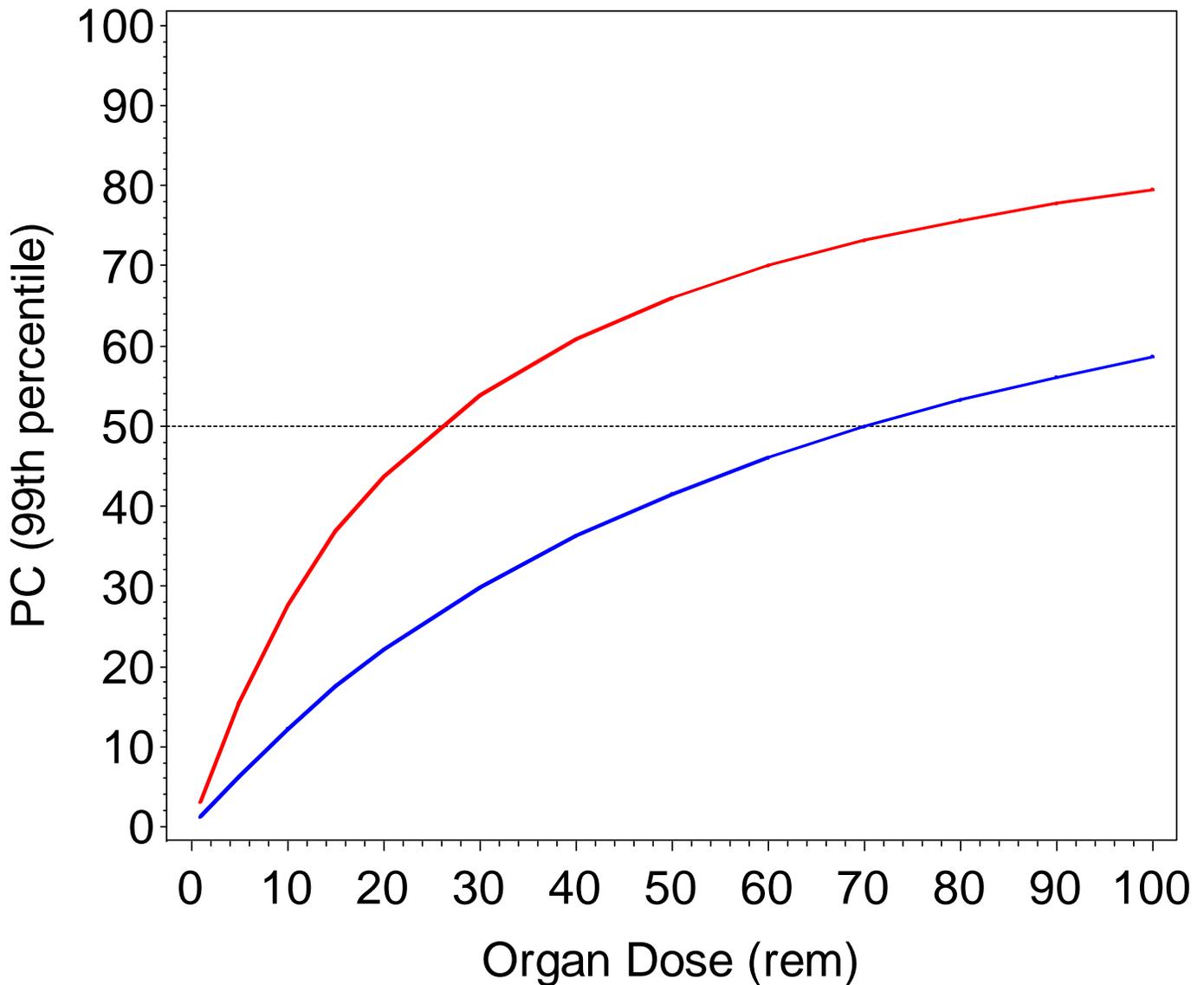


Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Esophagus Cancer Model 20 years latency

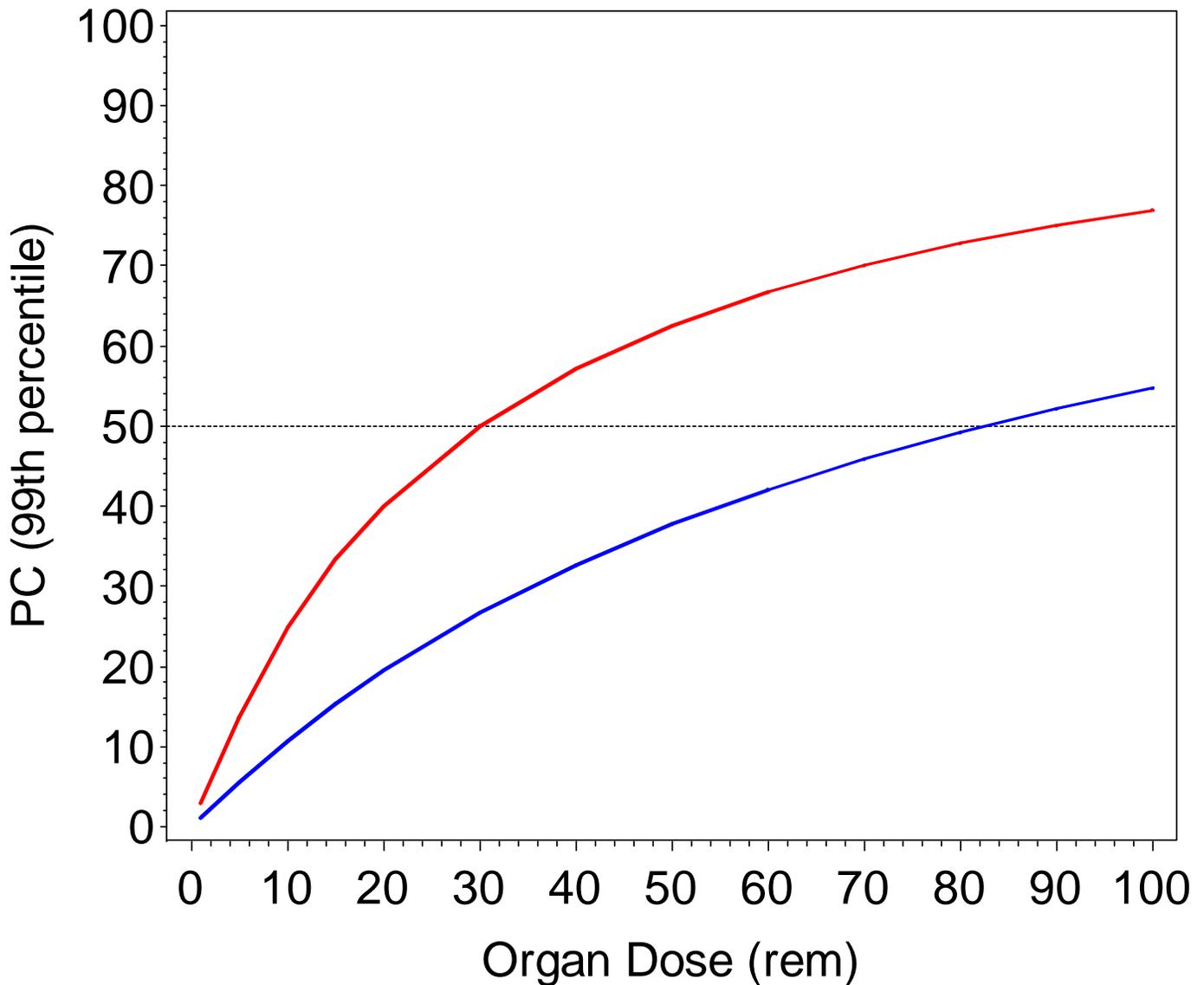


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons $E > 250 \text{keV}$, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Colon Cancer Model 20 years latency

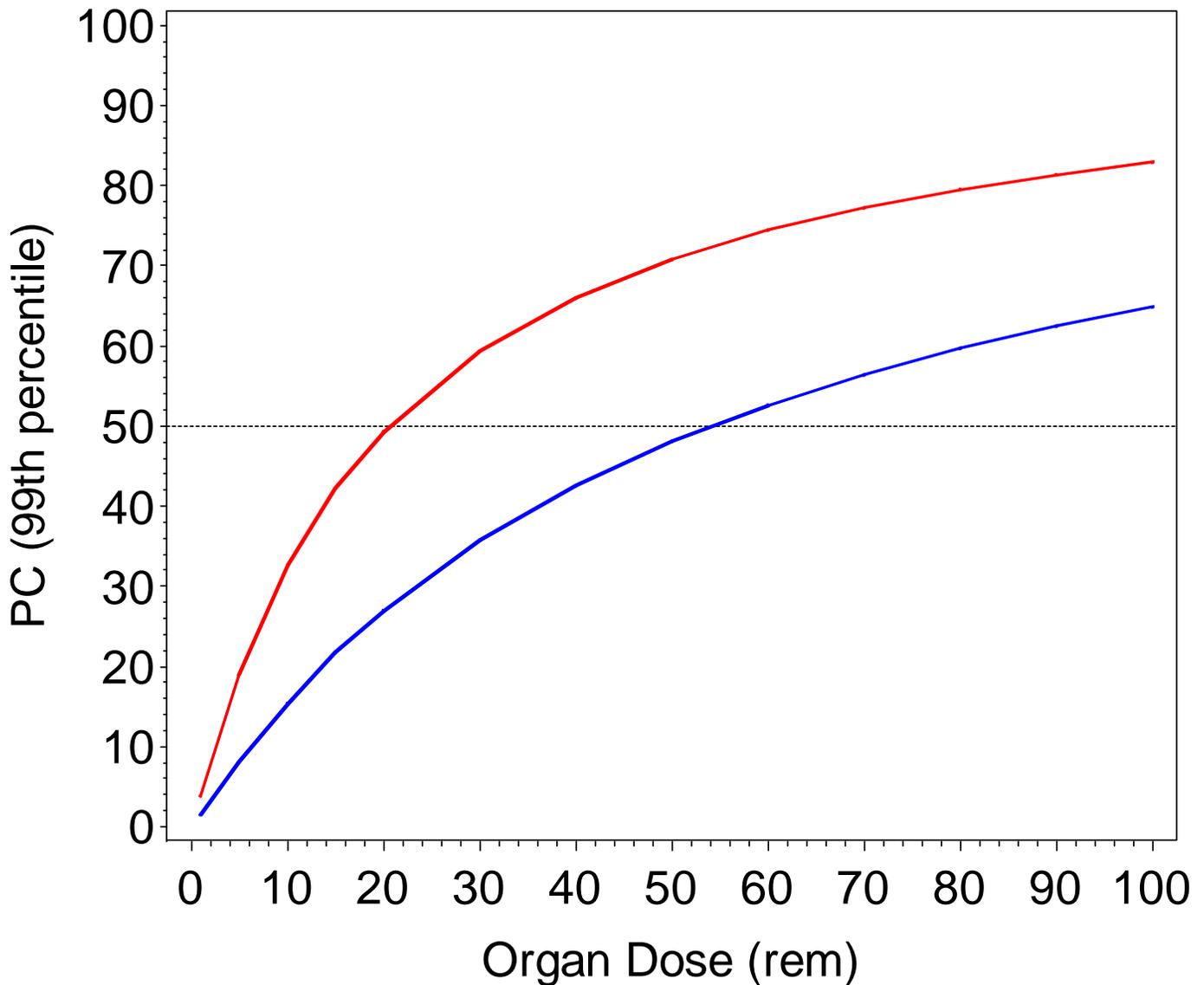


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Stomach Cancer Model 20 years latency

