

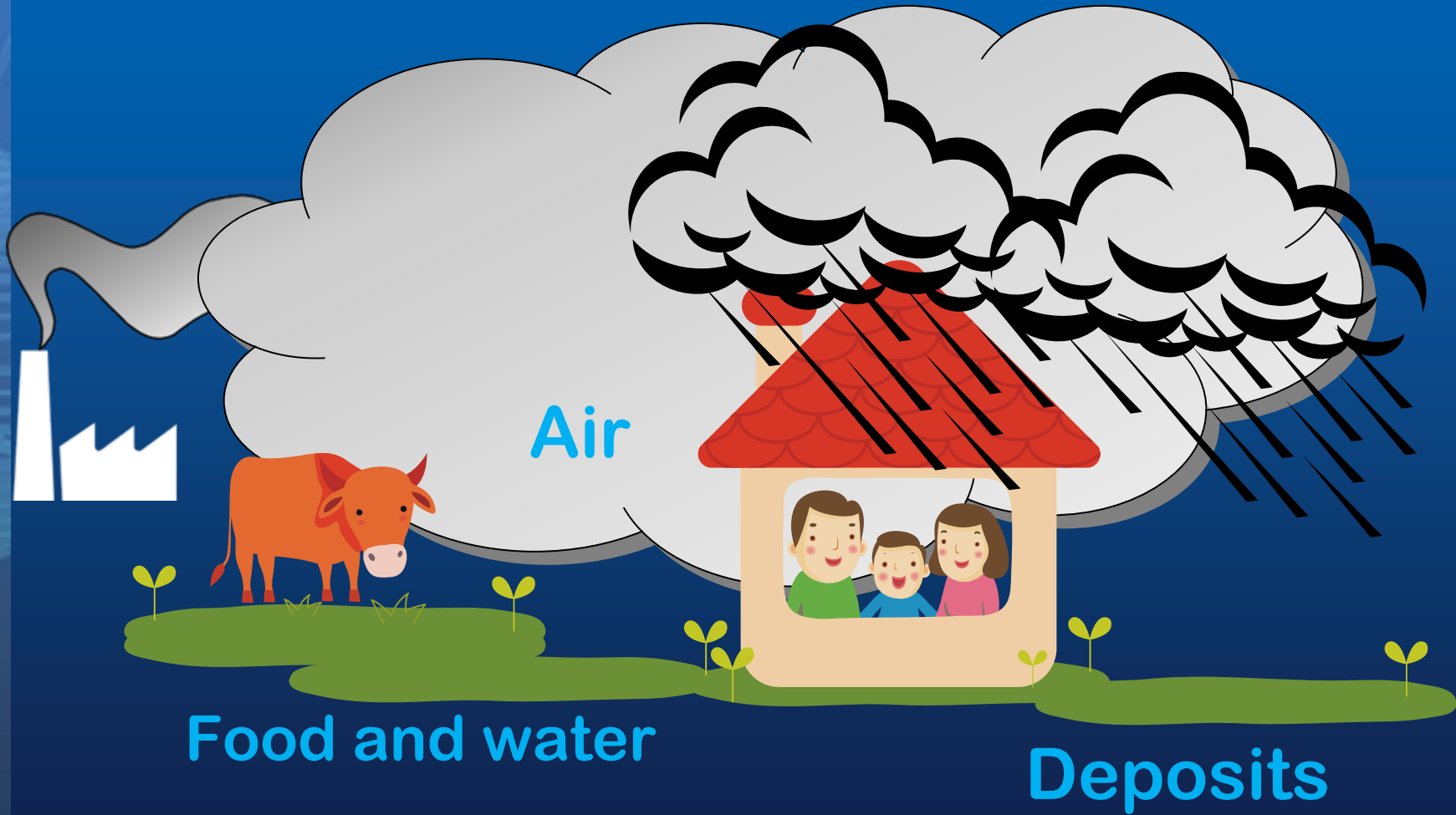


Press Briefing

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)

“Levels and Effects of Radiation Exposure due to the nuclear accident after the 2011 great east-Japan earthquake and tsunami”

