3. Nuclear Power Stations
Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station

Cause of the Damage

Grid Line

① **Loss of off-site power due to the earthquake**

Reactor Building

About 40M

About 20M

Turbine Building

Diesel Generator

② **Diesel generator inoperable due to the tsunami**

All motor operated pumps including ECCS became inoperable

Huge Tsunami

GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy

Tsunami (estimated 14m)

Elevation: about 10m

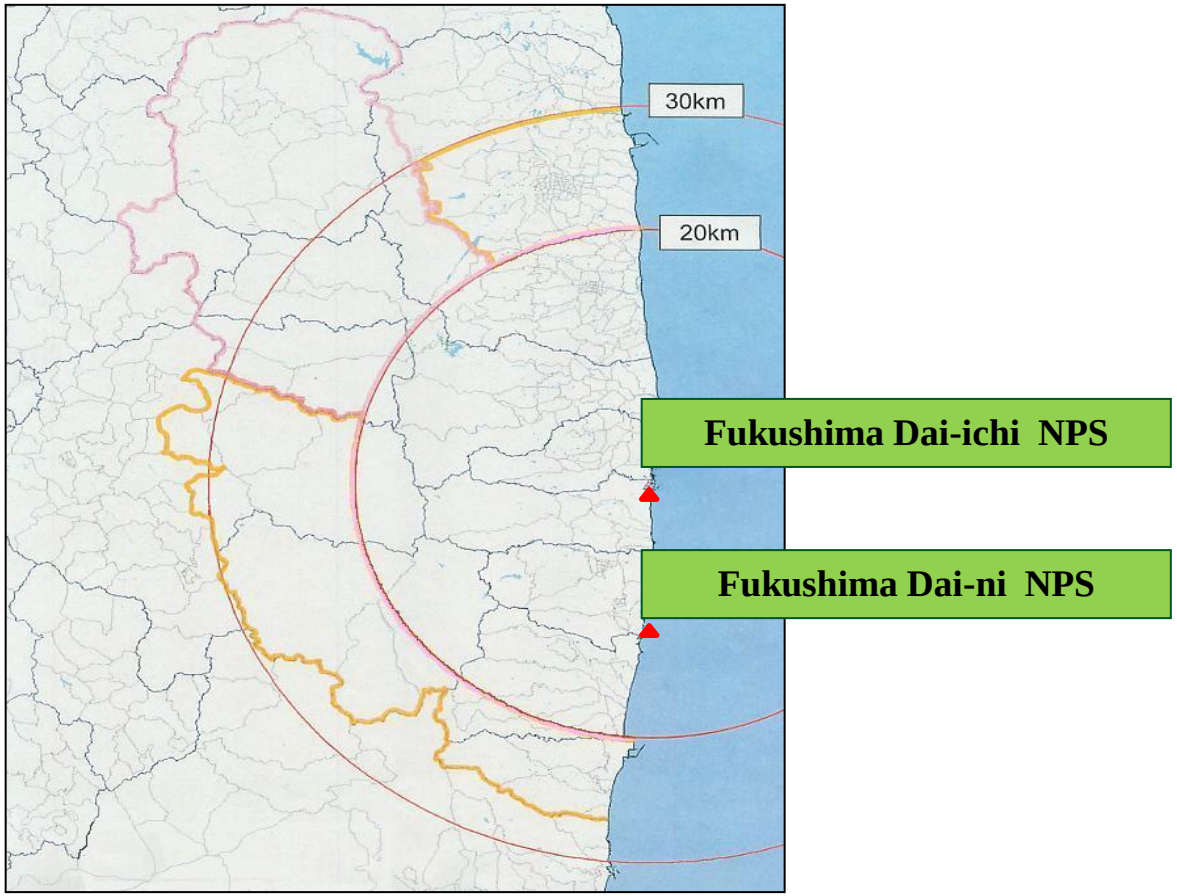
Breakwater

5.4 ~5.7m

Seawater level

Seawater Pump

4. Nuclear Power Stations
Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station



20 km radius of the plant and other designated areas
→ no-entry zone, planned evacuation zone

Designated areas of 30km radius of the plant (as a general rule)
→ emergency evacuation preparation area