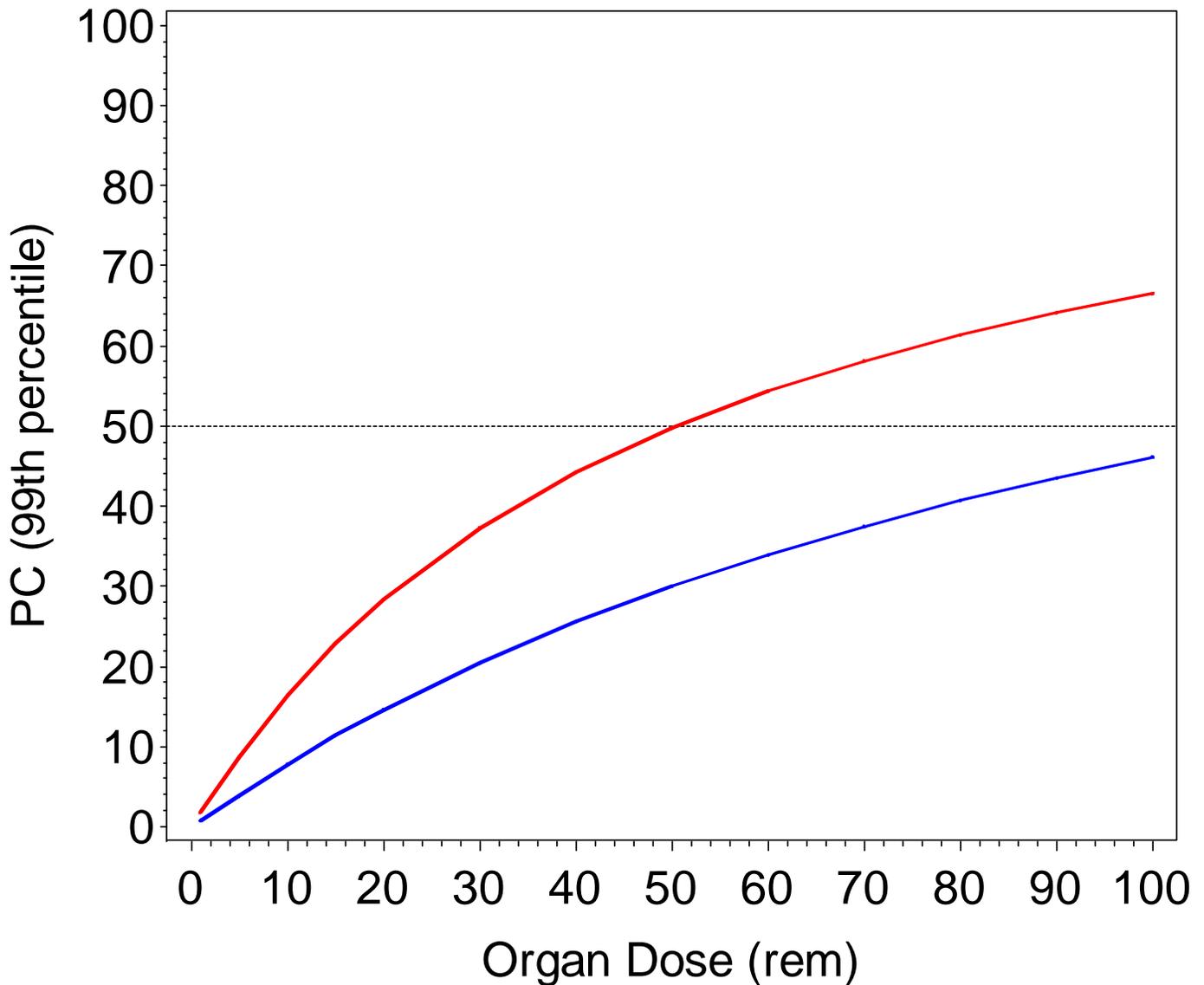


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

All digestive Cancer Model 20 years latency

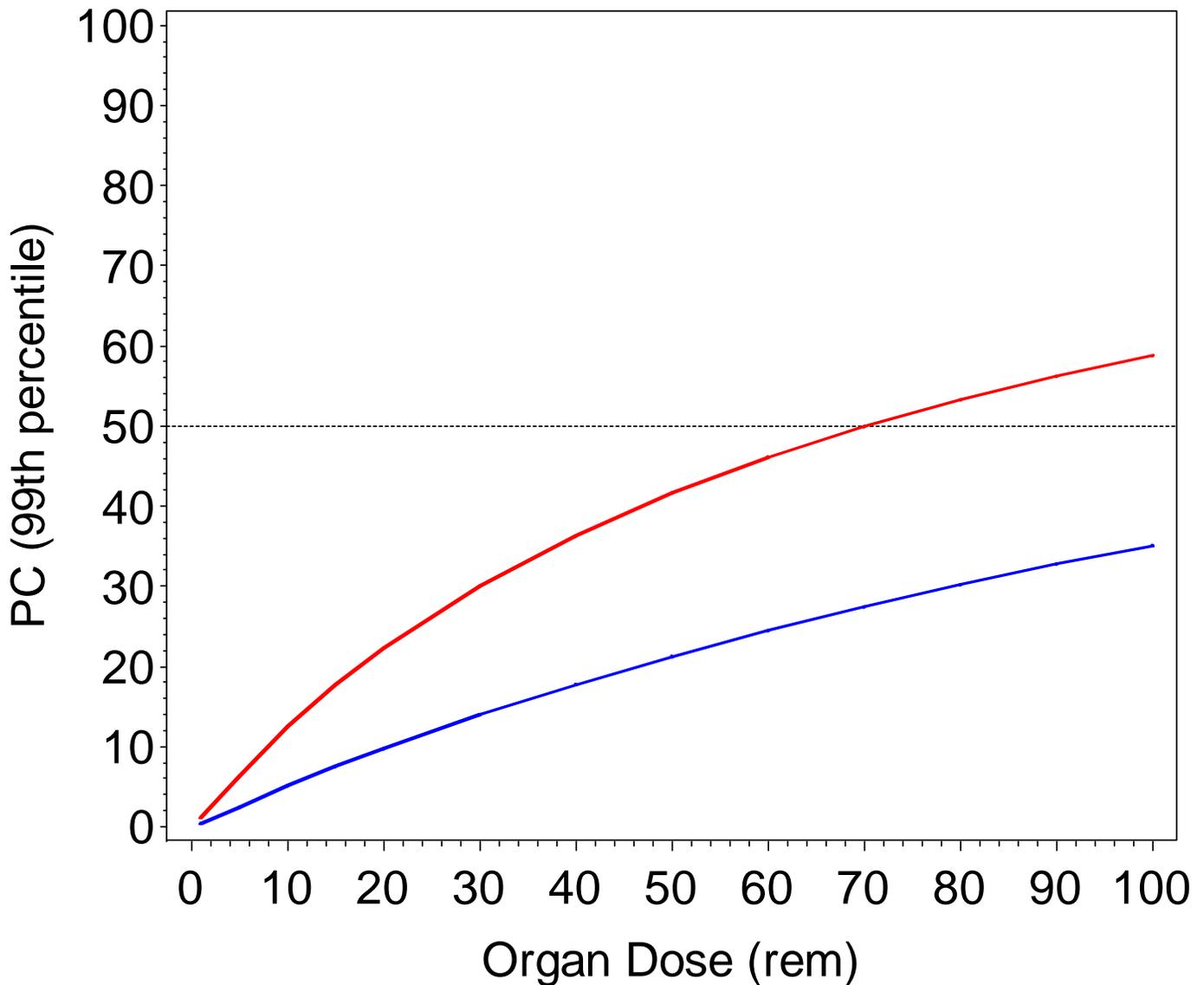


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Pancreas Cancer Model 20 years latency

