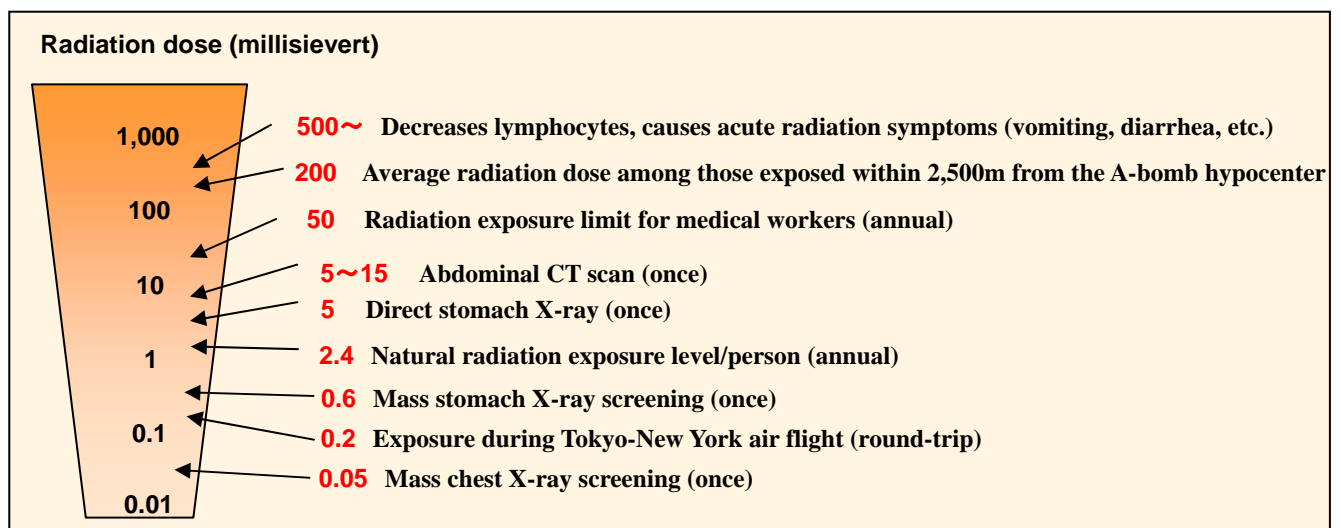


## Matters elucidated thus far by RERF studies

1. RERF has conducted epidemiological research of A-bomb survivors and revealed long-lasting health effects from radiation: radiation exposure of 1 sievert (1,000 millisieverts or 1,000,000 microsieverts) increases the risk of developing cancer on average by about 1.5 times. It is thought that cancer risk increases in proportion to amount of radiation to which individuals were exposed. In accordance with the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), it is projected that exposure to 100 millisieverts and 10 millisieverts increases cancer risk by about 1.05 and 1.005 times, respectively. Please note, however, that no statistically significant increase in cancer frequency at exposures to about 150 millisieverts or less has been observed.
2. Among people exposed to high dose radiation (at least 1 sievert), increased frequency of non-cancer disease (cataract, benign thyroid tumor, heart disease, etc.) has been observed.
3. Our studies have not found thus far any inherited genetic effects from parental radiation exposure among the children of A-bomb survivors.

(Note) RERF typically employs gray, which is nearly equivalent to sievert, as the unit for measurement of radiation dose.

## Radiation exposure levels and possible health hazards



(Note) The units “microsievert per hour” and “millisievert per hour,” terms that are being used by the media, represent radiation dose rates indicating amount of radiation that someone will receive when remaining at the same location for the entirety of a one-hour period.