

## Risks of Cancer (Radiation)

Radiation doses (mSv)	Relative risks of cancer*
1,000 ~ 2,000	1.8 [estimated to be 1.5 times per 1,000 mSv]
500 ~ 1,000	1.4
200 ~ 500	1.19
100 ~ 200	1.08
Less than 100	Difficult to detect

Source: Prepared based on the information available on the website of the National Cancer Center Japan

\* Risks of developing radiation-induced cancer are based on the data (solid cancers only) obtained from the analysis of instantaneous exposure due to the atomic bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and are not based on the observation of long-term exposure effects.

\* Relative risks indicate how many times larger the cancer risks are among people subject to certain causes (radiation exposure here).

The table above shows the effects of radiation exposure doses on the relative risks of cancer released by the National Cancer Center Japan.

It is estimated that the relative risk increases by 1.8 times due to radiation exposure doses of 1,000 to 2,000 mSv, by 1.4 times due to doses of 500 to 1,000 mSv and by 1.19 times due to doses of 200 to 500 mSv.

In the case of radiation exposure below 100 mSv, it is considered to be extremely difficult to detect the risk of developing cancer.

(Related to p.103 of Vol. 1, "Risks of Cancer (Life Habits)")

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