

Comprehensive Monitoring Plan (Provisional translation)

August 2, 2011

Decision by the Monitoring Coordination Meeting

1. Basic Idea

Emergency monitoring has so far been conducted in response to a massive release of radioactive materials from Tokyo Electric Power Company's (TEPCO's) Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant (NPP), but as the nuclear reactors have become relatively stabilized and the discharge of radioactive materials from nuclear facilities is considered to have reduced considerably, it is appropriate to move on to a new stage of radiation monitoring for the purpose of assessing the overall impact in the surrounding environment and contributing to the review of the future countermeasures to be taken.

Therefore, the national government will carry out more detailed monitoring so as to respond to people's demands for the recovery of the environment around TEPCO's Fukushima NPPs, and for children's health and people's peace and safety. At the same time, the national government will responsibly coordinate with local governments and nuclear operator and related company to avoid any omissions in carrying out radiation monitoring, for the purpose of providing information in an integrated and easy-to-understand manner. More specifically, the major objectives of radiation monitoring should be as follows.

- (i) Estimation of current exposure (external and internal exposure) doses of people living in the affected regions and their potential exposure doses in the future
- (ii) Consideration and planning of measures for reducing exposure doses in accordance with various circumstances
- (iii) Consideration and judgment for removing the designation of protected areas, etc. through estimating future exposure as realistically as possible
- (iv) Preparation of basic data for managing the health of people living in the affected regions
- (v) Understanding of the movements of radioactive materials released in the environment

Through monitoring, data necessary for these purposes will be collected.

It is also important to develop an appropriate system for collecting and accumulating data to be obtained through radiation monitoring over a long period of time so as to utilize them as basic data for managing the health of people living in the affected regions.

Based on such basic idea, this plan compiles the details of the monitoring that is being carried out or is scheduled to be carried out in 2011 in close collaboration among related ministries and agencies, local governments, and nuclear operator and related company.

2. Allocation of Roles for Conducting Detailed Monitoring

○Concept for allocation of roles

- Under the initiative of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), the government will responsibly coordinate with local governments and nuclear operator and related company.

MEXT:

Serving as the control tower for total coordination and information aggregation; Carrying out environmental radiation monitoring

Nuclear Safety Commission of Japan:

Giving advice to related ministries and agencies; Comprehensively assessing the measurements and the analysis of measurement results carried out in monitoring conducted by related ministries and agencies

Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters (Local Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters and Team in Charge of Assisting the Lives of Disaster Victims):

Carrying out and coordinating monitoring around TEPCO's Fukushima NPPs in cooperation with related ministries and agencies; Offering assistance to monitoring conducted by Fukushima prefecture

Related ministries and agencies:

Aggregating information on monitoring, offering assistance, and conducting analyses in line with administrative objectives

Local governments:

Carrying out community-based monitoring and transmitting information integrally, in collaboration with the national government and nuclear operator and related company

Nuclear operator and related company:

Under the initiative of the national government, carrying out monitoring together with local governments and transmitting information integrally with the national government

- This plan does not intend to change the system or content of monitoring currently conducted by related ministries and agencies and local governments independently in line with their own administrative objectives, but will give full consideration to ensure the smooth and prompt implementation of such monitoring. Prior to the implementation of respective monitoring, relevant organizations are to make collaboration as necessary.
- It should be noted that different types of consideration are required for environmental radiation monitoring and for the monitoring of foodstuffs, etc. in accordance with legislative regulations.

○Specific measures for radiation monitoring

- Under the initiative of MEXT, related ministries and agencies, local governments, and nuclear operator and related company will aggregate information on monitoring, offer assistance to local activities, and conduct analyses as follows.

