a.12% PAF. The proportion of cases exposed is 283/(283+438) which is 0.3925. OR 1.44 (1.04–1.97).

b. PAR COPD 18.3%. 39 cases of COPD in manual labour, total of 131 cases in the occupational subgroup. Proportion of cases in manual labour 39/131=29.8%. OR for risk of COPD in manual labour=2.6 (1.3-5.3) (adjusted). PAR=29.8\*(1.6/2.6)=18.3% for manual labour. OR represents manual labour v those with a “lack of occupational exposure: managers or professionals, office work, service or sales”.

c. COPD; PAF (COPD LLN definition) 48% (30% to 65%) for VGDF. OR=3.69 (95% CI 1.36 to 10.04).

d. COPD; no information given to allow proportion of cases exposed to be calculated. VGDF category data as follows; No versus high exposure OR (adjusted) =1.38 (0.99-1.93). n=2330 no exposure, n=1351 high exposure. Proportion of population exposed=1351/3681=37%. PAR=p(RR-1)/(p(RR-1)+1)=0.37(0.38)/((0.37(0.38))=1)=12.3%.

e. COPD; 24% for all workers, 53% for never smokers. The fraction of COPD attributable to occupational exposure was estimated to be 0.24 among all workers (RR, 1.32, 1.18-1.47)) and 0.53 among never-smoking workers (RR, 2.11, 1.17-3.83).

f. COPD LLN (after contacting authors for additional information) as follows for ever/never VGDF exposed; ((OR-1)/OR)\*Pe (Pe=proportion of cases exposed) OR=1.07 (0.64 – 1.81) (55/83)\*(0.07/1.07)=4.3%

g. COPD; (“mild obstruction”). OR 1.41 (1.16 to 1.70) VGDF not exposed v VGDF high exposure. In non-exposed group, 917/6534 were cases. In high exposed group, 259/1332 were cases. Total cases in these two groups was 917+259=1176. Proportion of cases exposed=259/1176=22%. PAR=(0.41/1.41)\*22=6.4%.

h. 140 incident cases from 4302 followed up. 44.3% of the incident cases had self-reported occupational exposure ("dust, gases or fumes") in 2007. This equates to 62 individuals. Proportion of cases with self-reported exposures thus 62/140. Adjusted OR=2.140 (1.503-3.046) for COPD. PAR=(1.142/2.142)\*(62/140)=.53\*44.2=23.6%

i. COPD; (i) self-reported COPD from HSE study. Effect of routine job v professional 166 cases in referent and routine job groups, 108 of which are in routine job. 1.61 (1.13-2.31). PAR=((.61/1.61)\*108)/166. PAR=24.7%. (ii) PB advice; 503 with COPD defined by LLN and of those 195 (43%) are in the routine work (e.g., heavy exposure) category. The OR of 1.28 taken from the main paper and exposure fx 0f 0.43 among cases gives 0.28/1.28 x 0.43 = 9.4% PAR.

j. PAFs calculated by authors for two COPD endpoints and 4 exposure categories, and also for ever or never smokers. For ever smokers exposed to VGDF, PARs calculated as 24% for stage II+ GOLD COPD and 23% for LLN stage II+ COPD.

k. PAR 65.3% for "overall" occupational exposures, calculated by authors. Multiple other endpoints used to calculate PAR (low, medium, high VGDF, silica, etc..). This was based on OR 5.9 (3.6 to 9.8)

l. 10.4% (95% CI -0.9%, 19.5%) as calculated by the authors for any dust gas/fume exposure and COPD using LLN definition [9.1%. This was not calculated by the authors. COPD was associated with high exposure to dust or gas/fume (exposed: 87/1206 v non-exposed: 191/3853; adjusted odds ratio: 1.41; 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.06, 1.87). 278 cases, 87 of which were exposed=31.3%. PAR=0.41/1.41\*31.3=9.10%]

m. COPD; 20% for spirometry defined COPD GOLD 1 or greater. 58.7% for self-reported VGDF exposures, and 31% based on high risk JEM derived exposure category.

n. COPD; data used from Table 3 (univariate OR only quoted, thus unadjusted for other factors (adjusted models only contain duration of occupational exposures). Dusty job yes/no (by greater or less than 30 years of exposure), COPD yes/no. OR=1.16 (0.79-1.69). 141 cases, 53 of whom are exposed. Pe=53/141. PAR=(0.16/1.16)\*(53/141)=0.14\*0.38=5.3%

o. 39.6%; not calculated by authors and does not appear to contain enough data to derive a PAR. After contacting them directly; data as follows. 39.6%. (PAR%) of occupational exposures to COPD was: (417/839) x [(61 x 393)/(356 x 29) – 1] / [0.497 x (2.32 – 1) +1] = 39.6%.

p. COPD; 12.2% for industry and 17.4% for occupation stratifications. NEED FULL PAPER. Paper arrived 6.1.17. 12.2% has a limit of 12.1-12.5, and 17.4% has a limit of 17.1-17.6. Both thus significant.

q. 4% (calculated by DF). OR 1.2 (1.04-1.39), total cases 1668, total cases exposed 394 (dust/gases/fumes).

r. COPD; GOLD II or higher. 7.7%. Study largely related to assessment of farming exposures alone, not other high risk groups. Assume from paper that the PAR calculation relates to the OR 1.8; 95% CI 1.2–2.8?

s. COPD; 9% (calculated by PB). OR 1.2 (0.7-2.2). NEEDS CHECKING WITH PB’S ESTIMASTES FOR COPD AND CB

t. 37%, 8%, 27% in biological dusts, mineral dusts and gases/fumes exposed. OR 2.7 (1.4-5.2), 1.1 (0.6-2.3), 1.6 (0.8-3.2) respectively.

u. COPD; (not calculated by authors). OR (corrected) 1.47 (1.31-1.65) for GOLD 0. PAF%=(0.47/1.47)\*Pe. Pe=54.4% PAF%= 17.4

v. Hnizdo 2004 COPD (AO); 22.2%, (95% CI 9.1–33.4). Calculated by combining all occupational groups with OR for COPD>1. [23.4%, 49.6% in differing ethics groups.