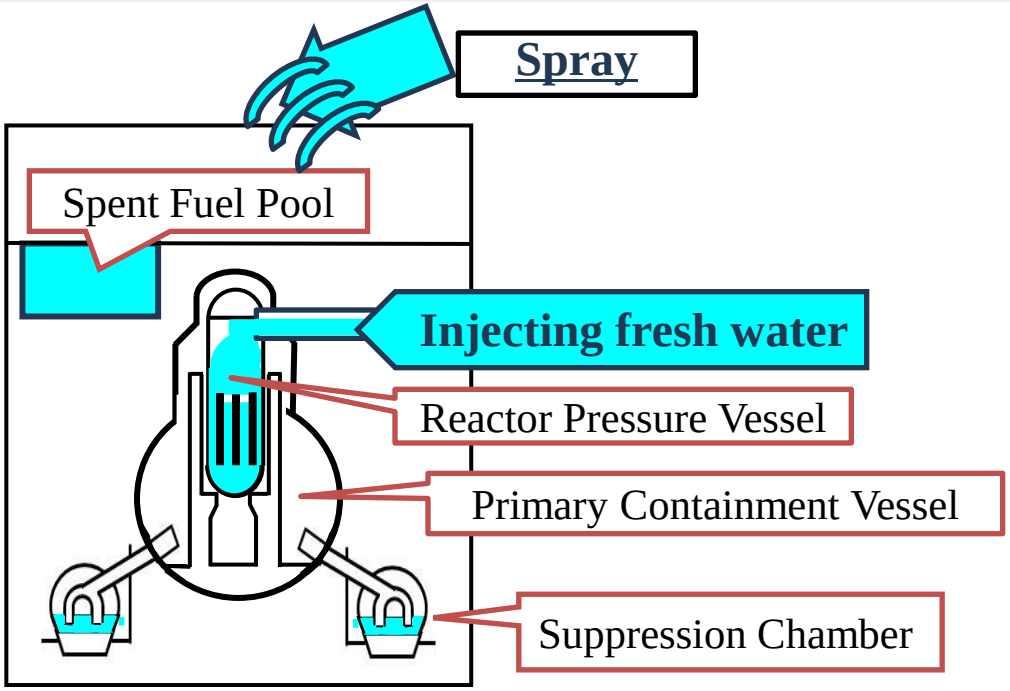
B. Key Challenges

1. Cool Down of the Reactors
2. Contain the Spread of Radioactive Substances (sea, soil and atmosphere)
3. Rigorous and Intensive Monitoring
4. Ensure the Safety of Food, Products, and On-site Workers

1.Cool Down the Reactors

Unit1

TEPCO



Unit2

Ministry of Defense

Unit3

Air Photo Service Inc (Myoko, Niigata Japan)

Unit4

Air Photo Service Inc (Myoko, Niigata Japan)

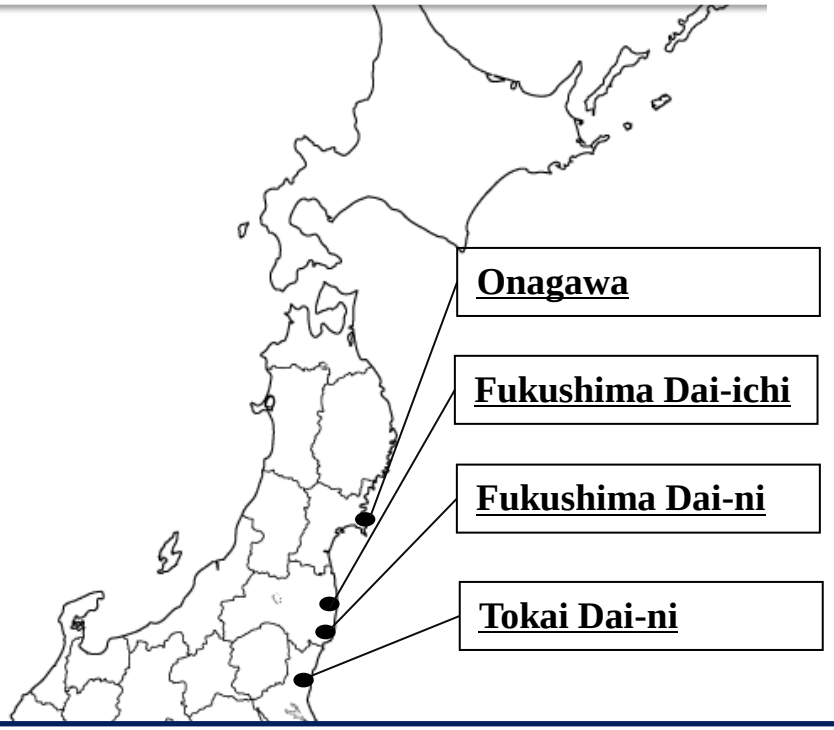
1.Cool Down the Reactors

Other Nuclear Power Stations in the Tohoku Area

Onagawa (3 Units)

