There would be no significant risk to non-smokers from radon. The estimated risk to non-smokers in existing homes where radon levels are expected to be greater than 600 Bq m\(^{-3}\) is about 25 times higher for smokers than for non-smokers. Without qualification, therefore, the ICRP draft report sets the risk rate, which would be of the same orders of magnitude.

Calculating the number of cancers due to radon levels less than 200 Bq m\(^{-3}\) would be of the same orders of magnitude as the risk from other causes. At ~600 Bq m\(^{-3}\), the risk to non-smokers from radon is about the same as the risk from other causes.

Comparison of the figures in these two tables shows that the implications of the ICRP Statement on Radon are:

- The estimated risk of death from exposure to radon at work and at home could be more than ten times greater than the observed risk of travelling by car, which would be considered trivial.
- The estimated risk of lung cancer from radon could be three to four times greater than the observed risk of lung cancer from all causes, which is actually known to be dominated by smoking.

The circumstances for these implications to apply would be extreme but circumstances could readily be encountered in which the estimated and observed risks would be of the same orders of magnitude.