Supplemental Table E: All Included Studies

Study	Study Type	Country	Size of entire cohort (n)	Industry	Number of stomach cancer cases or deaths	Risk type	Risk (95% CIs)	Details of Exposure reconstruction	Limitations identified by the authors	Confounders identified by the authors
Ahn et al. 2006_Continuous casting					8		1.02 (0.45 to 1.99)		Authors indicated that small numbers of cancers for analysis in production and maintenance workers in specific exposure categories was the major limitation of this study, limiting statistical power.	Smoking and healthy worker effect were noted by the study authors. They analyzed the smoking histories obtained for 18,915 of 20,209 workers active in 1994 for comparison with those of the Korean male population.
Ahn et al. 2006_Stainless steel					2		2.15 (0.35 to 6.94)	Separation into 8 process categories but a detailed JEM was not used.		
Ahn et al. 2006_Cold mill	Cohort	South Korea	44974	Stainless steel	14	SRR	0.75 (0.41 to 1.30)			
Amandus 1986_All cohort members					27		1.35 (0.89 to 1.96)		Authors indicated that known gastric carcinogens have not been found in cement plants, and the cement dust consisted of trace metals, coal, silica, and nuisance dusts. They also noted low statistical power of the cohort.	
Amandus 1986_>20y latency	Cohort	USA	4231	Cement production	16	SMR	1.27 (0.73 to 2.06)	Tenure was used as a surrogate estimate of exposure to cumulative cement plant dust.		Study authors controlled for age, race, sex, latency and other stomach cancer risk factors (noted only place of birth).
Axelsson et al. 1980	Cohort	Sweden	641	Ferrochromium	4	SMR	0.78 (0.21 to 2.01)	Different working sites within the industry were classifed into four groups with regard to exposure to Cr(III) and Cr(VI). Approximate calcuatlions were made based on recent measurements and discussions with retired workers and foremen employed in the 1930s.	Authors indicated that no information about the cohort's smoking habits was provided.	Study authors indicated that no smoking information was available for the cohort. Handling of asbests was also mentioned.
Becker 1999_All cohort members					5		0.646 (0.209 to 1.505)			
Becker 1999_Coated electrodes subcohort					2		0.585 (0.071 to 2.111)	Description of the exposure conditions were otained for each person individually by consultation with his superior and foreman.		
Becker 1999_welding_period_>25%	Cohort	Germany	1213	Welding	4	SMR	1.118 (0.304 to 2.862)	Exposure data likely described to greater extent in Becker et al., 1985.	Authors indicated that there was likely asbestos exposure that could not be quantified.	Smoking and asbestos were noted by the study authors, but these variables were not accounted for in the study.
Dab et al. 2011	Cohort	France	9118	Cement production	3	SMR	0.38 (0.08 to 1.26)	Authors indicated that no occupational exposures data were available to be used in this epidemiologic study. Authors also noted that technological advances could have resulted in decreased levels of dust breathed in by the workers. They were not able to assess exposure to asbestos. Authors indicated that among the 430 dead workers, 2 had been registered with a diagnosis of pleural mesothelioma.	Authors indicated that large amount of missing information ranged from 2.3 - 5.9%, proportionally. They noted that service company workers and employees of sub-contractors could not be identified and indicated that the study lacked statistical power and precision to assess specific causes of death, partiularly in the view of the average age (48 years). Authors also mentioned lack of information regarding individual exposure data, including the assessment of asbestos exposure.	None were mentioned by the study authors.
Danielsen et al.1996_All cohort members					17	SIR	0.86 (0.5 to 1.37)	Authors indicated that data on environmental monitoring were not available from any of the businesses covered by the registry. Most welders were mild steel welders. Separate analyses was conducted for workers indicated as stainless steel welders. Authors indicated that asbestos was used until the mid 1970s in most businesses where the boiler welders were employed. Exposure to asbestos used for insulation on older boilers may also have taken place beyond the 1970s during maintanence of the boilers.		
Danielsen et al. 1996_Welding stainless steel subcohort	Cohort	Norway	2957 (Of which, 606 stainless steel welders)	Welding	3	SIR	1.03 (0.21 to 3.03)		Authors noted likely asbestos exposure and indicated that no information on individual smoking habits was available. Authors stated that "The specific effect from exposure to welding fumes is disputable."	Study authors noted that asbestos exposure and tobacco smoking probably accounted for a major part of the excess risk. However, no formal analyses were conducted.