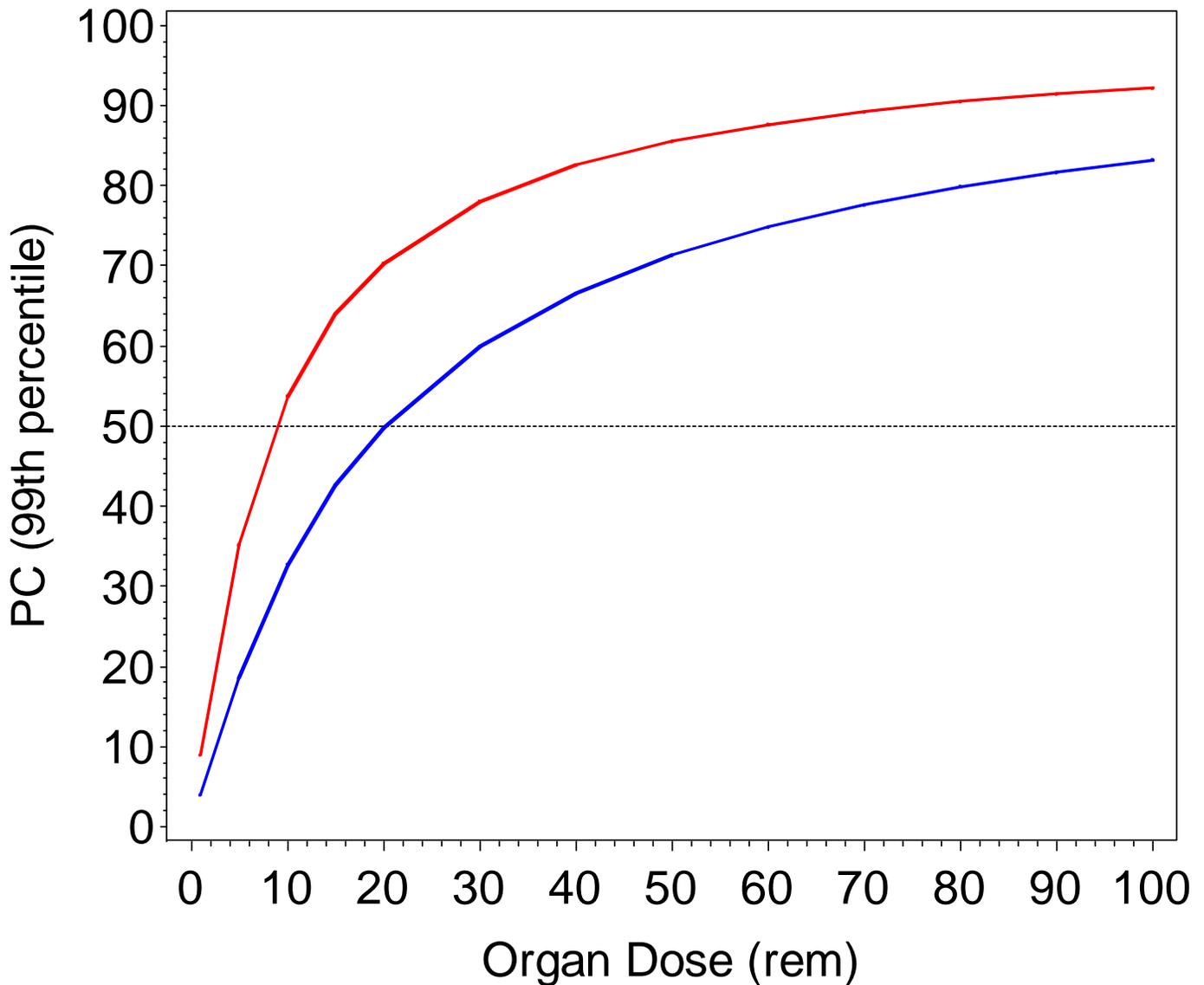


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons $E > 250 \text{ keV}$, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Liver Cancer Model 20 years latency

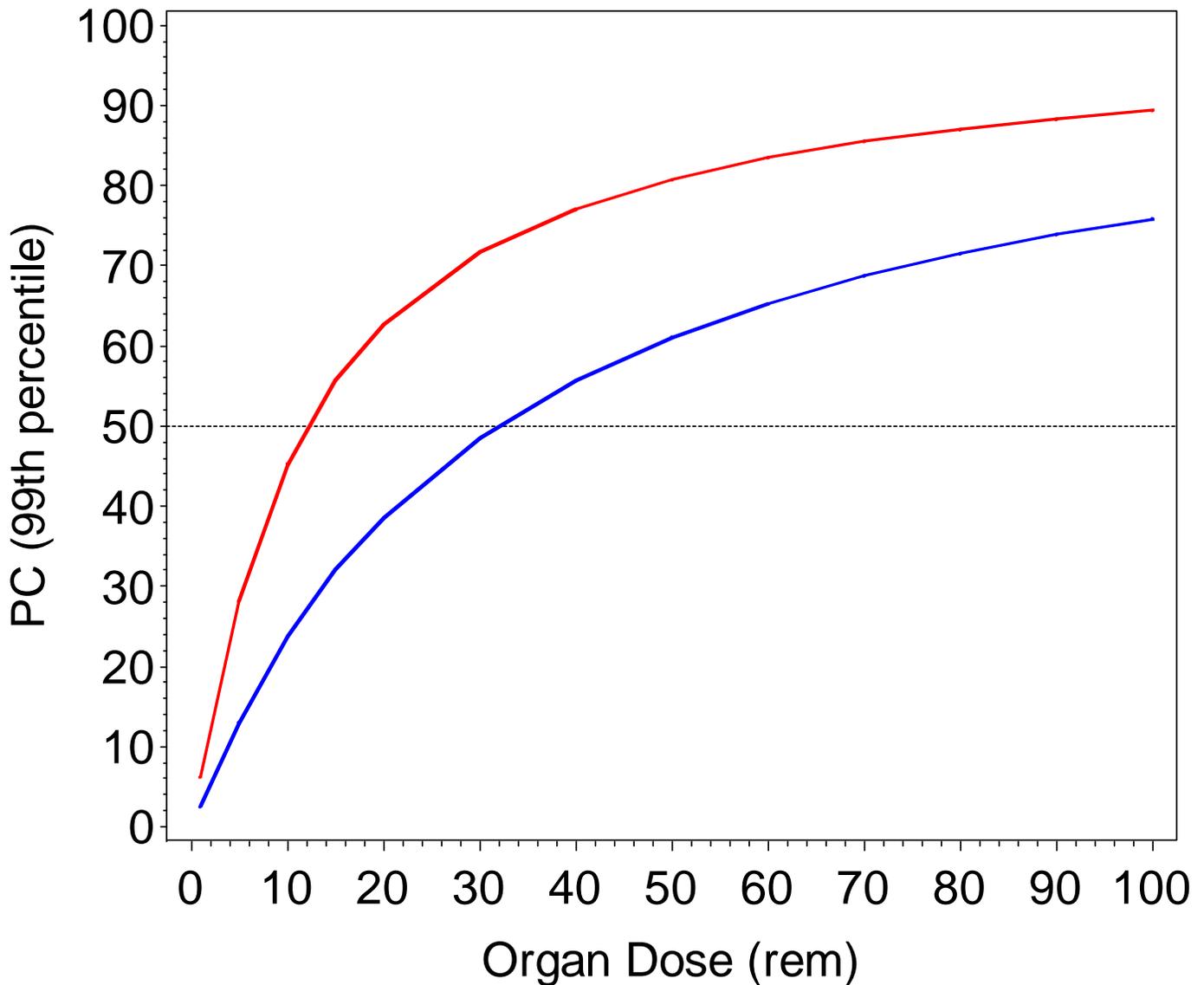


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Gallbladder Cancer Model 20 years latency

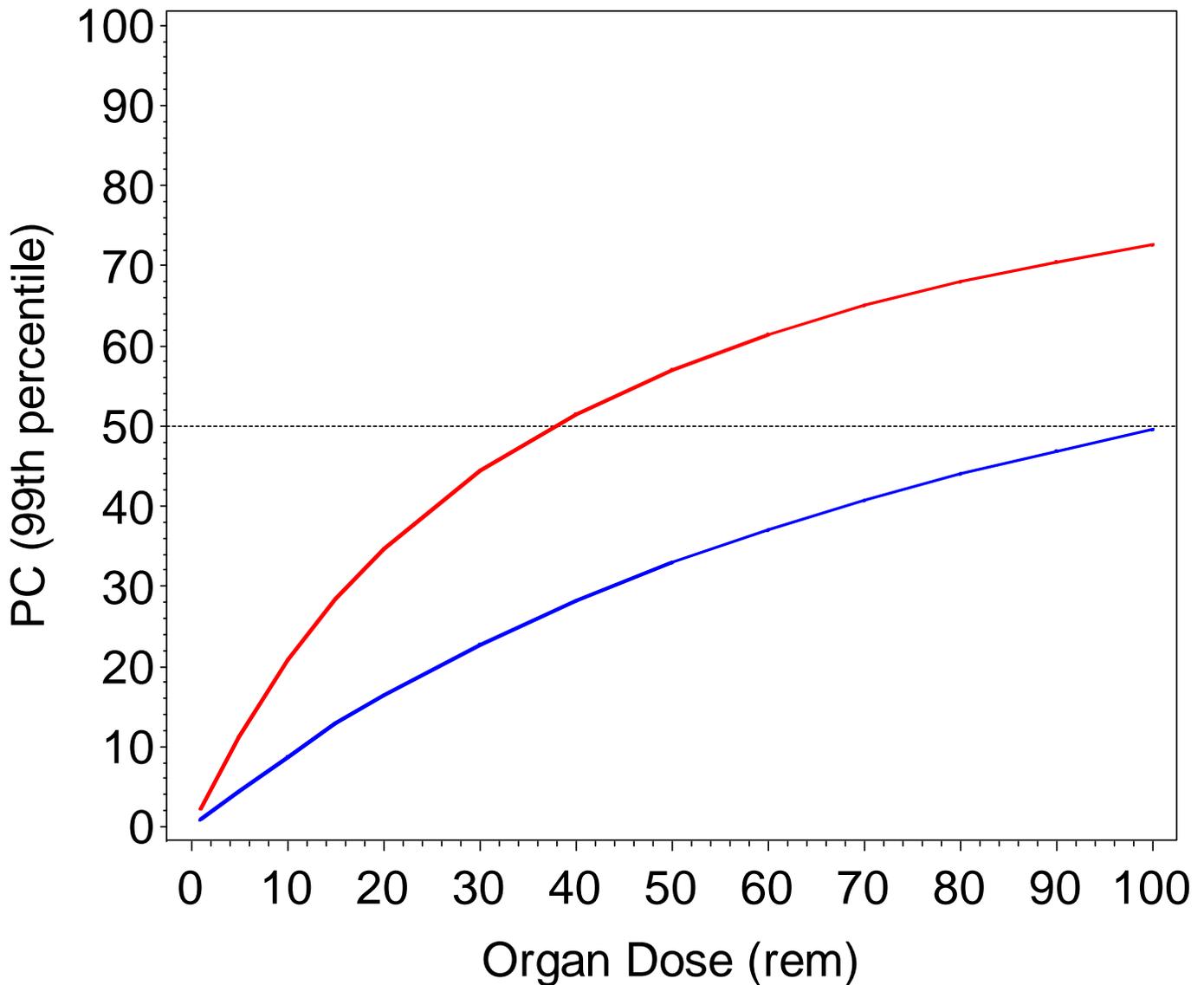


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Bladder Cancer Model 20 years latency

