The Current State of Air Dose Rates in Fukushima Prefecture

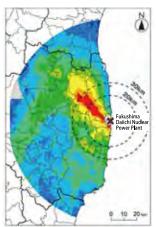
The state of radiation within Fukushima Prefecture and in mearby areas continues to change year by year. This report examines the course of events from immediately after the accident at the Fukushima Dalichi Nuclear Power Plant to the present, and the outlook for the future, presenting the current situation together with actual measurement data produced by detailed monitoring.

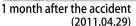
Changes Over Time of Air Dose Rate Observed by Airborne Monitoring

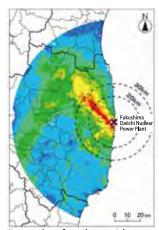
The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has been using aircraft to perform continuous monitoring, both within and outside a zone of 80km around the Tokyo Electric Power Company, Incorporated (TEPCO) Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, in order to check changes of air dose rate in areas affected by radioactive substances from the accident.

The results of airborne monitoring of air dose rates within the 80km zone between September and November 2017 found that air dose rates had declined by approximately 74%*, compared to November 2011, immediately after the accident.

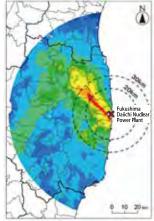
Levels have been confirmed to be falling over time, both in areas of high dosage (a region extending northwest from TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant) and of low dosage (see Figures).



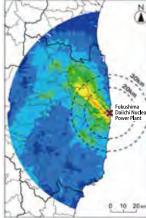




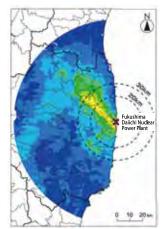
7 months after the accident (2011.11.05)



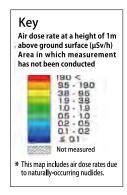
15 months after the accident (2012.06.28)



54 months after the accident (2015.09.29)



78 months after the accident (2017.09.25)



Reference: Nuclear Regulatory Commission "Measurement Results of Monitoring by Aircraft in Fukushima Prefecture and Nearby Prefectures" February 20, 2018, Ministry of the Environment "Unified Basic Reference on the Health Impacts of Radiation" (2017 Edition)

^{*} These values were obtained by dividing the target region with a 250m mesh and calculating from the ratio of measurement results at the center point of each mesh square. It is possible that reduction rates could differ if other comparative methods were used.