Davies et al. 1991_All cohort members					19		0.73 (0.44 to 1.14)			
Davies et al. 1991_Bolton plant					6		2.08 (0.76 to 4.53)			
Davies et al. 1991_Eaglescliff plant					4		0.39 (0.10 to 0.99)			
Davies et al. 1991_Ruthergien plant	Cohort	UK	2298	Chromate production	9	SMR	0.7 (0.32 to 1.32)	Not specifically described, authors state that the first stage in manufacture includes chrome but measurements are not estimated.	Authors noted very limited smoking data for the cohort.	Study authors adjusted the results for social class.
Dechamps et al. 1995	Cohort	France	294	Chromate pigment production	2	SMR	1.52 (0.18 to 5.50)	Data discerning job histories were not available. Authors assumed that exposure was same for all workers in the factory over the whole duration of their careers .	Authors indicated lack of detailed job history information. No confounding information was collected.	No formal analyses were conducted by the study authors.
Edling et al. 1986	Cohort	Scandinavia	407	Leather tanning	6	SMR	1.5 (0.60 to 4.00)	Workers were classified as exposed if their title was "tanner" or "tannery worker".	Authors used incomplete registers. Occupational titles were also used as an exposure surrogate.	None were mentioned by the study authors.
Franchini et al. 1983_>10y latency	Cohort	Italy	121	Chrome plating	1	SMR	3.33 (0.04 to 18.65)	Not described specifically to the worker cohort but authors mentioned measurements taken as late as 1980 averaged 7 µg/m3 chromium trioxide near the baths and 3 µg/m3 in the middle of the room. A biological monitoring program based on the determination of urinary chromium was started in 1974 in two plants and extended.	Authors indicated low statisitcal power with this small cohort.	Study authors noted that no confounding facotrs were assessed due to small cohort size.
Gibb et al. 2015	Cohort	USA	2354	Chromate production	7	SMR	0.48 (0.19 to 0.99)	Estimates of exposure to chromium (VI) (CrO3) were assigned by job title and based on approximately 70,000 contemporary measurements of airborne chromium (VI) concentration spanning the period of August 1, 1950, the date of first employment, through July 1985, the date that operations at the plant ceased. These exposure estimates were merged with each study member's work history to provide a profile of annual average exposures throughout their period of employment at the chromate production facility. Chromium (III) exposure was estimated based on the ratio of chromium (VI) to chromium (III) in settled dust. \	None were mentioned by authors.	Smoking status at the beginning of employment and clinical findings of irritation were identified by the study authors from company medical records. Authors indicated smoking prevalence of >80%.
Guberan et al. 1989_Morbidity					5	SIR	0.67 (0.26 to 1.40)			
Guberan et al. 1989_Mortality	Cohort	Switzerland	1916	Painters	1	SMR	0.24 (0.01 to 1.16)	No exposure described, only that zinc chromate pigments were widely used by geneva painters until recently	No exposure data were available. Large loss to follow-up was mentioned by the authors.	Confounding by asbestos and alcohol were noted, but they were not accounted for in the study.
Hara et al. 2010	Cohort	Japan	626	Chromium platers	14	SMR	0.67 (0.37 to 1.06)	Factory employers described plating history for all employees via a mailed questionnaire in 1976.	Absense of quantitative data on the level of chromium exposure or working conditions, work histories had not been updated after 1976, smoking and drinking habits were not documented at the study's inception.	Healthy worker effect was mentioned as a potential confounding factor.
Hayes et al. 1989_>10y employment	Cohort	USA	1879	Chromate pigment	2	SMR	2.14 (0.24 to 7.73)	Subjects employed as process operators or in other jobs which involve direct exposure to chromium dusts were classified as having chromate exposure.	Small number of observed cases were noted.	None mentioned by authors.
Horiguchi et al. 1990_All cohort members					3		1.23 (0.25 to 3.58)		Cancer deaths for those who had moved from Osaka Prefecture could not be traced. Those who changed their name upon marriage could not be traced. The cancer registry only includes those afflicted with cancer, thus those who died of other causes could not be traced. There were only 265 subjects. The age distribution data shows that most subjects of the study had not yet rreached the high risk age for cancer	
Horiguchi et al. 1990_10+y employment	Cohort	Japan	265 (25 in subcohort of 10+y employment)	Plating	2	SMR	1.43 (0.02 to 7.50)	Workers were categorized as exposed to chromium or not		Smoking habits were noted, but not accounted for in the study.