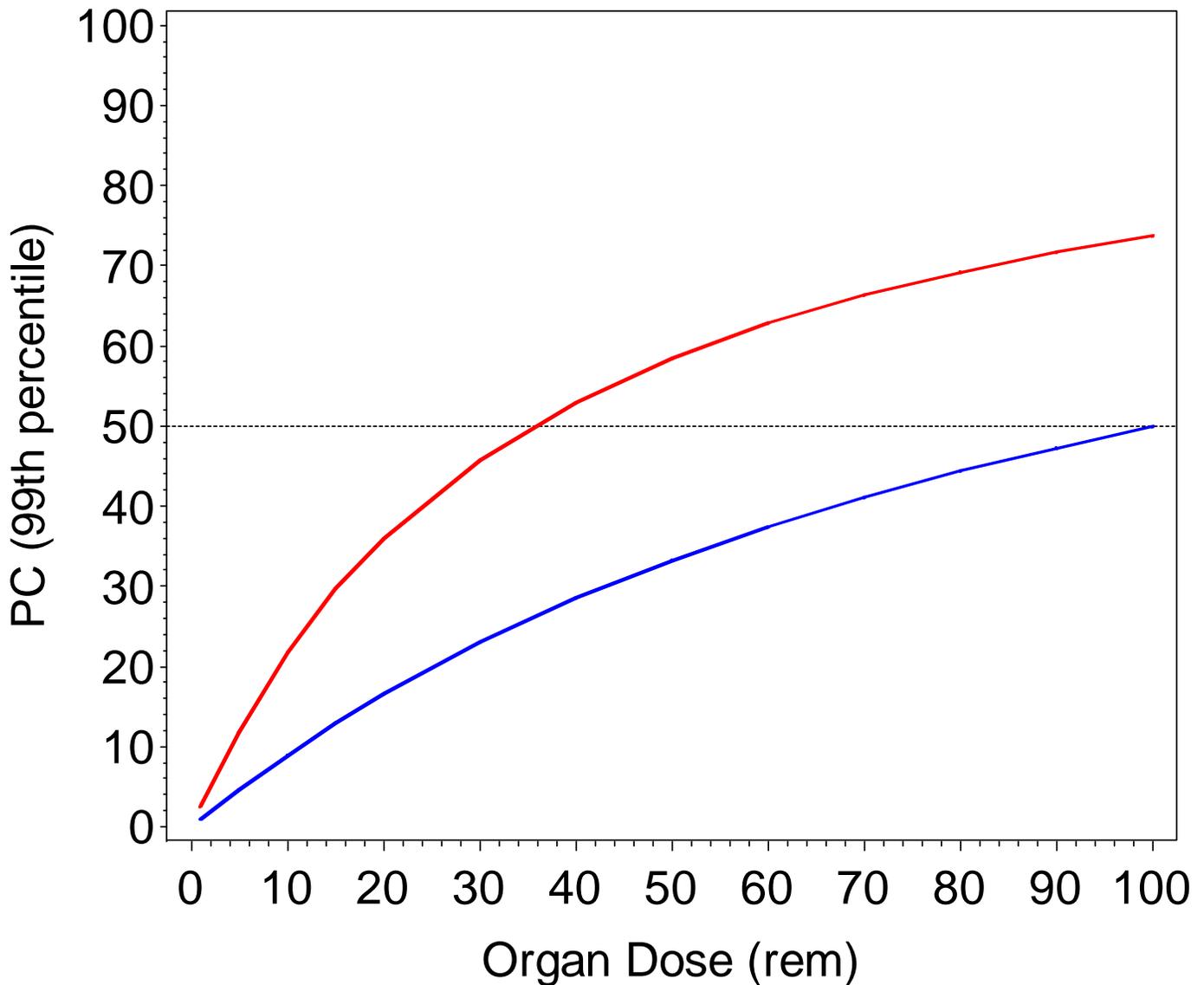


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Urinary organs (excl. Bladder) Cancer Model 20 years latency

