05 | 1.38–2.92 | PMR ref US |
| | | | | Black males | 4 | 0.68 | 0.18–1.74 | PMR ref US |
| ***Chromium electro-plating*** | | | | | | | | |
| Silverstein, et al. (1981) US | 238 workers in automative diecasting and Ni-Cr-plating plant employed before 1978, followed 1974–78 | | | Men | 4 | 2.5 | [0.68–6.40] | PMR ref US |

**Table 2.3. Cohort studies of chromium VI and stomach cancer**

| Author date/ Place | Characteristics of Cohort | Exposure Assessment | Comments | Exposure Category | n [1] | Relative Risk | 95% CI | Type of estimate and reference population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Itoh, et al. (1996) Japan | 1193 platers from 415 small-scale chrome plating plants employed 1970–76, followed 1976–92 | | | All workers | 9 | 0.79 | 0.36–1.50 | SMR ref Japan |
| Sorahan and Harrington (2000) Yorkshire, United Kingdom | 920 male chrome platers from 54 plants in Yorkshire. Employed before 1972, followed 1972–97 | Not used here [2] | | All workers | 12 | 1.68 | 0.87–2.94 | SMR ref England and Wales |
| ***Cohorts in other industries*** | | | | | | | | |
| Axelsson, et al. (1980) Sweden | 1876 workers in ferro-chromiium plant employed > 1 year 1930–75, followed 1951–75 | | | All workers | 6 | 0.57 | [0.21–1.24] | SIR ref county |
| Langård, et al. (1990) Norway | 1235 ferro-chromium and ferro-silicon male workers employed 1928–65, followed 1953–85 | | | All ferro-chromium workers | 7 | 1.4 | [0.56–2.88] | SMR ref Norway |
| Rafnsson, et al. (1997) Iceland | 1172 licensed stone masons, born after 1 880 and alive in 1955; followed 1955–93 | It was shown that Icelandic cement dust contains Cr VI and that masons have measurable Cr VI in urine | | All workers | 21 | 1.08 | 0.67–1.65 | SIR ref Iceland |

**Table 2.3. Cohort studies of chromium VI and stomach cancer**

| Author date/ Place | Characteristics of Cohort | Exposure Assessment | Comments | Exposure Category | n [1] | Relative Risk | 95% CI | Type of estimate and reference population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boice et al. (1999) California | 3634 workers who were potentially exposed to chromates at an aircraft manufacturing plant employed > 1 year since 1960, followed 1960–96 | Not used here[2] | | All workers | 11 | 1.03 | 0.51–1.84 | SMR ref California for white workers and U.S. general population for non-white workers. |

1 n: Number of exposed cases
2 Not used here: This signifies that the study did involve an exposure assessment protocol of some sort, but that the result presented in this table does not depend on that exposure assessment