Supplemental Table E. All Studies Study	Study Type	Country	Size of entire cohort (n)	Industry	Number of stomach cancer cases or deaths	Risk type	Risk (95% CIs)	Details of Exposure reconstruction	Limitations identified by the authors	Confounders identified by the authors
Huvinen and Pukkala 2013	Cohort	Finland	8146	Ferrochromium and stainless steel production	12	SIR	0.8 (0.42 to 1.40)	Cr(VI) concentrations were measured from industrial hygiene monitoring. Cr(VI) was not detected in any of the samples from the mine. In the furnace department of the ferrochromium smelter, the median personal workplace air concentration of Cr(VI) was below the detection limit of the method (0.5 µg/m3, maximum 2.4 µg/m3). In the stainless steel melting shop, the median Cr(VI) level was 0.5 µg/m3. chromium or nickel particles were observed. In the grinding shop, the median Cr(VI) level was below 0.5 µg/m3 (maximum 0.6 µg/m3). Cr(VI) was found only in the annealing and pickling line, in the neutralisation and acid regeneration shop and near some automatic welding machines. The median Cr(VI) concentration was below 0.5 µg/m3 (maximum 6.6 µg/m3).	Information on cofactors was not systematically available.	Authors noted that confounding due to smoking should not be large, but they did not present any adjustment results.
Iaia et al. 2006	Cohort	Italy	972	Leather tanning	1	SMR	0.27 (0.01 to 1.50)	Separate analyses were completed for those who ever worked as finishers, chrome tanners, and vegetable tanners because these job titles entail exposure to the majority of chemical substances of potential health relevance. .	Authors noted that the main limitation in the interpretation of study results is the inclusion criterion of tanneries in the study. A possible consequence could be the "distortion" of work histories resulting in underestimation of duration and latency given that cohort members could have been employed also in factories that opened after 1970 and closed before 1996.	Smoking was mentioned, but it was not accounted for in the study. Presence of healthy worker effect was noted.
Jakobsson et al. 1993_Morbidity	Cohort	Sweden	2400 (2358 considered for mortality; 2391 for morbidity)	Cement production	14	SIR	1.01 (0.55 to 1.69)	Chromium concentrations ranged from 49-389 (median 58) mg/kg. In the finished cement concentration was 40 mg/kg. All job and area codes mentioned in the company records were analyzed by long-term foreman, who scored the intensity of dust exposure for each job category as no (white collar work), slight, medium, or high (most workers in the production area and in packing operations). Job histories were extracted from plant records for each plant worker and cumulated employment time in blue collar work was determined. The highest exposure intensity category that a worker reached was used as one index of exposure. If there was a lack of information concerning any employment period, the exposure during that period was set to zero, thus underestimating the dose of the worker.	Substantial uncertainty with exposure was noted by the authors.	Smoking was noted, but not adjusted in the study. Healthy worker effect was mentioned.
Jakobsson et al. 1993_Mortality					13	SMR	0.85 (0.45 to 1.45)			
Jakobsson et al. 1997	Cohort	Sweden	727	Stainless steel production	8	SIR	0.8 (0.30 to 1.70)	A crude categorisation of workers into exposure level was made, based on notations in the plant records of jobs held. Grinders (n=249), brushers/polishers (n=105), and welders (n=66) were assumed to have been the most heavily exposed workers.	No exposure measurements available before 1975.	Healthy worker effect was mentioned by the authors.
Kano et al. 1993	Cohort	Japan	661	Chromate pigment production	8	SMR	1.2 (0.52 to 2.37)	Authors evaluated occupational history within the company and occupational records for each manufacturing site. For each study subject, authors collected information on place of employment, previous work in chromium compound manufacture in other companies, the date when the subject started and left the occupation associated with chromate pigment (if the he engaged in the work intermittently, the beginning and end of each period), the type of work, the type of work done for the longest period of time, and whether chromate pigments were handled.	No measures of Cr(VI) were provided.	Smoking: the number of cigarettes smoked per day, the year the subject started smoking, and duration of smoking were noted in the study.