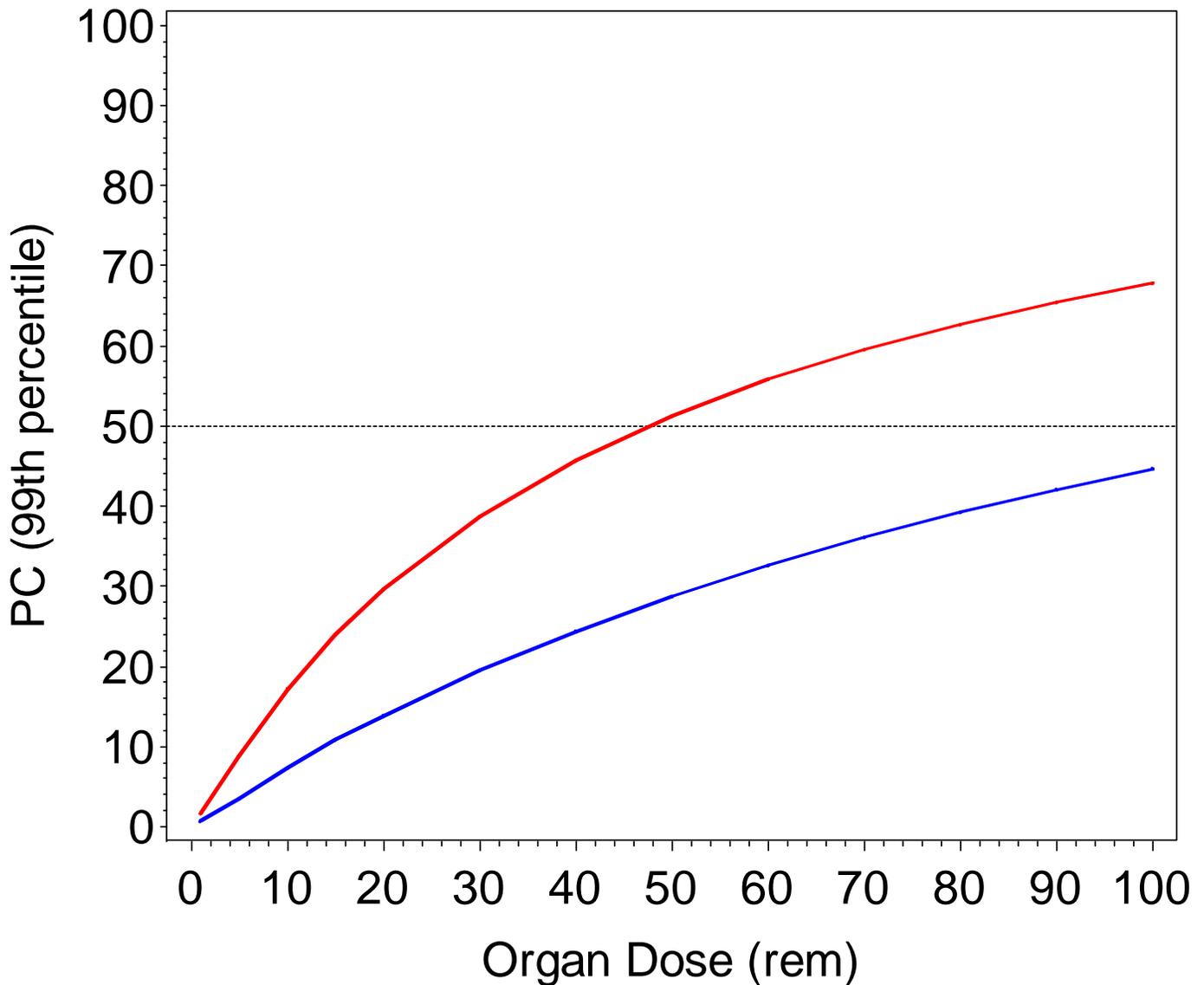


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

All Male Genitalia (incl. Prostate) Cancer Model 20 years latency

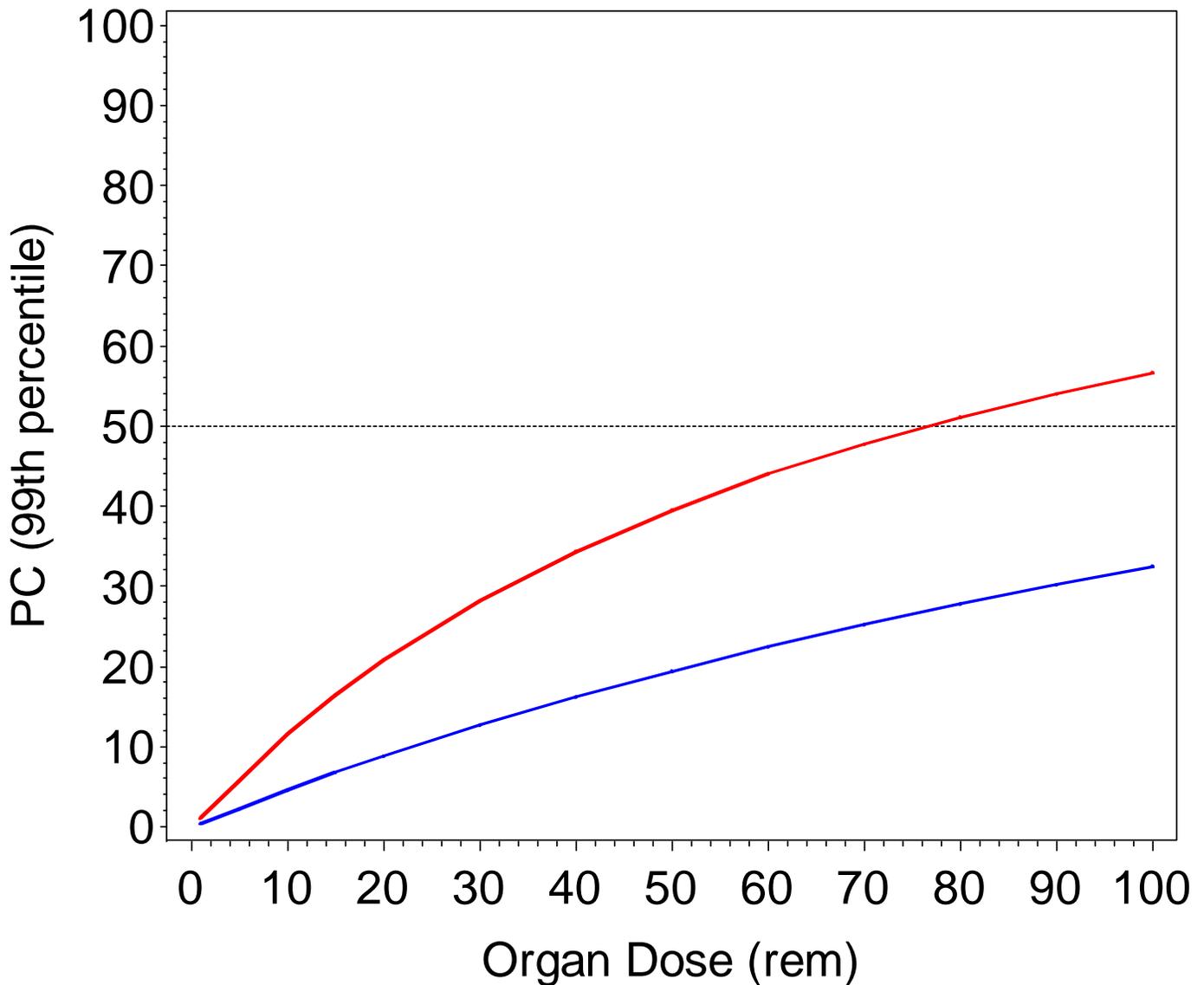


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Model 20 years latency

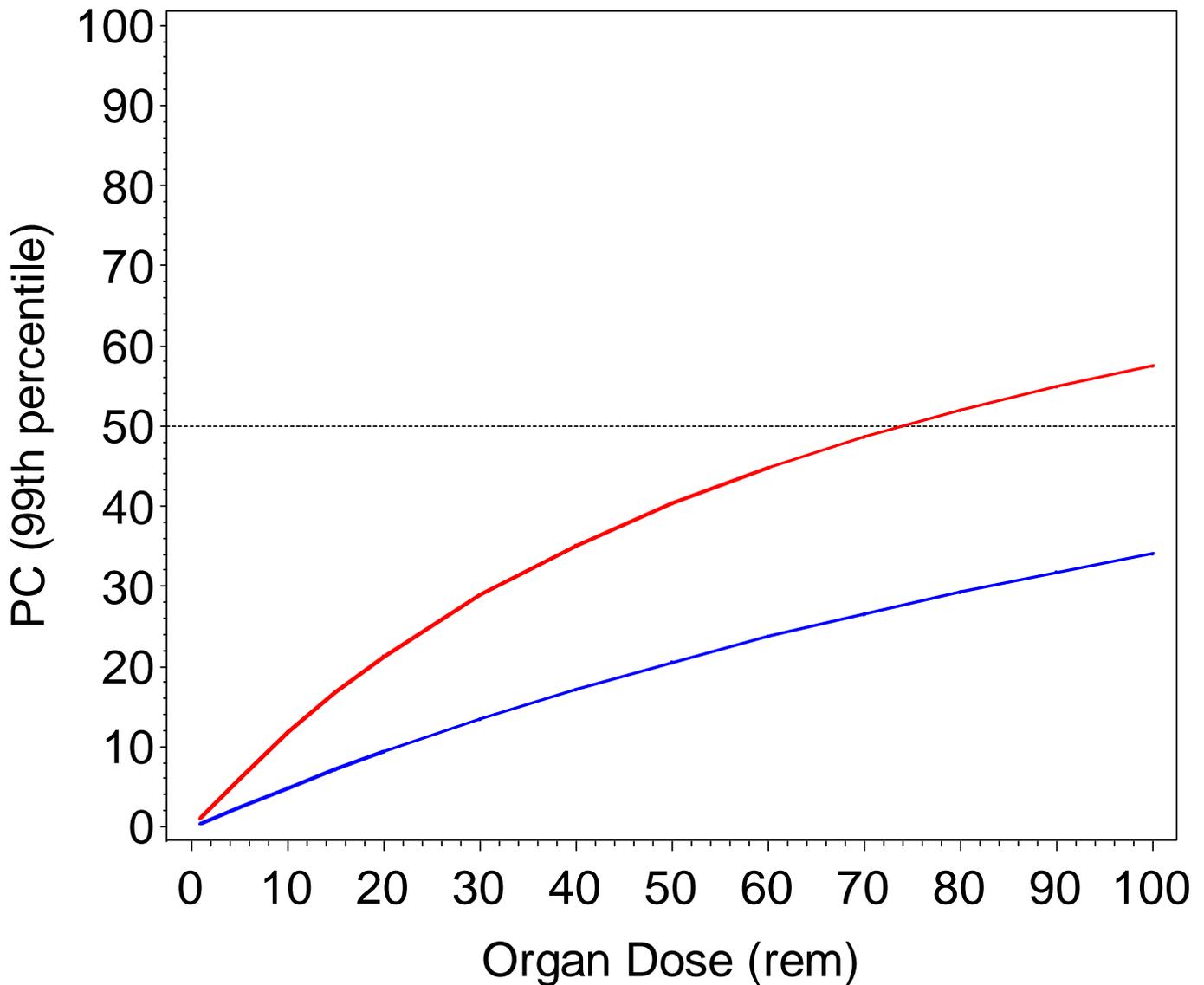


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Nervous system Cancer Model 20 years latency

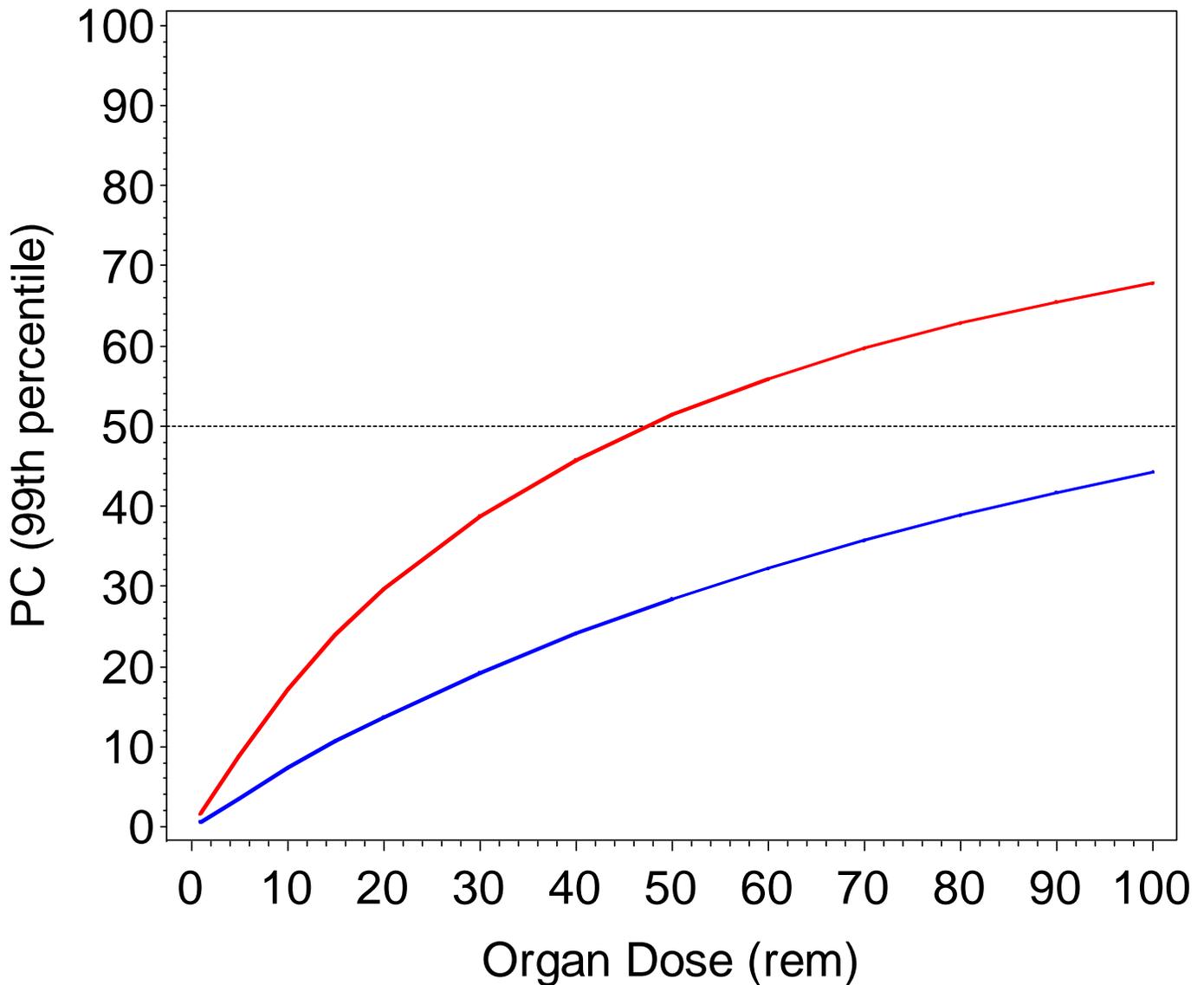


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Lymphoma & multiple myeloma Cancer Model 20 years latency

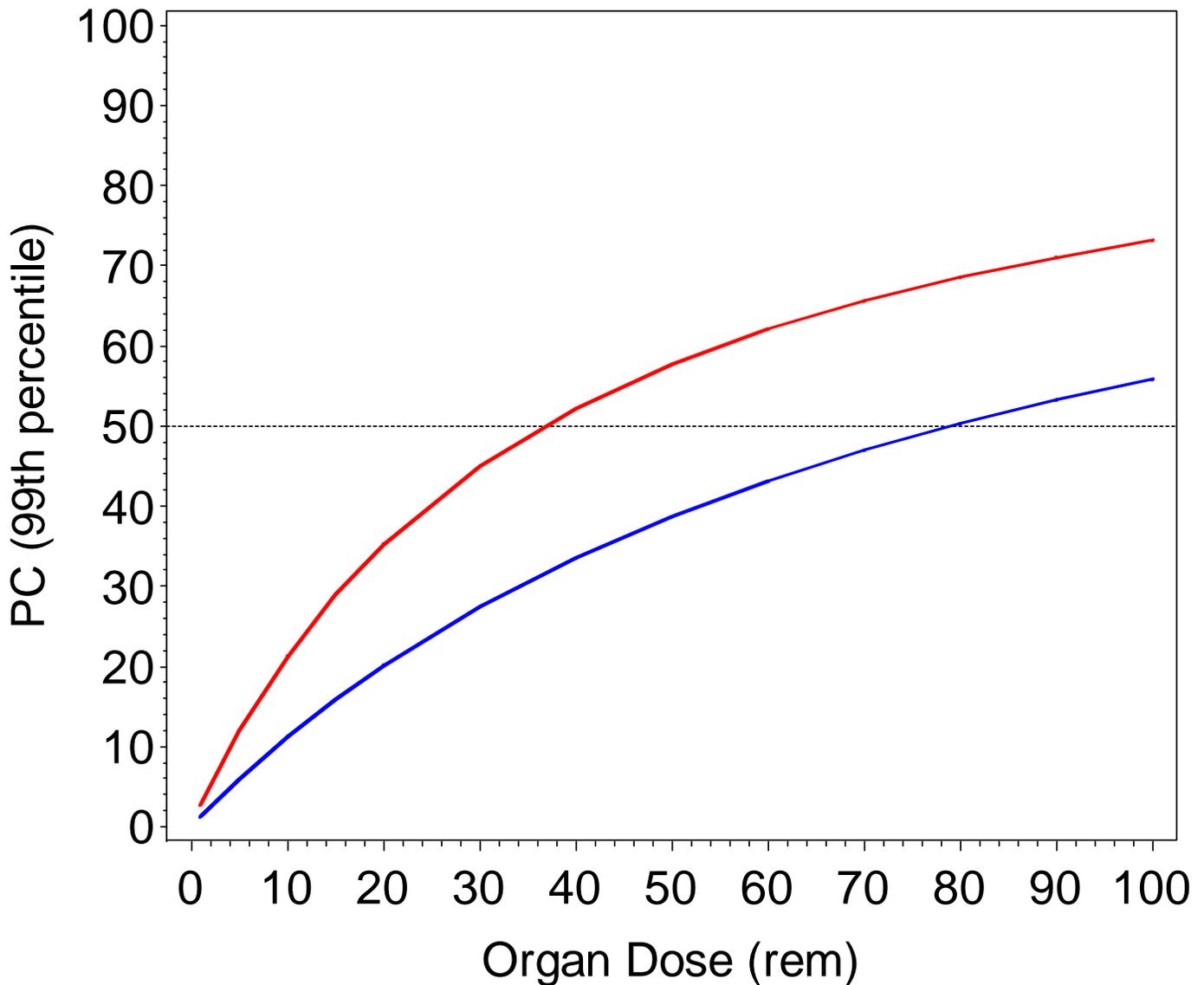


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Breast Cancer Model 20 years latency

