<table>
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<th>Model</th>
<th>0.25</th>
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<th>1.0</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>10</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Relative Risk</td>
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<td>[0.31 - 0.79]</td>
<td>[0.62-1.6]</td>
<td>[1.2-3.1]</td>
<td>[6.2-15]</td>
<td>[12-31]</td>
<td>[21-60]</td>
<td>[62-147]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additive Risk</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<td>[0.36 - 0.82]</td>
<td>[0.67-1.6]</td>
<td>[1.3-3.3]</td>
<td>[6.7-16]</td>
<td>[13-32]</td>
<td>[27-64]</td>
<td>[67-155]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The workers are assumed to start work at age 20 and continue to work for 45 years, at a constant exposure level. Maximum likelihood estimates and 95% confidence intervals are shown. These estimates were derived from the Crump et al. risk models using the exposure coefficients reported in section VI.D and a lifetable using 2000 U.S. mortality rates for all causes and lung cancer.