Monitoring target	Information aggregation (Arrangement for survey and analysis concerning the implementation of monitoring, and the publication thereof, as well as compilation of the planning)	Carrying out measurement or offering assistance (Measurement of radiation doses, collection of samples, transportation, and outsourcing of measurement to the private sector, etc.) *○ shows responsible entities.	Conducting analysis (Organizations that can conduct radionuclide analysis)
General environmental monitoring (soil, water, and atmosphere, etc.), air space, sea areas, schools, and public facilities, etc.	MEXT	<p>Response to regions around TEPCO's Fukushima NPPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters <p>(With participation of related ministries and agencies, local governments, and nuclear operator and related company)</p> <hr/> <p>Response to regions other than the above</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○MEXT ○Ministry of the Environment (MOE) Fisheries Agency <Sea areas> Japan Coast Guard <Sea areas> Ministry of Defense <Air space and sea areas> Local governments Nuclear operator and related company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Independent administrative institution of MEXT ▪ Japan Coast Guard ▪ Meteorological Research Institute/Japan Meteorological Agency ▪ Technical Research and Development Institute of the Ministry of Defense ▪ Local governments ▪ Nuclear operator and related company ▪ Public testing institutions ▪ Private testing institutions
Ports, airports, parks, and sewage, etc.	MEXT (Aggregating information including that from the Ministry of Land,	<p>Response to regions around TEPCO's Fukushima NPPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Independent administrative institution of MEXT ▪ Local governments ▪ Nuclear operator and related

	Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT))	(With participation of related ministries and agencies, local governments, and nuclear operator and related company) Response to regions other than the above ○Local governments MLIT	company ▪ Public testing institutions ▪ Private testing institutions
Water environment (Water resources, rivers and lakes, groundwater, and bathing resorts), natural parks, and waste	MOE	Response to regions around TEPCO's Fukushima NPPs ○Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters (With participation of related ministries and agencies, local governments, and nuclear operator and related company) Response to regions other than the above ○MOE ○Local governments Nuclear operator and related company, etc.	▪ Independent administrative institution of MEXT ▪ Independent administrative institution of MOE ▪ Local governments ▪ Nuclear operator and related company ▪ Public testing institutions ▪ Private testing institutions
Cultivated soil, forests, and pasture grass	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	Response to regions around TEPCO's Fukushima NPPs ○Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters (With participation of related ministries and agencies, local governments, and nuclear operator and related company) Response to regions other than the above ○Local governments	▪ Independent administrative institution of MAFF ▪ Independent administrative institution of MEXT ▪ Local governments ▪ Nuclear operator and related company ▪ Public testing institutions ▪ Private testing institutions
Foodstuffs (Agricultural products, forestry products, livestock products, and fishery products, etc.)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)	Response to regions around TEPCO's Fukushima NPPs ○Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters (With participation of related ministries and agencies, local governments, and nuclear operator and related company) Response to regions other than the above ○MAFF ○Local governments, etc.	▪ Independent administrative institution of MHLW ▪ Independent administrative institution of MAFF ▪ Local governments ▪ Public testing institutions, etc.
Tap water	MHLW	Response to regions around TEPCO's Fukushima NPPs ○Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters (With participation of related ministries and agencies, local governments, and nuclear operator and related company) Response to regions other than the above ○Local governments ○Water business operators, etc.	▪ Local governments ▪ Water utility company ▪ Public testing institutions, etc.

* The Meteorological Research Institute serves as an analytical body, collaborating with related ministries and agencies.

3. Implementation Plan

1) Plan for the monitoring of general environmental monitoring (soil, water, and atmosphere, etc.), air space, sea areas, schools, and public facilities, etc.

○Nationwide monitoring

<Monitoring of prefectures using monitoring posts, etc.>

- Measurement of air dose rates through the monitoring of environmental radioactivity levels (measurement using monitoring posts and at the height of 1 meter above the ground) by prefecture will be continued, while reviewing the past trends in air dose rates to reduce the frequency of publication of the results. At the same time, in order to strengthen the system to monitor air dose rates and radiation level of soil, etc., monitoring posts, one of which is now placed in each prefecture, should be increased up to around 250 units and a new system will be introduced within the current fiscal year to enable constant monitoring and publication of air dose rates in each prefecture, and efforts will also be made to equip each prefecture with sufficient sample analyzers (equipment such as germanium semiconductor detectors to analyze radioactive materials contained in soil, and survey meters to detect points showing higher dose rates compared with the surrounding areas). Analysis of monitoring results of environmental radioactivity levels (tap water and fallout) will be further refined to the standard equivalent to that prior to the occurrence of the accident to reduce the frequency of measurement. [To be conducted regularly] (MEXT and respective prefectures)
- Nationwide measurement of air dose rates at the height of 1 meter above the ground will be continued in cooperation with universities, etc., but less frequently in stages, as measured values have been stable without any significant fluctuations. [To be conducted regularly] (MEXT and universities, etc. nationwide)
- In order to help respective prefectures carry out monitoring in a more appropriate and effective manner, training on the analysis of environmental radiation will be continued for responsible local government staff. [To be conducted regularly] (MEXT)