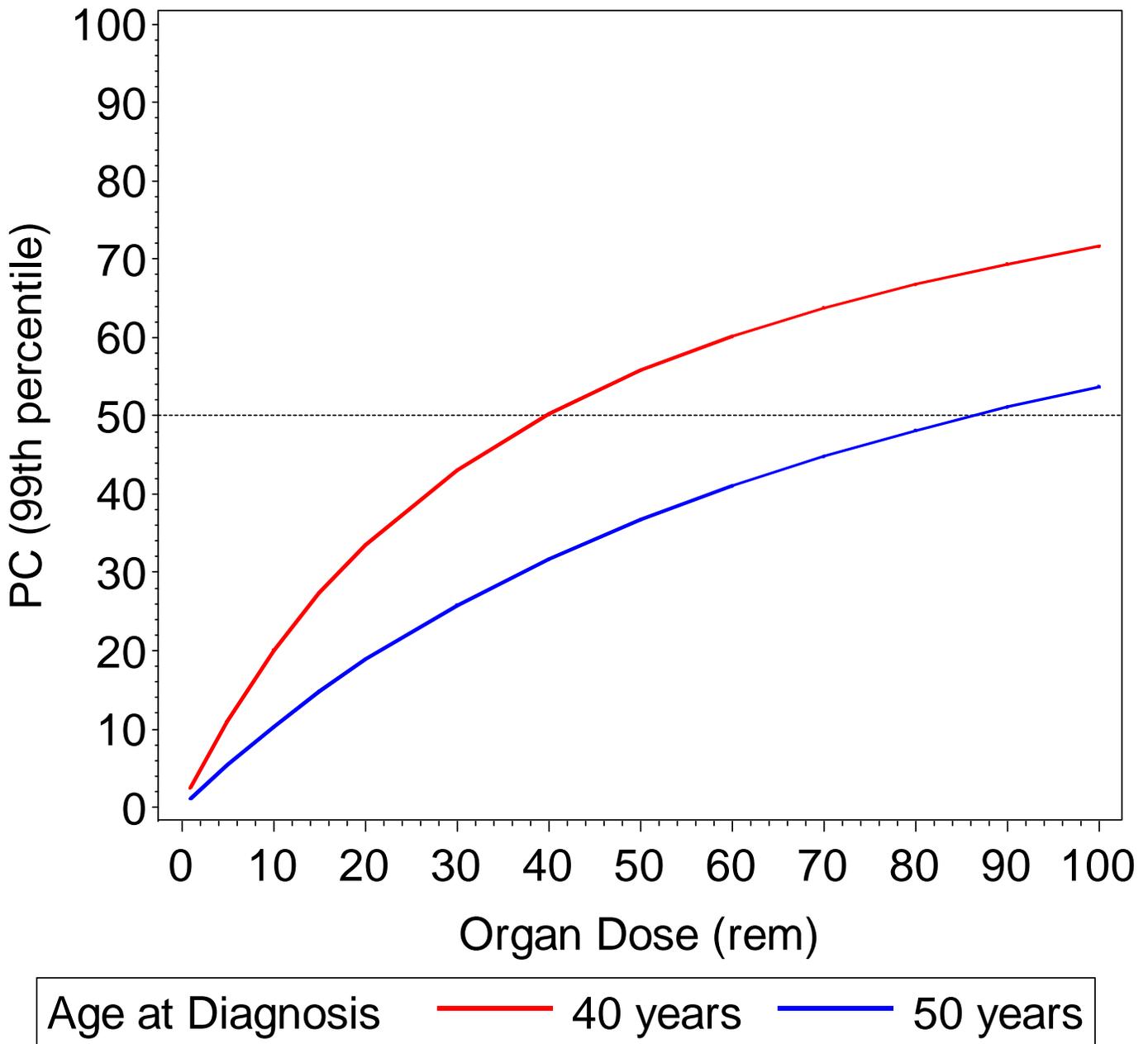


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

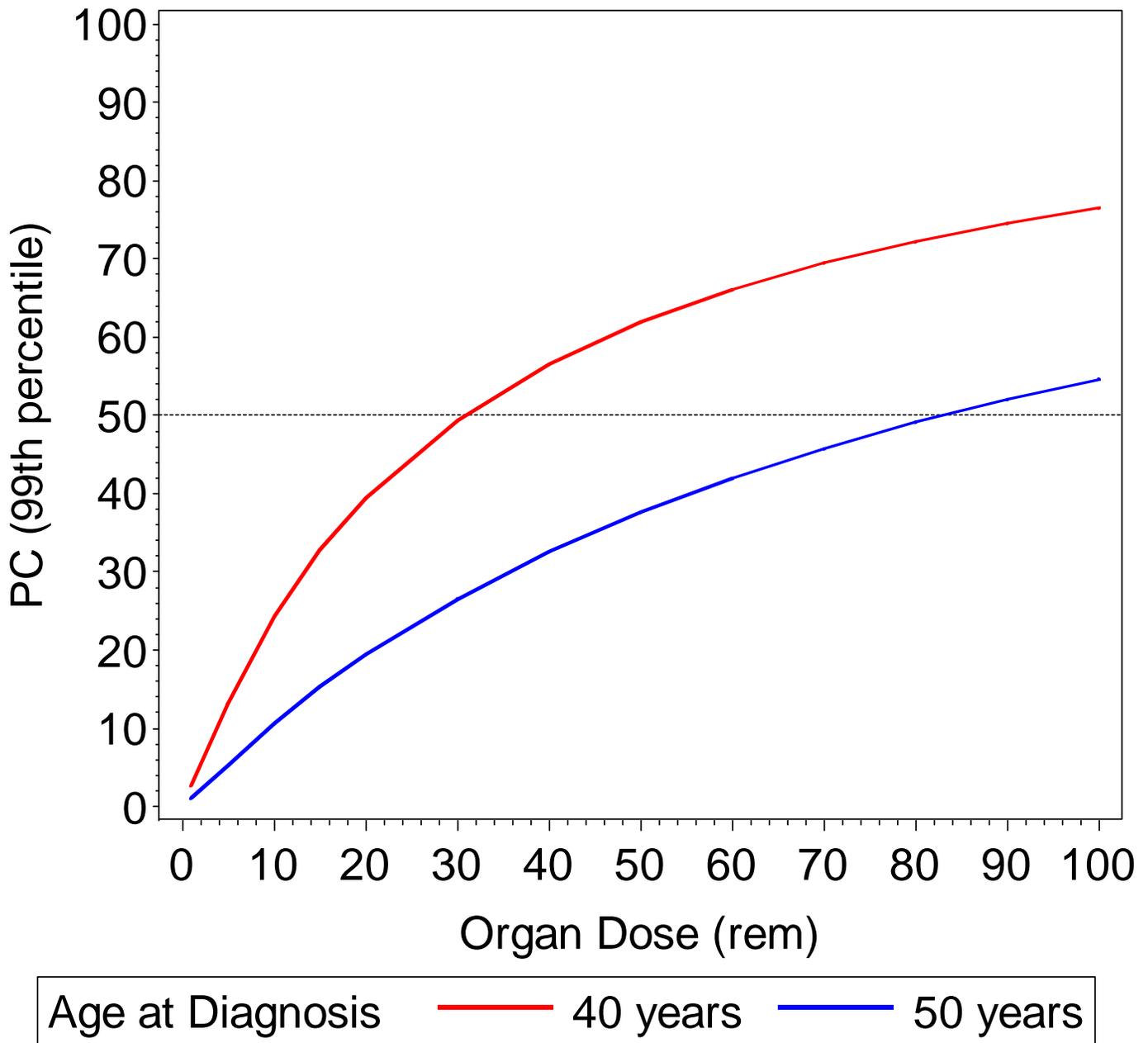
Breast Cancer Model 20 years latency



Inputs: Female, One acute exposure, photons $E > 250 \text{ keV}$, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

