



Key Findings

- Approximately 18% (95% CI=2–24%) of COPD in this population can be attributed to workplace exposures associated with construction tasks.
- Among construction workers who never smoked, 32% (95% CI=6-42%) of COPD was attributable to the workplace.
- The current regulatory framework, directed at individual exposures and not combined VGDF exposures, is inadequate. A better framework would add a focus on respirable irritants regardless of source. The current regulatory framework is inadequate.