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PROCEDURES TO ACTIVATE ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS IN THE EVENT OF NUCLEAR ACCIDENT (Submitted by Keiichi Katayama, Tokyo, Japan)	
(Submitted by Kellchi Katayama, Tokyo, Ja	pan)
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.	

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.

観測種目 大 気 放 射 能 観 測 網 Observation Network for Atmospheric Radioactivity Radioactivity in Airborne Dust 浮遊じん放射能 Gross Beta-Radioactivity in Precipitation 5カ所 Wakkanai Asahikawa 13カ所 降水放射能 稚内 旭川山 ◆
-W-Deposition 降水・落下じん 11カ所 Monitoring Post モニタリングポスト Vertical Distribution (Radio Sonde) 2カ所 Sapporo Kushiro 札幌 1力所 上層大気の放射能 釧路 Infrasound Akita 微 気 圧 Sampling for GNIP programme 8 力所 秋田 -W-Ryori 1力所 同位体試料採取 綾里常 Wajima Sendai 仙台合 Osaka 大阪 Tsukuba Fukuoka つくば 福岡 Tokyo 東京 Ishigaki-jima 石垣島 Hachijo-jima Murotomisaki 八丈島 Kagoshima 鹿児島 室戸岬 -W-

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.