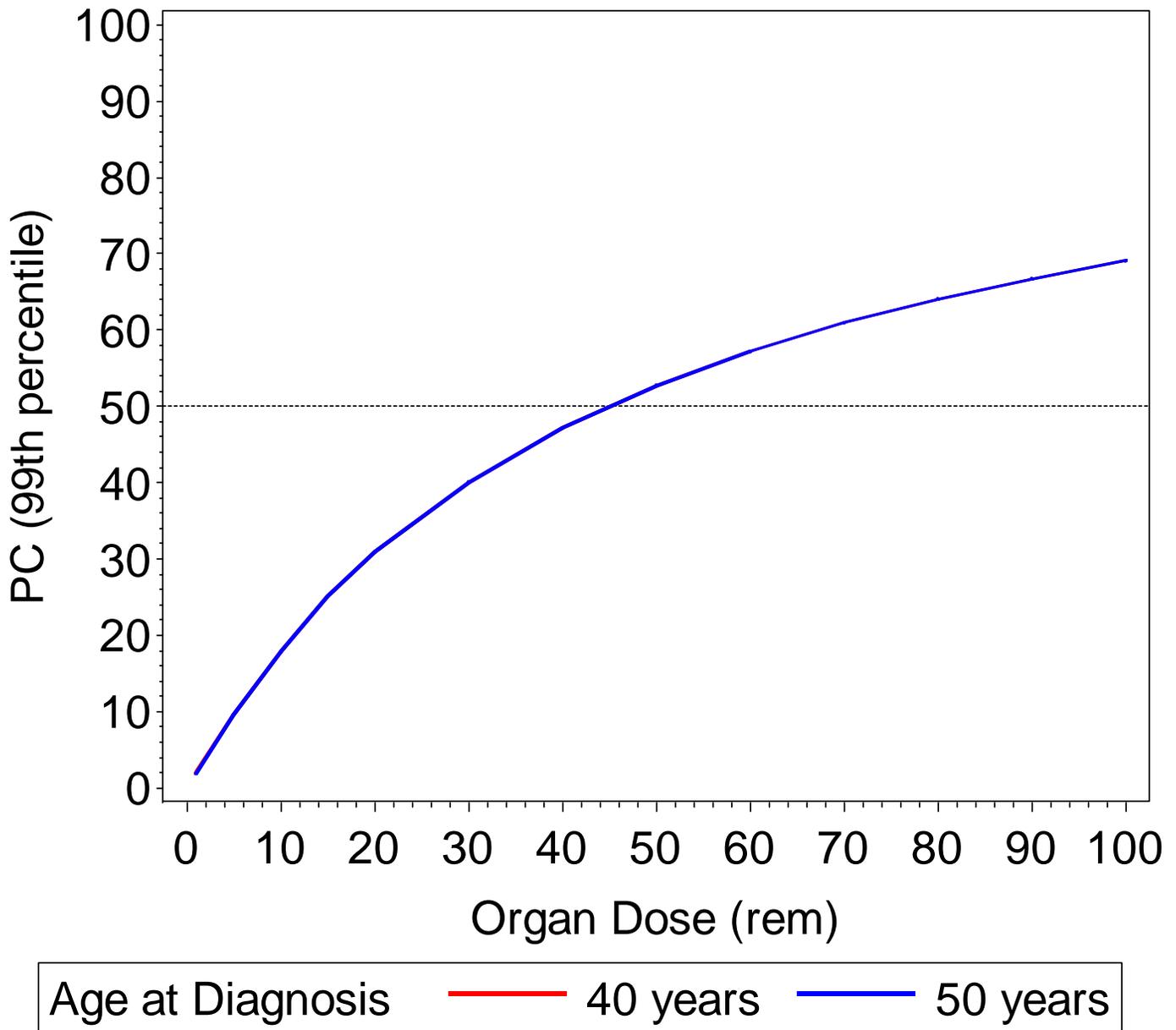
Ovary Cancer Model 20 years latency



Inputs: Female, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

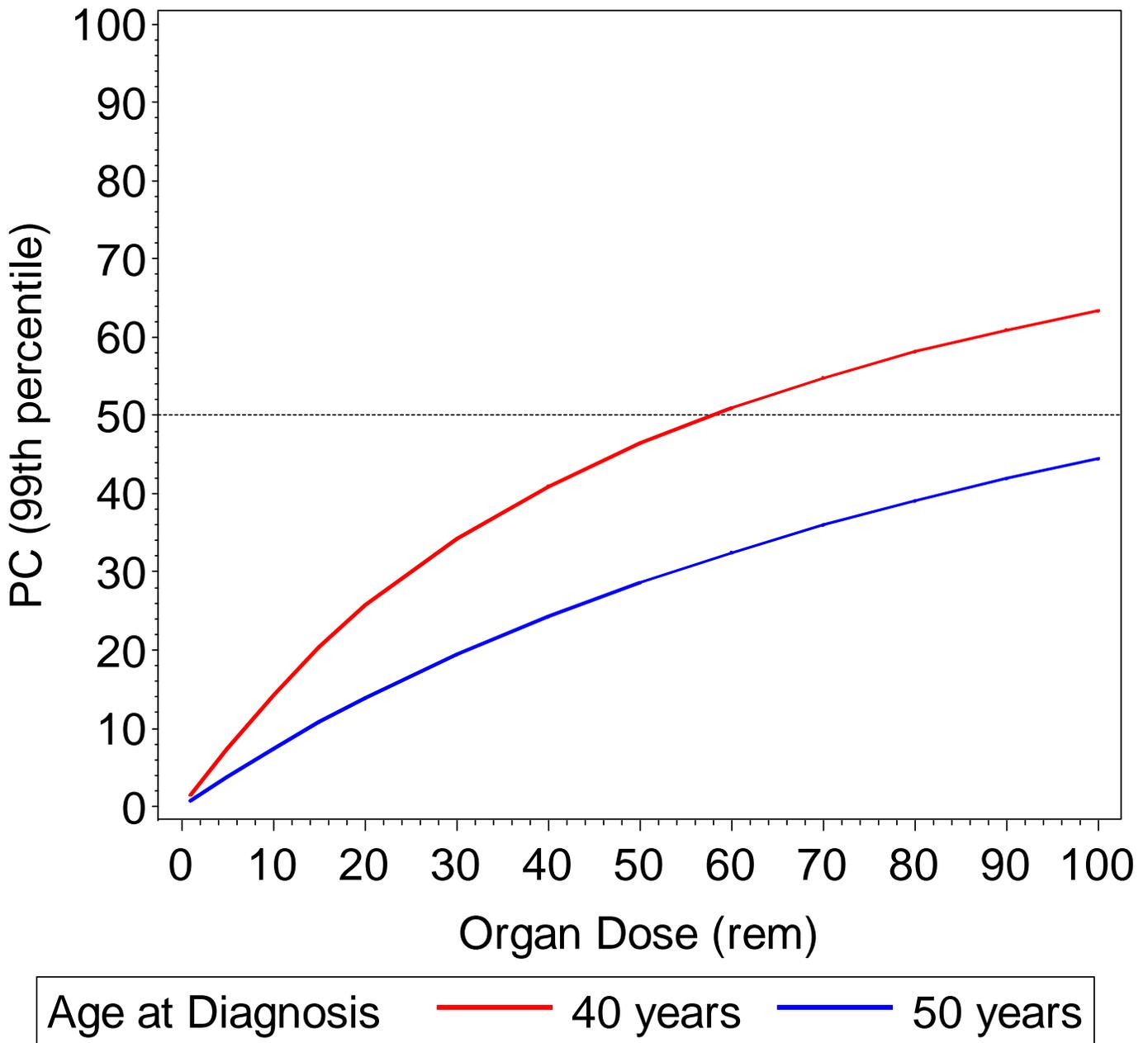
Lung Cancer Model 20 years latency



Inputs: Male, Never smoked, One acute exposure, photons $E > 250 \text{ keV}$, Constant distribution
Note: Because there is no adjustment for age at diagnosis for this scenario the two curves overlap.

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

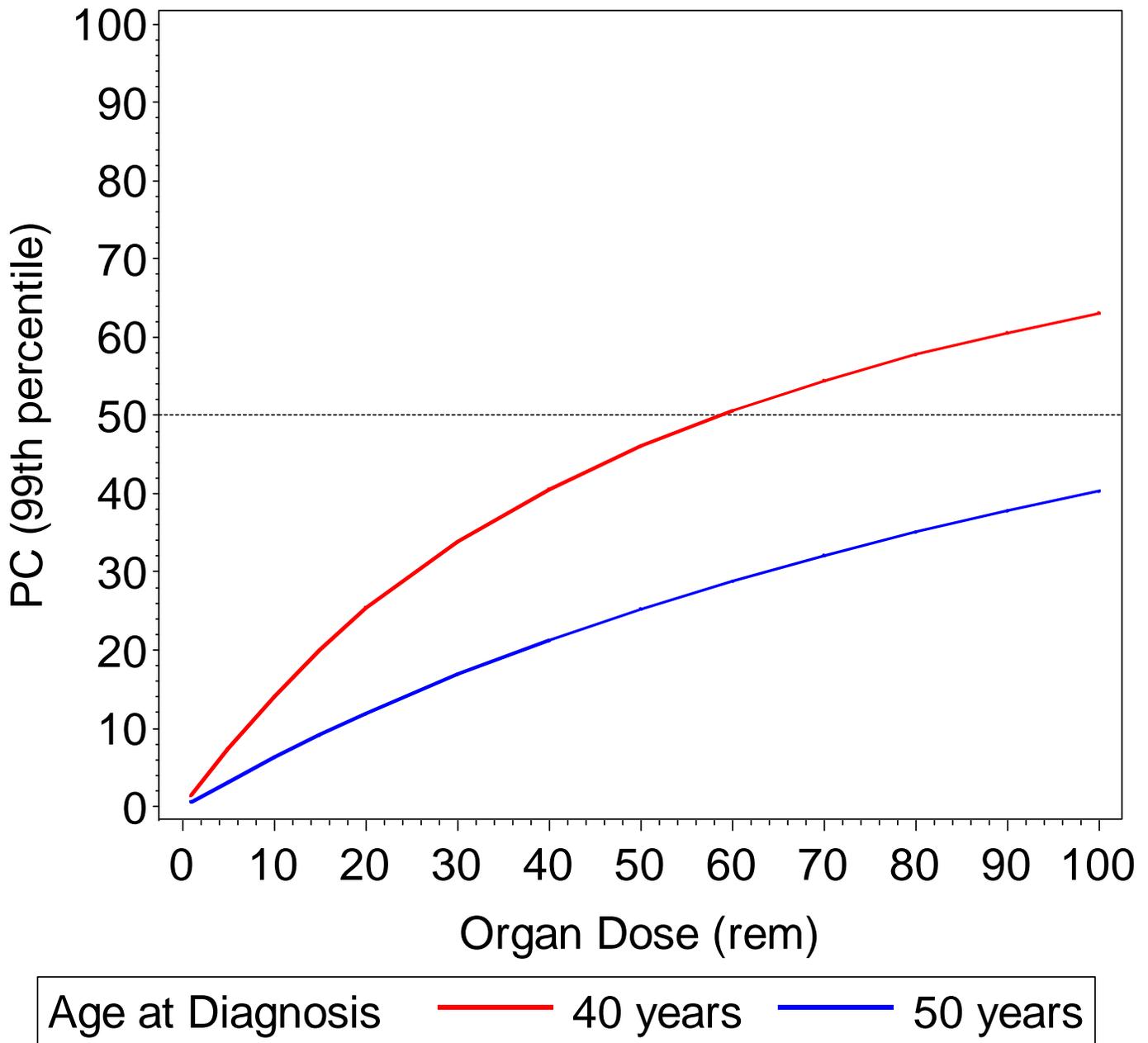
Lung Cancer Model 20 years latency



Inputs: Male, Former smoker, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

