

グループ	評価内容	
1	carcinogenic to humans ヒトに対して発がん性がある	This category is used when there is <i>sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in humans. Exceptionally, an agent may be placed in this category when evidence of carcinogenicity in humans is less than <i>sufficient</i> but there is <i>sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in experimental animals and strong evidence in exposed humans that the agent acts through a relevant mechanism of carcinogenicity.
2A	probably carcinogenic to humans ヒトに対しておそらく発がん性がある	This category is used when there is <i>limited evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in humans and <i>sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in experimental animals. In some cases, an agent may be classified in this category when there is <i>inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in humans and <i>sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in experimental animals and strong evidence that the carcinogenesis is mediated by a mechanism that also operates in humans. Exceptionally, an agent may be classified in this category solely on the basis of <i>limited evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in humans. An agent may be assigned to this category if it clearly belongs, based on mechanistic considerations, to a class of agents for which one or more members have been classified in Group 1 or Group 2A.
2B	possibly carcinogenic to humans. ヒトに対して発がん性の可能性がある	This category is used for agents for which there is <i>limited evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in humans and less than <i>sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in experimental animals. It may also be used when there is <i>inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in humans but there is <i>sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in experimental animals. In some instances, an agent for which there is <i>inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in humans and less than <i>sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in experimental animals together with supporting evidence from mechanistic and other relevant data may be placed in this group. An agent may be classified in this category solely on the basis of strong evidence from mechanistic and other relevant data.
3	cannot be classifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans. ヒトに対する発がん性について分類できない	This category is used most commonly for agents for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is <i>inadequate</i> in humans and <i>inadequate or limited</i> in experimental animals. Exceptionally, agents for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is inadequate in humans but sufficient in experimental animals may be placed in this category when there is strong evidence that the mechanism of carcinogenicity in experimental animals does not operate in humans. Agents that do not fall into any other group are also placed in this category. An evaluation in Group 3 is not a determination of non-carcinogenicity or overall safety. It often means that further research is needed, especially when exposures are widespread or the cancer data are consistent with differing interpretations.
4	probably not carcinogenic to humans. ヒトに対しておそらく発がん性はない	This category is used for agents for which there is <i>evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity</i> in humans and in experimental animals. In some instances, agents for which there is <i>inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity</i> in humans but <i>evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity</i> in experimental animals, consistently and strongly supported by a broad range of mechanistic and other relevant data, may be classified in this group.