<Wide-area monitoring using aircraft>

- Airborne monitoring will be conducted to ascertain the diffusion of radioactive materials over a wide area, from Aomori prefecture to Aichi prefecture. [Once / By the end of this year] (MEXT)

○Monitoring of the land area mainly around TEPCO's Fukushima NPPs

[Wide-area monitoring covering the entire Fukushima prefecture]

<Ascertaining air dose rates and accumulated doses>

- In addition to monitoring posts already equipped entire Fukushima prefecture, portable monitoring posts will be equipped in stages in all local governments (59 local governments) in Fukushima (350 units in total) and in neighboring prefectures (130 units in total). [To be equipped in stages] (MEXT, Fukushima prefecture, and neighboring prefectures)
- In the vicinity of TEPCO's Fukushima Dai-ichi NPP, continuous measurement will be conducted using integrating dosimeters, as well as portable monitoring posts that have already been equipped and will be newly equipped (60 units are planned to be newly equipped) to ascertain changes in air dose rates and accumulated doses, which will later be used as basic data for preparing an accumulated dose estimation map. In the light of with the installation of new monitoring posts, the measuring points and scale will be reviewed sequentially with regard to regular measurement using monitoring vehicles and survey meters, and measurement of accumulated doses using simple integrated dosimeters. [To be conducted regularly] (MEXT, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, and Fukushima prefecture)
- At public facilities, etc. in Fukushima prefecture, air dose rates will be measured using survey meters, and the monitoring of soil, etc. will also be conducted. Continuous monitoring will be conducted mainly at houses, etc. where relatively high air dose rates have been detected in past monitoring. [To be conducted as needed] (Fukushima

prefecture)

- A distribution map of air dose rate, which shows the latest distribution of air dose rates, and an accumulated dose estimation map, which shows accumulated doses from the occurrence of the accident up to the latest point in time and estimated doses as of one year from the accident, will be prepared based on the results of the aforementioned air dose rate monitoring. [To be conducted as needed] (MEXT)

<Dust>

- Regarding dust in the air (air dust), monitoring will be conducted at schools and public facilities, etc., focusing on highly-accurate measurement of people's living environment. [To be conducted regularly] (MEXT, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, and Fukushima prefecture)

<Environmental soil survey>

- A soil concentration map will be prepared by the end of August by compiling the results of the survey for ascertaining the integration of radioactive materials on ground surface mainly in areas within 100km from TEPCO's Fukushima Dai-ichi NPP and surrounding areas within Fukushima prefecture. [Once /June to August] (MEXT, Fukushima prefecture, and universities, etc.)
- Based on the results of the aforementioned soil survey, the radioactivity concentrations in soil in Fukushima prefecture will be measured continuously. [To be conducted as needed] (MEXT, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, and Fukushima prefecture)

<Indicator plants>

- Emergency monitoring conducted so far for weeds will be changed into measurement of the radioactivity concentrations for designated indicator plants (such as pine needles). [To be conducted regularly] (MEXT, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, and Fukushima prefecture)

<Airborne monitoring>

- In order to ascertain chronological changes in radioactive materials, airborne monitoring will be conducted continuously in areas within 80km from TEPCO's Fukushima Dai-ichi NPP. [To be conducted as needed] (MEXT)

[Detailed monitoring targeting the emergency evacuation preparation areas]

- To enable residents to return to their homes in the emergency evacuation preparation areas, a distribution map of air dose rates will be prepared by mid-August, through integrating the results of the following three types of monitoring. Additional monitoring will also be conducted as needed [Once / By mid-August; To be conducted appropriately when necessary] (Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, MEXT, related ministries and agencies, Fukushima prefecture, and nuclear operator and related company)
 - (i) Monitoring of air dose rates at major points in elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools, kindergartens, nurseries, hospitals, libraries, children's centers, facilities for children with disabilities, and after-school children's clubs located in the emergency evacuation preparation areas
 - (ii) Wide-area monitoring of air dose rates utilizing a vehicle-borne survey around the facilities mentioned in (i) above (including school zones)
 - (iii) Monitoring of air dose rates in response to requests from respective local governments in the emergency evacuation preparation areas
- If there is any point outside the planned evacuation areas and the restricted areas where an annual accumulated dose is estimated to exceed 20mSv after the accident, a detailed monitoring of air dose rates will be conducted so as to obtain reference data for designating specific spots recommended for evacuation around the point in question. Monitoring

will be conducted regularly at specific spots recommended for evacuation designated as above. [To be conducted as needed] (MEXT, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, and Fukushima prefecture)

[Detailed monitoring targeting the restricted areas (evacuation areas) and the planned evacuation areas]

- In order to help ascertain the current situation of the restricted areas (evacuation areas) and the planned evacuation areas and improve the environment of these areas, necessary monitoring surveys, such as the following, will be conducted sequentially. [To be conducted as needed] (Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, MEXT, related ministries and agencies, Fukushima prefecture, and nuclear operator and related company)
 - (i) A survey to supplement a 2×2km-grid soil survey will be conducted, and at the same time a wide-area monitoring will be conducted sequentially at appropriate measuring points selected based on basic data, such as air dose rates in various types of environment.
 - (ii) Air dose rates over roads will be measured to record the situation of the evacuation areas regularly.
 - (iii) The amount of dust will be measured at selected areas containing sources of dust (such as forests) and the results will be analyzed to ascertain movements of contaminated dust sources and assess the possibility of internal exposure.
 - (iv) Air dose rates (surface dose rates) and the radioactivity concentrations in dust and garden soil, etc. will be measured at selected measuring points in public facilities and houses. In addition, air dose rates and the radioactivity concentrations in dust will be measured continuously at representative points near such public facilities and houses.
 - (v) The concentration of accumulated radioactive materials will be measured at selected measuring points in rivers, wells, and drains.
 - (vi) Air dose rates (surface dose rates) and the radioactivity concentrations in soil will be measured at forests, schoolyards, from lands (bare land), grassland, and gardens, and the distribution of radioactive materials will be ascertained.

○Sea area monitoring

- Related organizations will continue to share roles in measuring the radioactivity concentrations in seawater, for the front sea area (within 30km in radius), coastal area (coastal area in Miyagi, Fukushima, and Ibaraki), off-shore area (around 30 to 90km from the coast line), and outer sea area (around 90 to 280km from the coast line). When carrying out monitoring, the nuclide to be analyzed, the number of measuring points, and the frequency will be reviewed, while reducing the lower detection limit. In the front sea area, costal area, and off-shore area, the radioactivity concentrations in marine soil should also be measured to ascertain the distribution of contaminated marine soil. Furthermore, measurement of the radioactivity concentrations in seawater should also be conducted for the pelagic area (280km or farther from the coast line), using seawater samples collected and offered by the Fisheries Agency. In order to continuously monitor the distribution and long-term behavior of radioactive materials in the sea around Japan, the radioactivity concentrations in seawater and marine soil will be measured. [To be conducted regularly (monitoring of the pelagic area will be conducted as needed)] (METI, MOE, nuclear operator and related company, the Fisheries Agency, and the Japan Coast Guard)
- The radioactivity concentrations in seawater will be measured at major ports in Fukushima prefecture, and that in seawater and marine soil will be measured at fishing grounds. [To be conducted regularly] (Fukushima prefecture)
- The radioactivity concentrations in fishery products will be measured in the monitoring of fishery product. [To be conducted as needed] (the Fisheries Agency, respective prefectures, and fishery unions)

○Schools, etc. (Schools and nurseries, etc.)

<Measurement of air dose rates at schoolyards, etc.>

- Installation-type small dosimeters with a data transfer function will be equipped sequentially at elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools, kindergartens, nurseries (including unauthorized facilities), and parks, etc. in Fukushima prefecture, and a system to transfer measurement data to related organizations through the Internet (real-time radiation monitoring system) will be established. [To be equipped in stages] (MEXT)
- Air dose rates will be measured at schoolyards every several months, targeting all elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools, kindergartens, and nurseries (including unauthorized facilities), etc. in Fukushima prefecture. At elementary schools and junior high schools, etc., where relatively high dose rates have been detected continuously since this April, detailed measurement of air dose rates will be conducted at schoolyards, paved sites, and the window side and the center of classrooms. Appropriate frequency of measurement should be reviewed in the future, in accordance with the progress of the introduction of the aforementioned real-time radiation monitoring system at schools, etc. [To be conducted regularly] (Fukushima prefecture and MEXT)
- Air dose rates will be measured at child welfare facilities and athletic facilities across Fukushima prefecture. [To be conducted as needed] (Fukushima prefecture)

<Measurement of accumulated doses of school staff who represent the behavior of students>

- At all elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools, kindergartens, and nurseries (including unauthorized facilities) in Fukushima prefecture, accumulated doses in school life will be ascertained through measurement using integrating dosimeters delivered by MEXT and worn by school staff. [To be conducted regularly] (MEXT and MHLW)

<Measurement of the radioactivity concentrations in water in outdoor swimming pools>

- The radioactivity concentrations in water in outdoor swimming pools will be surveyed at schools, etc. in Fukushima prefecture. [To be conducted regularly in August and September] (Fukushima prefecture)

2) Plan for the monitoring of ports, airports, parks, and sewage, etc.

<Measurement of sewage sludge>

- The radioactivity concentrations in sewage sludge in related local governments will be measured and ascertained. [To be conducted as needed] (MLIT (compilation of the results) and local governments)

<Monitoring of the atmosphere and seawater at ports and water ways>

- At ports in the Tohoku and Kanto regions, air dose rates in the atmosphere and the radioactivity concentrations in seawater will be measured. The radioactivity concentrations in seawater will also be measured around Uraga Channel in Tokyo Bay. [To be conducted as needed] (MLIT (compilation of the results and implementation of part of the measurement) and local governments, etc.)

<Measurement at airports>

- Air dose rates will be measured at measuring points near major airports. [To be conducted as needed] (MLIT (compilation of the results) and airport management companies, etc.)

<Measurement at city parks, etc.>

- Air dose rates will be measured at city parks across Fukushima prefecture. [To be conducted as needed] (Fukushima prefecture)

<Measurement at tourist spots>

- Air dose rates will be measured at tourist spots (tourist facilities, mountainous districts, natural scenic spots, and roadside stations) in Fukushima. [To be conducted as needed] (Fukushima prefecture)

3) Plan for the monitoring of water environment (water resources, rivers and lakes, groundwater, and bathing resorts), natural parks, and waste

○Monitoring of water environment

<Monitoring of rivers, water resources and lakes>

- From among water resources, rivers, and lakes located within an approximately 100km radius of TEPCO's Fukushima Dai-ichi NPP, areas necessary to identify the contaminated area will be extracted so as to measure air dose rates, water, bottom soil and the radioactivity concentrations in water environmental samples (soil and weeds, etc.). In particular, regarding water and bottom soil of water resources, rivers, and lakes in Fukushima prefecture, the radioactivity concentrations will be intensively measured. [To be conducted regularly from August] (MOE and Fukushima prefecture)

<Monitoring of ground water (including well water)>

- Regarding ground water within around 100km from TEPCO's Fukushima Dai-ichi NPP, the radioactivity concentrations will be measured at areas necessary to identify the contaminated area. In particular, the radioactivity concentrations in ground water in Fukushima prefecture will be intensively measured. . Furthermore, the radioactivity concentrations will be measured with regard to well water for drinking in Fukushima prefecture. [To be conducted regularly from August] (MOE and Fukushima prefecture)

<Monitoring at bathing resorts in Fukushima prefecture and neighboring prefectures>

- At bathing resorts and the coastal area in Fukushima prefecture and neighboring prefectures, the radioactivity concentrations in water and bottom soil will be measured at environmental reference points in the sea area. In particular, at bathing beaches and bathing lakes in Fukushima prefecture, air dose rates and the radioactivity concentrations in seawater, etc. will be measured intensively. [To be conducted as needed and regularly during August] (MOE and Fukushima prefecture)

○Monitoring at natural parks

- At natural parks within around 100km from TEPCO's Fukushima Dai-ichi NPP, measurement will be conducted for (i) spring water alongside trails that climbers and tourists may drink, and (ii) mountain water or mountain stream water used in parking lots or fields and that climbers and tourists may drink, and areas around intakes therefor. When collecting samples, air dose rates will also be measured. [To be conducted regularly from August] (MOE)

○Monitoring of waste

- Analyses will be conducted with regard to (i) ash, fly ash, emission gas, and sewer water from incineration facilities, as well as water discharged from final disposal sites, (ii) sludge, and (iii) disaster wastes from the evacuation areas and planned evacuation areas, in Fukushima prefecture. Air dose rates will also be measured at borders of the premises of incineration facilities and final disposal sites. [To be conducted regularly from August] (MOE and Fukushima prefecture)

4) Plan for the monitoring of cultivated soil, forests, and pasture grass

<Monitoring of cultivated soil>

- In order to ascertain distribution of radioactivity concentrations over cultivated soil in wide area, a distribution of concentration of radioactive Cesium (Cs) in cultivated soil will be prepared by the end of August, based on the results of soil analysis at around 500 points in Fukushima prefecture and neighboring prefectures. The map will be updated (refined) through conducting of monitoring by significantly increasing measuring points. [Once in June to August and once in August to December] (MAFF)

<Monitoring of forests and pasture grass, etc.>

- At forest areas in Fukushima prefecture, air dose rates and the radioactivity concentrations in timber will be measured. [To be conducted as needed within the year] (Forestry Agency)
- The radioactivity concentrations will be measured with regard to pasture grass, etc. in various parts of Fukushima prefecture. [To be conducted as needed in August to December] (Fukushima prefecture)

5) Plan for the monitoring of foodstuffs (agricultural products, forestry products, livestock products, and fishery products, etc.)

<Monitoring of foodstuffs in respective prefectures>

- Monitoring will be planned and conducted regularly in accordance with the status of production and shipments of each item. [To be conducted regularly] (MHLW (establishment of the inspection policy and compilation of the results) and respective prefectures)

<Monitoring at local governments that have experienced shipment restrictions>

- At local governments subject to the Prime Minister's instructions, and neighboring local governments (Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Chiba, Kanagawa, Miyagi, Yamagata, Niigata, Nagano, Saitama, Tokyo, Yamanashi, and Shizuoka prefectures)*, as well as local governments to be subject to instructions separately in accordance with the detection of radioactive materials, inspections will be conducted for items from which radioactive materials exceeding the government's provisional standard value were detected, as well as for major agricultural products, considering their production status based on the estimated intake of the general public. Items that are shipped only during a limited period of time should be inspected at an early stage on or after three days prior to the commencement of shipments, and other items should be monitored regularly. If any items show radiation levels over or very close to the provisional standard value, inspections should be strengthened. (Monitoring of fishery products has been mentioned above.) [To be conducted regularly] (MHLW (establishment of the inspection policy and compilation of the results) and relevant prefectures; Regarding fishery products, the Fishery Agency, relevant prefectures, and fishery unions will cooperate with each other to carry out the inspections.)

6) Plan for the monitoring of tap water

- Regarding tap water or purified water from treated water at water treatment plant collected at selected locations by relevant prefecture, where water for water utility is taken in, will be inspected using germanium semiconductor detectors, in principle. In Fukushima prefecture, the radioactivity concentrations will be measured for tap water by source of water. [To be conducted as needed for the time being] (MHLW (establishment of the inspection policy and compilation of the results), Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, and relevant prefectures)

* As of August 4, Iwate, Aomori, and Akita were added in accordance with the instruction from the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters

7) Crosscut matters

- MEXT will open a portal site on radiation monitoring in mid-August by compiling information on monitoring being conducted by related ministries and agencies in line with their own administrative objectives, and will update the site as needed. [To be conducted as needed] (MEXT)
- In order to aggregate and accumulate monitoring data and facilitate the utilization thereof, the Japan Atomic Energy Agency will take the initiative in creating a database linking to geographical information. When the database is completed, data will be updated continuously, while responding to new needs of users. English translation of data will also be promoted so as to deliver them internationally. [To be conducted as needed] (MEXT)

8) Matters to be noted

- In such cases as no abnormal values having been detected continuously, related organizations should consider the reduction of the lower detection limit for the measurement as necessary, based on the objectives of the monitoring.
- Related organizations should try to standardize measurement by communalizing measurement and collection methods, and calibrating equipment in accordance with the objectives. The need for cross checking among analytical bodies should be reviewed for each monitoring, and whether to carry out cross checking should be considered as necessary.
- Related organizations should promote efficient and effective use of analytical instruments by making them available for a wider range of environmental monitoring in response to the latest accident in TEPCO's Fukushima NPPs.