| | | 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 regulation 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 anrual 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 | 150 mSv/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 effective dose of an embryo/a fetus during gestation after reporting pregnancy 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 | - | - |

Present laws and regulations in Japan have not yet incorporated the 2007 Recommendations of the ICRP, but dose limits specified in the 2007 Recommendations are mostly the same as those in the 1990 Recommendations. Therefore, dose limits in Japan also mostly coincide with those specified in the 2007 Recommendations. Japan has uniquely specified dose limits for female radiation workers (5 mSv per three months).

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