Koh et al. 2013_All cohort members	Cohort	South Korea	1324 (665 subcohort in high dust exposure category)	Cement production	16	SIR	1.7 (0.19 to 2.76)	Authors categorized exposed jobs into five titles according to the manufacturing process: quarry, raw mill, kiln/cement mill/packing, maintenance, and laboratory job. They calculated the geometric means of total dust for each job title in each factory (A and B). After computing cumulative exposures for each worker, authors categorized workers into high and low dust exposure groups by the median value of cumulative dust exposure.	Authors noted that detection bias may be a fact because cement industry workers may have more opportunities for screening. Environmental exposure may also play a role as many cement workers live in the surrounding neighborhood. Regarding exposure, the cumulative exposure metric only used measurements from the most recent 5-year period and may not reflect that past exposure may be higher. Lastly, authors noted a small number of cancer canses and limited follow-up as major limitations.	Authors noted H. pylori infection, smoking, dietary habits, or family history. No attempt was made to adjust for these confounding factors.
Koh et al. 2013_High dust exposure category					14	SIR	2.18 (1.19 to 3.65)			
Korallus et al. 1993_ All cohort members	Cohort	Germany	1417 (695 in Leverkusen and 772 in Uerdingen)	Chromate production	16	SMR	1.26 (0.72 to 2.05)	Authors indicated that the mean annual values of between 0.012 and 0.073 mg/m3 Cr recorded from 1977 to 1987. Noted that there were various workplaces (input of chromate ore concentrate, rotary kiln, acidification, filtering and packaging, etc.) and workers had many different exposure levels but they rotated through all workplaces.	Authors indicated that they were unable to estimate individual exposures. They could not assign a specific exposure level to a certain job.	Smoking and asbestos were noted, but they were not accounted for in the study.
Korallus_1993_Leverkusen					4		0.63 (0.17 to 1.60)			
Korallus_1993_Uerdingen					12		1.92 (1.04 to 3.24)			
Krstev et al. 2005_Men	Case-control	Poland	10	Leather goods	8	OR	5.1 (1.0 to 25.0)	Authors obtained a lifetime history of every job that was held for one year or longer, including full and part time jobs, paid and non-paid jobs. For each job, they asked about the main activities and duties, the branch of industry, and the year in which the job started and ended.	Exposure was solely based on reported jobs and industry titles, and there was no direct measure of exposure. Very small sample sizes was noted. Co-exposures to various substances including coal dust, metal dust and fumes, lead dust and fumes, welding fumes, cutting fluids and oils, gasoline and kerosene, fibreglass or other synthetic fibres, asbestos, sand dust (silica), pitch, asphalt, creosote, and tar, organic dusts, grain dust, pesticides and fertilisers, and diesel exhaust were noted.	None were mentioned by authors.
Krstev et al. 2005_Women			7		4		3.1 (0.70 to 14.9)			
Langard et al. 1990	Cohort	Norway	325	Ferrochromium	7	SIR	1.45 (0.58 to 2.99)	Information on surrogates for personal exposure for each individual member of the cohort was collected from three different sources; (a) the personnel lists provided by the company included job categories for about 40% of the cohort members; (b) detailed work history for those workers employed between 1946 and 1952 as recorded by the companies industrial physician; and (c) supplementary information from 10 independent, old workers, some of whom had been employed from the early 1930s. All information on job categories and exposure was collected in 1975-6.	Workers were likely exposed to high concentrations of fumes and dust particles with unspecified composition. Information on smoking habits among the workers was not available	None were mentioned by authors.

Supplemental Table E. All Studies Study	Study Type	Country	Size of entire cohort (n)	Industry	Number of stomach cancer cases or deaths	Risk type	Risk (95% CIs)	Details of Exposure reconstruction	Limitations identified by the authors	Confounders identified by the authors
Lipworth et al. 2011	Cohort	USA	7458	Aircraft manufacturing	26	SMR	0.72 (0.47 to 1.05)	Authors indicated that historical records of job descriptions with job-related chemical usage patterns dating back to the 1940s were reviewed, existing environmental assessment reports and historical industrial hygiene surveys were reviewed, and extensive interviews with over 50 long-term workers and walk-through visits of aircraft manufacturing facilities were conducted.	Limitations include the inability to assign measured quantitative exposure levels for specific agents, as well as the absence of individual information on potential confounding factors such as smoking and alcohol consumption.	Smoking and alcohol were mentioned.
