standardised interview. Gender, age, residence area and smoking were collected as potential confounders. Multivariate logistic regression was applied.

**Results**

Considering all tumours together, we observed large increased risks for wood exposure (OR = 6.9, 95% CI = 3.0–16.3) and leather (prevalence 24% in tumours, 0% among controls) only. Compared to controls, we observed an increased risk for wood exposure [OR = 7.7 (95% CI = 2.6–22.5)] in ITAC cases, but not in non-ITAC cases [OR = 0.8 (95% CI = 0.2–3.1)]. Prevalence of leather exposure was 42% among ITAC and 6% in non-ITAC.

**Conclusions**

Our case control study confirmed that ITAC cases but not other histotypes were strongly related to occupational exposures, and in particular to leather and wood dusts. Grouping together all SNC types reduce the causal role of occupation exposures. Larger samples size are needed to investigate other work-related carcinogens.