2 April, 2014. Vienna, Austria





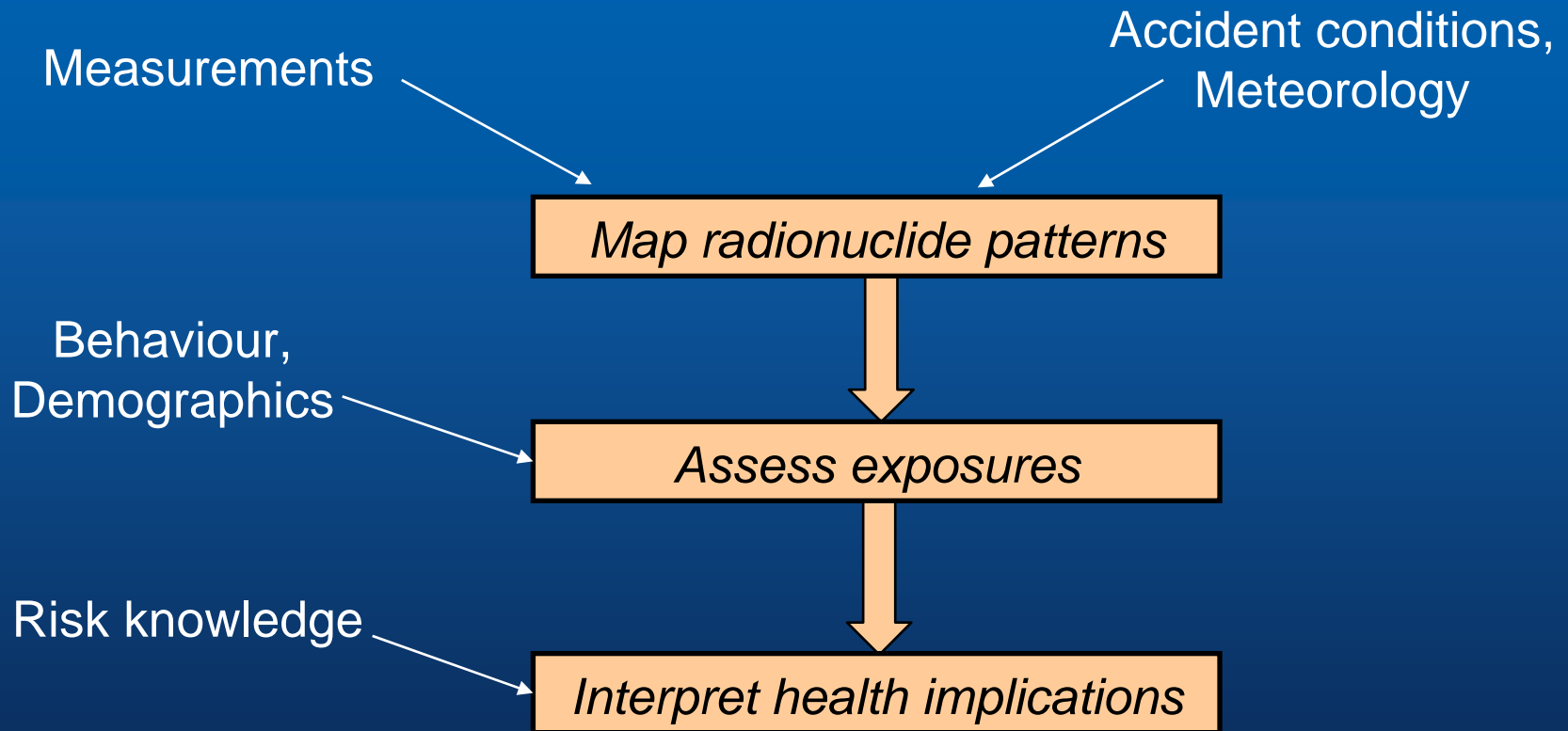
Food



Deposits



Method





Exposures

- Vary with location, age and behaviour
- For most people in Japan, far less than from natural background radiation
- Exposures in first year highest with on-going low exposures in later years

- Wide range of information used
- Considered key exposure pathways
- Highest doses to evacuees, but protective measures reduced exposures significantly
- For many people doses within range of natural background variation

Overall, cancer rates will remain stable

- Lifetime baseline risk of solid cancer in general Japanese population about 35 %
- Doses to general Japanese population low
- At the highest levels – additional lifetime risk ~0.1 %

Thus, no discernible changes in future cancer rates or hereditary diseases expected

Theoretical increase in future risk of thyroid cancer for children most exposed

- Thyroid cancer is rare disease among young children
- Thyroid doses were much lower than at Chernobyl

No discernible increase in cancer rates for workers

- For few workers, possibility of hypothyroidism (rare disease)
- Little likelihood for circulatory diseases

Future scientific research needs

- Keep situation under review, including:
 - Environmental situation: improve estimates of releases to the atmosphere and the ocean
 - Follow remediation impact
 - Reduce uncertainties in dose distribution for public/workers