McDowall et al. 1984_All cohort members	Cohort	UK	607	Cement production	22	SMR	1.75 (1.10 to 2.65)	Exposure was based on job description as surrogate. No quantitative Cr(VI) measurements are available.	Authors indicated that mortality rates by social class were not available and there were no smoking data.	Smoking and social class were mentioned, but they were not accounted for in the study.
McDowall_1984_Laborers specified as packing or loading					4		3.21 (0.86 to 8.22)			
Mikoczy et al. 1994	Cohort	Sweden	2026	Leather tanning	9	SIR	0.78 (0.36 to 1.48)	No exact exposure parameters for chromium were available and not presented.	Due to other tanning processes, co-exposures to many other chemicals were noted.	None were mentioned by authors.
Montanaro et al. 1997	Cohort	Italy	1244	Chrome tannery	10	SMR	0.79 (0.38 to 1.46)	No descriptions were provided by the authors.	Authors noted use of surrogate indicators of exposure and low statistical power.	Smoking was noted by the study authors, but it was not acounted for in the study.
Moulin et al. 1990	Cohort	France	1718	Ferrochromium and stainless steel production	4	SMR	2.75 (0.75 to 7.01)	Exposure was qualitative, and no direct measurements were taken.	Lack of direct exposure measures was a limitation of the study. The factory was located in an area which is not industrialized and which the death rates may habve been lower than the national ones. Cause of deaths were retroactively sought in hospital files or general practicioner's records because France's restrictions on the access to death certificates. Limited statistical power of the study was also mentioned.	Healthy worker effect was noted. Authors indicated despite the fact that the degree of smoking was unknown for 34 3% of the cohort members, smoking habits were not likely to be different between the groups.
Moulin et al. 1992-PlantA	Nested case-control	France	2269	Ferrochromium and stainless steel production	4	SMR	1.57 (0.43 to 4.03)	No details are provided.	No details on exposure reconstruction provided.	Smoking and asbestos were noted, but not accouted for in the study.
Moulin et al. 1992_PlantB			4227		7		0.84 (0.34 to 1.73)			
Moulin et al. 1993a	Cohort	France	2721	Mild and stainless steel welding	6	SMR	2.09 (0.77 to 4.55)	Exposure was characterized based on the types of welding performed.	Three shipyard factories were included in the cohort and authors noted likely exposure to asbestos.	Smoking data were abstracted from medical records. Asbestos exposure, exposure to paints and primers were also mentioned.
Moulin et al. 1993b	Cohort	France	1163	Welding	4	SMR	3.13 (0.85 to 8.02)	Dose-effect relationshups were evaluated by total duration of employment in the plant (welders and controls); total duration of welding; time since hiring, time elapsed since the start of welding.	Effects of asbestos coud not be taken into account in a valid manner (as stated by the authors).	Smoking and asbestos were noted, but they were not accounted for in the study.
Moulin et al. 1993c	Cohort	France	4227	Stainless steel production	7	SMR	0.92 (0.37 to 1.9)	Individual job histories and job titles were considered. No quantitative measurements were available.	Authors indicated that stainless steel production also introduced exposure to other known carcinogens.	Adjustments were made for age, sex and calendar time.
Moulin_1995_plant1	Cohort	France	6324	Stainless steel production	26	SMR	1.04 (0.68 to 1.52)	job titles were classified as exposed by industry experts. No quantitative analysis, or measures of chromium exposure, were included in the study.	Authors could not determine any sub-groups that take into account qualitative parameters other than age of when exposure started and ended (due to confidentiality of cause of death).	Tobacco smoking was noted, but not accounted for in the study.
Moulin_1995_plant2			5270		15		0.84 (0.47 to 1.38)			
Pippard et al. 1985	Cohort	UK	260	Leather tanning	2	SMR	0.52 (0.06 to 1.87)	Those identified as working at two chrome tanneries were combined. No quantitative measurements were taken.	Small sample population	None mentioned by authors
Proctor et al. 2016	Cohort	USA	714	Chromate production	5	SMR	1.44 (0.18 to 2.7)	Authors used a job exposure matrix that incorporated quantitative measures of airborne Cr(VI).	Authors noted potential for misclassification of exposure due to limited monitoring data and limited smoking data.	For lung cancer mortality, smoking and age at hire were adjusted in the regression models. Such models were not used for evaluating stomach cancer risk.