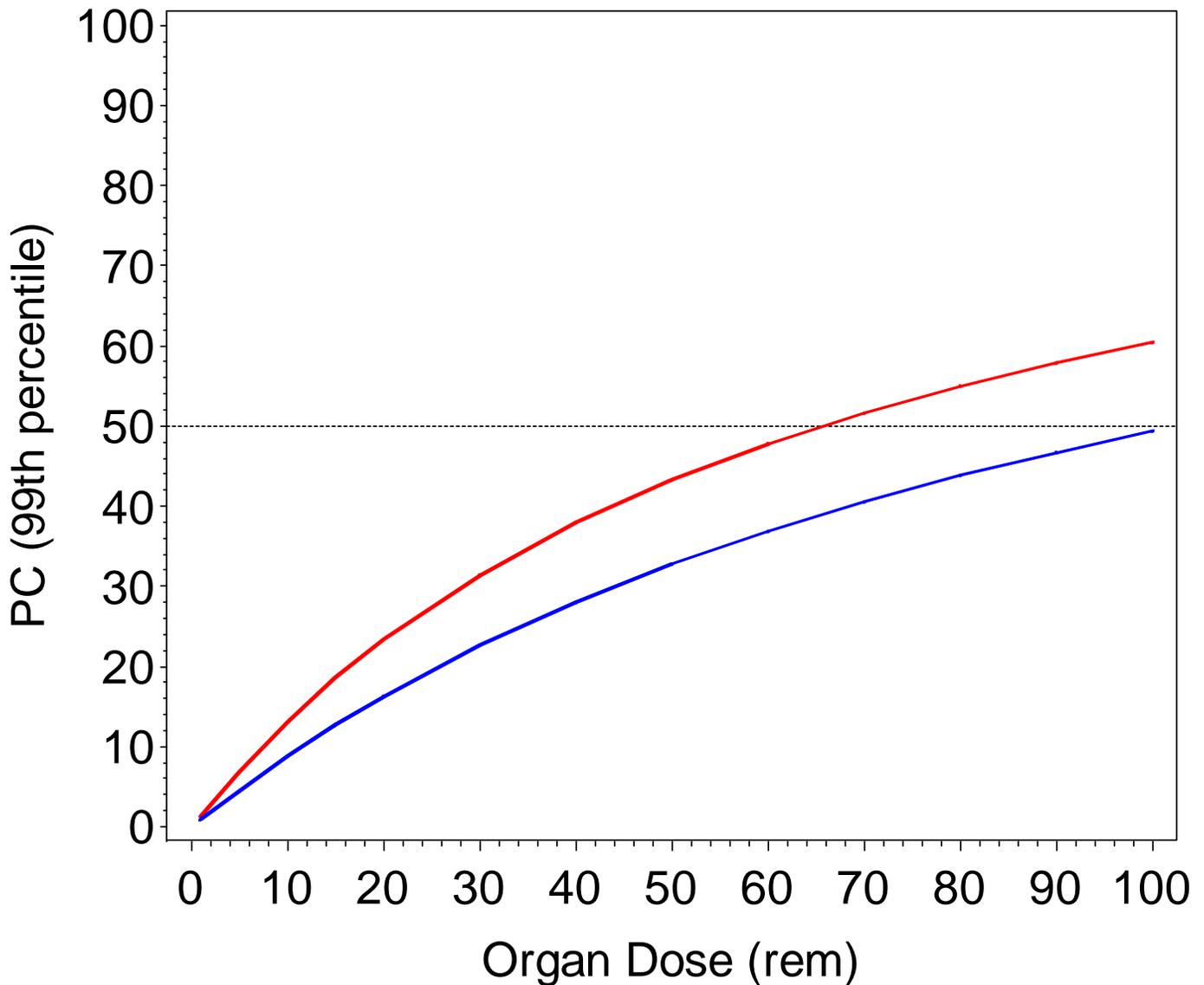
Lung Cancer Model 20 years latency



Inputs: Male, Current smoker (? cig/day), One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Bone Cancer Model 10 years latency

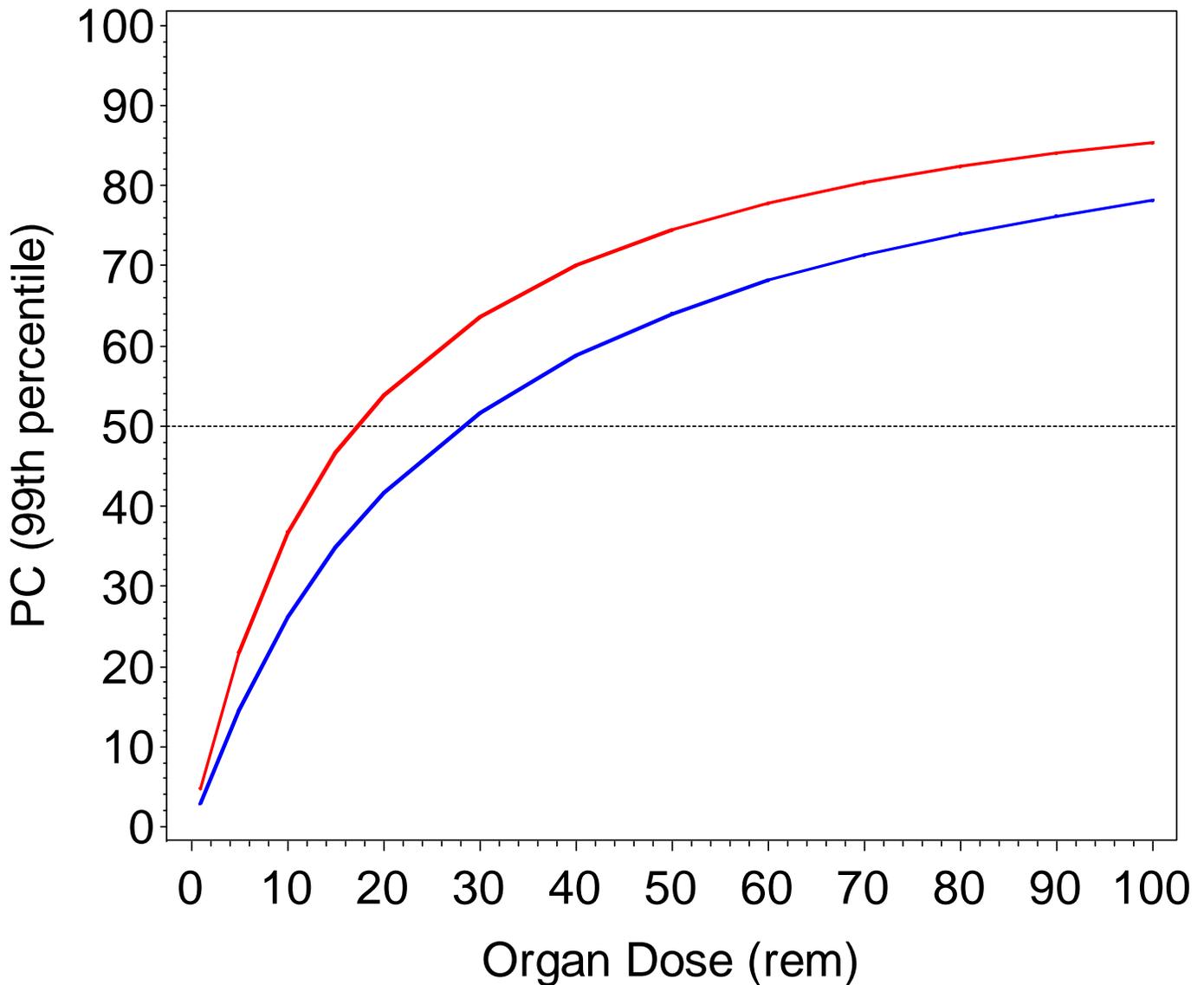


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Thyroid Cancer Model 10 years latency

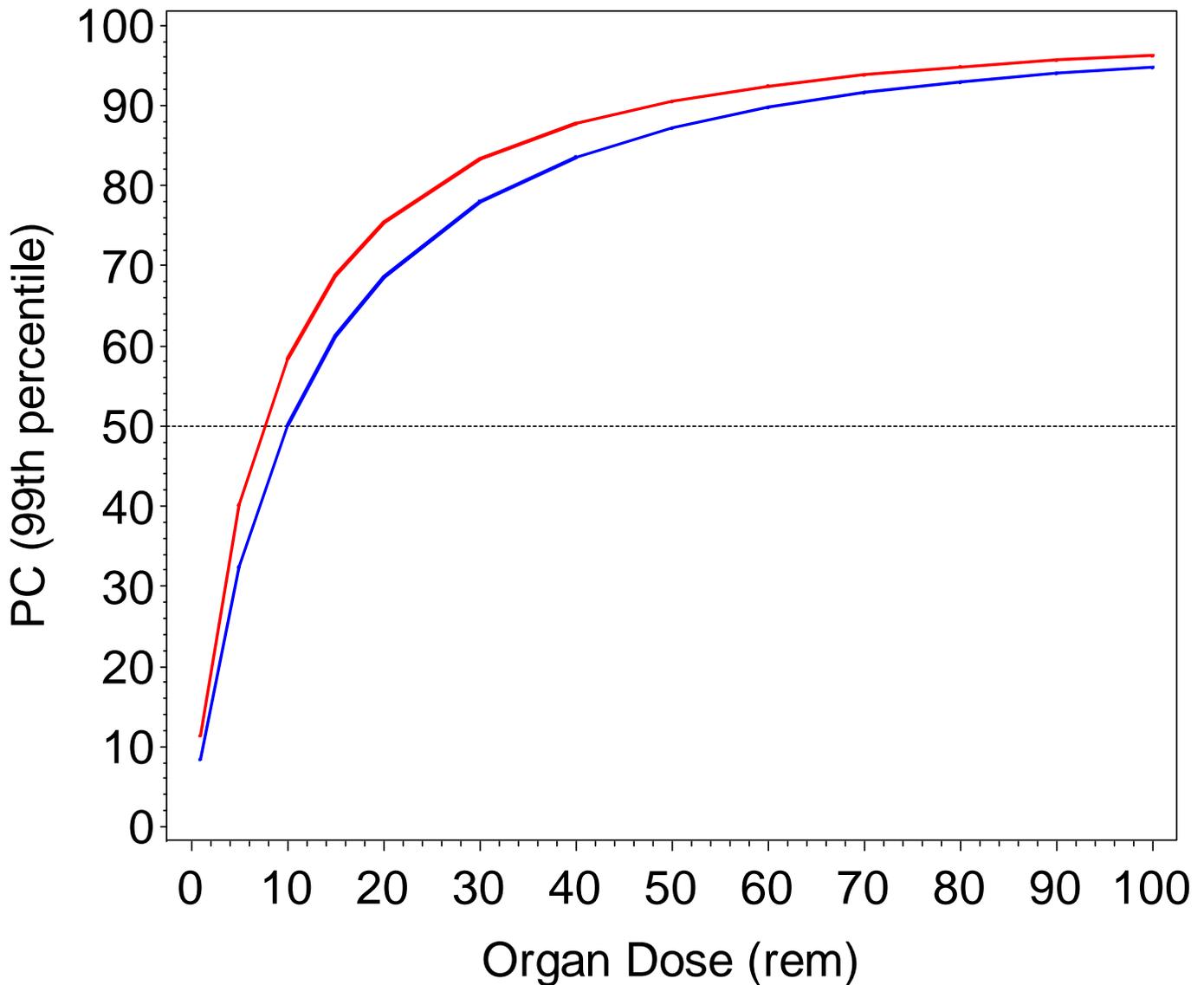


Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Leukemia (excl. CLL) Cancer Model 10 years latency



Age at Diagnosis — 40 years — 50 years

Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution