

Purpose

- To provide knowledge on the levels of radiation exposure due to the nuclear accident, and the associated effects and risks to human health and the effects on non-human biota
- To present estimates of radiation doses and discuss implications for health for different population groups inside Japan, as well as in some neighboring countries, in light of the UNSCEAR's previous scientific assessments
- To identify gaps in knowledge for possible future follow-up and research

Used measurement values, etc.

1. Internal exposure through inhalation and external exposure
 - (i) Deposition densities of radioactive materials on the ground surface measured on earth and from aircraft
 - (ii) Radioactivity concentrations in the air and on the ground surface estimated based on types and estimated amount of radioactive materials released from the reactor and through diffusion simulation
2. Internal exposure through ingestion
 - Radioactivity concentrations in foods and drinking water
 - (i) First year: Measurement data for concentrations of radionuclides in distributing foods and drinking water
 - (ii) Second year onward: Radioactivity concentrations in foods estimated through simulation based on soil contamination data; For marine products, radioactivity concentrations in seawater estimated based on measurement data in the sea area off Fukushima Prefecture and through diffusion simulation of radionuclides
 - Japanese people's food intake (based on the National Health and Nutrition Survey)

- It is not likely that any significant changes attributable to radiation exposure due to the accident would arise in future cancer statistics.
- There is the possibility that thyroid cancer risks may theoretically increase among the group of children whose estimated exposure doses were at the highest level. Therefore, their situations need to be closely followed up and assessed.
- Congenital abnormalities and heritable effects are not detected.