

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

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COMMISSION FOR BASIC SYSTEMS

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES  
COORDINATION GROUP

WASHINGTON, D.C, 10-14 SEPTEMBER 2001

CBS ERA/COG/Doc. 6 (1)  
(4. IX. 2001)

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ITEM: 6

Original: ENGLISH

**PROCEDURES TO ACTIVATE ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS IN THE EVENT OF NUCLEAR  
ACCIDENT**

*(Submitted by Keiichi Katayama, Tokyo, Japan)*

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**Summary and purpose of document**

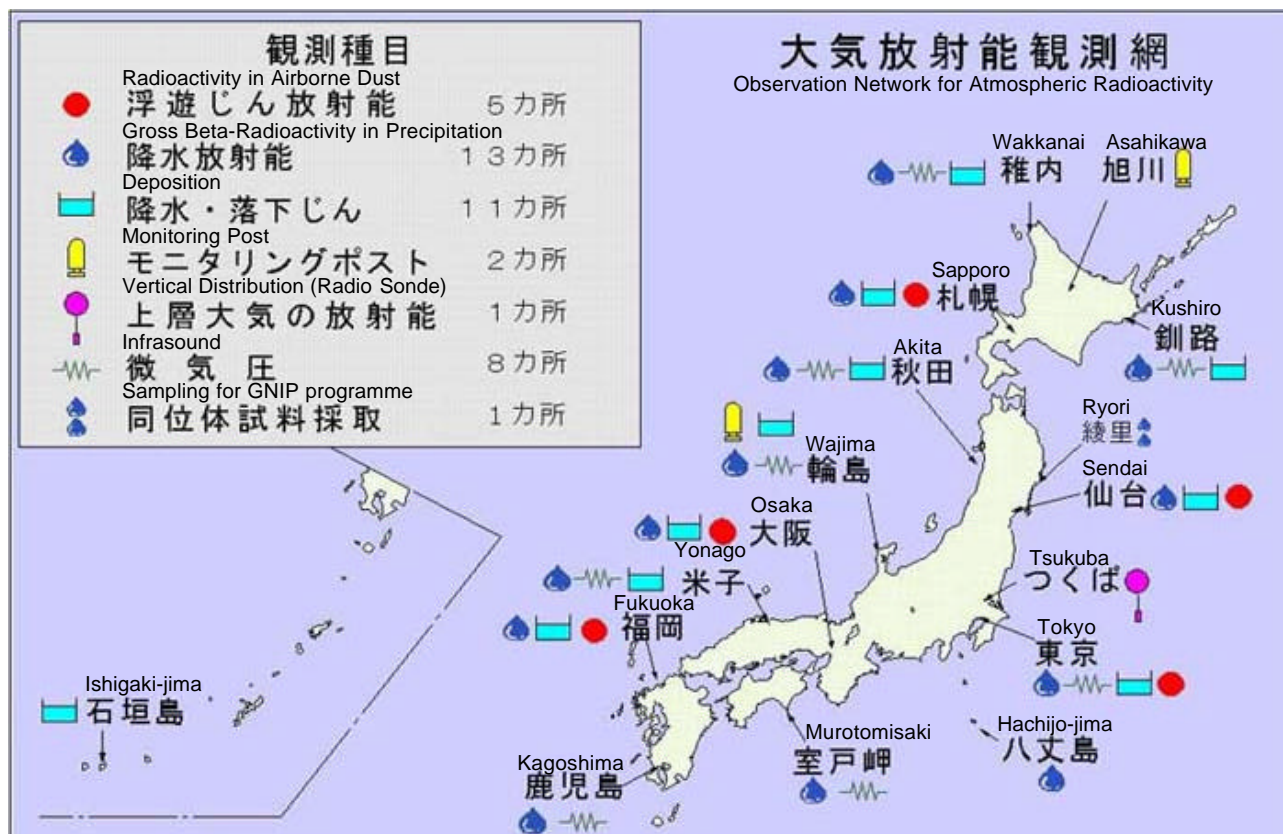
This document describes the observations for atmospheric radioactivity at Japan Meteorological Agency. Once a nuclear explosion or accident is notified by the MEXT, which is a contact point of IAEA in Japan, sampling frequency of some measurements will be increased.

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## 1. Observations for nuclear radiation at JMA

Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) started the routine observations for nuclear radiation on April 1955. JMA has a domestic observation network for nuclear radiation (Figure.1). The measuring items are gross beta-radioactivity in precipitation, radioactivity in airborne dust, gross beta-radioactivity in seawater, deposition (Sr90, Cs137), natural background radioactivity (monitoring post), vertical distribution of atmospheric radioactivity (radio sonde), and infrasound.

Figure.1 Observation Network for Atmospheric Radioactivity at JMA



## 2. Observations in the event of nuclear accident

Once a nuclear explosion or accident is reported, sampling frequency will be increased in the measurements of the gross beta-radioactivity in precipitation and the radioactivity in airborne dust. Normally the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), which is a contact point of IAEA in Japan, will notify JMA of the accident information. Some other research institutes such as the National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS) and the research institutes of local governments also observe the atmospheric radioactivity for the accident.