

Comparison between ICRP Recommendations and Domestic Laws and Regulations

		Occupational exposure		Public exposure	
		2007 Recommendations of the ICRP	Laws and regulations concerning the prevention of radiation hazards (Japan), as of March 2012	2007 Recommendations of the ICRP	Laws and regulations concerning the prevention of radiation hazards (Japan), as of March 2012
Effective dose limits		The average annual dose for the prescribed five years should not exceed 20 mSv and the annual dose for any one year should not exceed 50 mSv.	Same as the Recommendations	1 mSv/year (Exceptionally, if the average annual dose for five years does not exceed 1 mSv, exposure exceeding the limit for a single year may be sometimes permitted.)	Dose limits are not specified, but doses at the boundaries of business establishments, including those due to exhaust gas and water, are regulated not to exceed the dose limit of 1 mSv/year.
Equivalent dose limits	Eye lenses	150m Sv/year	150 mSv/year	15 mSv/year	—
	Skin	500 mSv/year	500 mSv/year	50 mSv/year	—
	Fingers and toes	500 mSv/year	—	—	—
Dose limits for female radiation workers		The equivalent dose of a fetus during gestation after reporting pregnancy (exposure in utero) should not exceed 1 mSv.	5 mSv/3 months Equivalent dose limit for the abdominal surface after coming to know of pregnancy until delivery: 2 mSv Internal exposure: 1 mSv	—	—

ICRP Recommendations and Responses of the Japanese Government

	2007 Recommendations of the ICRP		Responses at the time of the accident at Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)'s Fukushima Daiichi NPS
Occupational exposure	Rescue activities (Volunteers who have obtained the relevant information)	When benefits for other people outweigh the rescuers' risks, dose limits are not applied.	Special Provisions of the Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) The emergency exposure dose limit was temporarily raised to 250 mSv from the conventional level of 100 mSv (from March 14 to December 16, 2011). The Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards was partially amended to raise the exceptional emergency dose limit to 250 mSv (enforced on April 1, 2016).
	Other emergency activities	Up to 500 mSv	
Public exposure	Emergency exposure situations	The limit is to be set within the range of 20 to 100 mSv/year .	e.g. Standards for evacuation in Deliberate Evacuation Areas: 20 mSv/year
	Reconstruction period (Existing exposure situations)	The limit is to be set within the range of 1 to 20 mSv/year .	e.g. Additional exposure dose to be achieved in the long term: 1 mSv/year

Source: Prepared based on the 2007 Recommendations of the ICRP and the Special Provisions of the Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare: MHLW)

Comparison of Regulation Values for Foods

Indices concerning radioactive materials in foods (Bq/kg)

Radionuclide	Japan	Codex Alimentarius Commission	EU	US
Radioactive cesium	Milk 50 Infant foods 50 General foods 100	Infant foods 1,000 General foods 1,000	Milk 1000 Infant foods 400 General foods 1,250	All foods 1,200
Upper limits for additional doses	1mSv	1mSv	1mSv	5mSv
Assumed percentages of foods containing radioactive materials	50%	10%	10%	30%

- * The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an intergovernmental body created in 1963 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) for the purpose of protecting consumers' health and ensuring fair-trade practices in the food trade, etc.; The Commission establishes international standards for foods.
- * Standard limits incorporate effects of the amount of food intake and assumed percentages of foods containing radioactive materials. Therefore, the values are not suitable for inter-comparison.
- * Indicated standard limits for drinking water are the WHO guidance levels of radioactive materials, which are referred to in respective countries, and standard limits for radioactive materials vary by country due to differences in adopted preconditions. Therefore, the values are not suitable for inter-comparison.

Relation between Exposure Doses and Health Risks