Rafnsson et al. 1997	Cohort	Iceland	1172	Masons	21	SIR	1.08 (0.67 to 1.65)	Concentration of Cr(VI) was determined to be 5.8 - 9.4 mg/kg in Icelandic cement in 1983. After the use of ferrous sulphate, the Cr(VI) content dropped to less than 2 mg/kg.	Lack of exposure information was noted as a limitation.	Smoking was mentioned, but it was not accounted for in the study.
Satoh et al. 1981	Cohort	Japan	896	Chrome production	11	SMR	0.95 (0.47 to 1.70)	None are described specifically to the worker cohort.	None were mentioned by authors.	None were mentioned by authors.
Smailyte et al. 2004_All cohort members	cohort	Lithuania	1582	Cement production	11	SIR	0.9 (0.40 to 1.40)	Exposure data by different departments exist from 1975, as annual dust mass measurements (stationary measurements). They are not of Cr(VI). The content of chromium(VI) in the cement and raw materials has never been analysed. Authors indicated that since the 1990s, and only for the European market, ferrous sulphate has been added into cement for reduction of chromium(VI) to chromium(III).	No direct data on smoking were available and surrogates were used.	Authors indicated that 16% of population likely worked in another local factory where asbestos exposure occurred. However, no adjustments were made.
Smailyte et al. 2004_High dust exposure category					6		1.5 (0.60 to 3.00)			
Sorahan et al. 1987_All cohort members	Cohort	UK	2689	Chrome plating	25	SMR	1.54 (1.00 to 2.28)	Indicated that detailed job histories were defined in terms of 8 jobs involving chrome exposure. Noted that most jobs involving exposure to chrome also involved exposure to nickel (nickel chloride and nickel sulphate). Exposure to chrome was estimated in 2 ways: cumulative duration of employment in any chrome plating jobs, and cumulative duration of employment in chrome bath work.	Authors indicated that not possible to control for any "survivor population effect" in the data. Authors also noted that the raised mortality from the cancers of the stomach and duration of chrome employment, likely that it was due in part to social class differences. Co-exposure to nickel was noted.	Social class was mentioned as a confounding factor, but it was not adjusted for in the study.
Sorahan et al. 1987_Chrome bath subcohort					14		1.49 (0.81 to 2.5)			
Sorahan et al. 1994_All cohort members	Cohort	UK	10438	Steel foundry	124	SMR	1.34 (1.11 to 1.60)	Deteiled job histories (defined in terms of 25 categories) were recorded for each employee. Indpendent asessment of those jobs were conducted.	Smoking data were not available; data on employment history (before and after employment at the 10 participating foundries) were not available.	None were evaluated.
Sorahan et al. 1994_>15y_employment			10438		19		0.85 (0.47 to 1.53)			
Sorahan and Harrington 2000_Men	Cohort	UK	920	Chrome plating	12	SMR	1.68 (0.87 to 2.94)	Industrial hygiene surveys were caried out in 1969-70 at 42 of the participating plants by the Occupational Hygiene Service of Manchester University. Area air samples (static samplers) were taken at breathing zone height, and in all but two plants the chromic acid air content was <0.03 mg/m3. The two exceptions were large plants, and in both the then threshold limit value (TLV) for chromic acid of 0.1 mg.m-3 was exceeded.	Limited information was provided on asbestos exposure.	Authors stated: "Positive confounding from other previous occupations may have occurred: 231 platers but only 83 comparison workers had worked previously in a foundry, although again these workers are not individually identifiable. Foundry work is associated with excess risks of lung cancer. Other concurrent exposure are likely to be less important in the interpretation of the present findings. Recent studies suggest that neither nickel plating nor exposure to cadmium is likely to be an important confounding variable in this study."
Sorahan and Harrington 2000_Women			167		0		0 (NA)			
Sweeney et al. 1985	Cohort	USA	168	Fur dressers	2	SMR	1.37 (0.15 to 4.95)	Workers classified as fur dressers were assumed to have hexavalent chromium exposure. Neither intensity nor duration of exposure to chrome tans is documented.	Smoking history was not available. Limited sample/case size were also noted.	authors list several co-exposures in table 3 (pdf pg 3)
Xu et al. 1996	Nested case-control	China	25	Plating	9	OR	2.4 (0.90 to 6.1)	Environmental monitoring, and job exposure matrix were used.	Metal platers were also exposed to lead, zinc, acid in addition to chromium dust (hence, co-exposures is likely).	Smoking, diet, lifestyle, SES were adjusted for in the study.

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