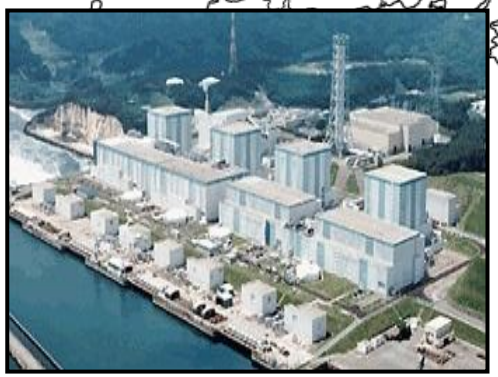
Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc

All units (Units 1-3) were immediately shut down automatically, then safely went into cold shutdown.



Fukushima Dai-ni (4 Units)

All units (Units 1-4) were immediately shut down automatically, then safely went to cold shut down.



TEPCO

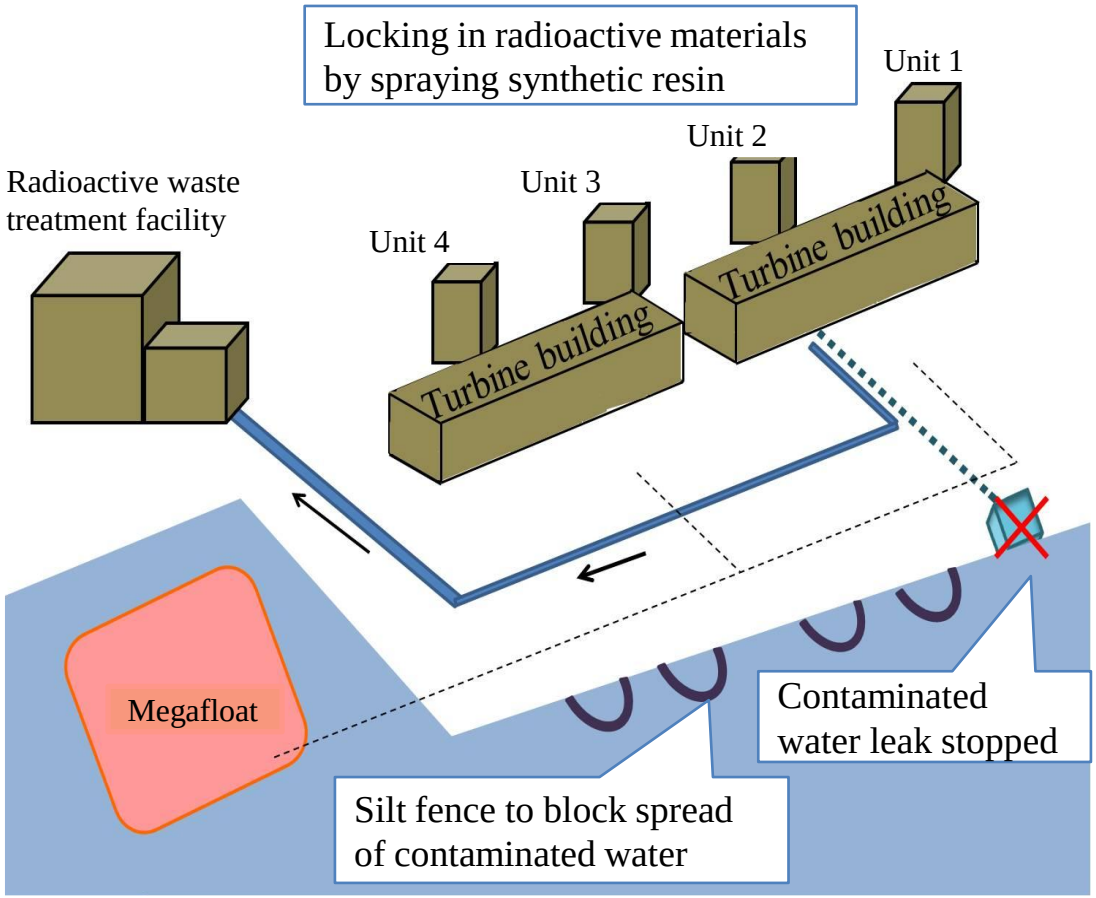
Tokai Dai-ni (1 Unit)

The unit was immediately shut down automatically, then safely went to cold shut down.

The Japan Atomic Power Company

2.Contain the Spread of Radioactive Substances
(sea, soil and atmosphere)

The Japanese Government and TEPCO are making the utmost efforts to prevent the dispersion of flow-out radioactive contaminated water.



■Major Events

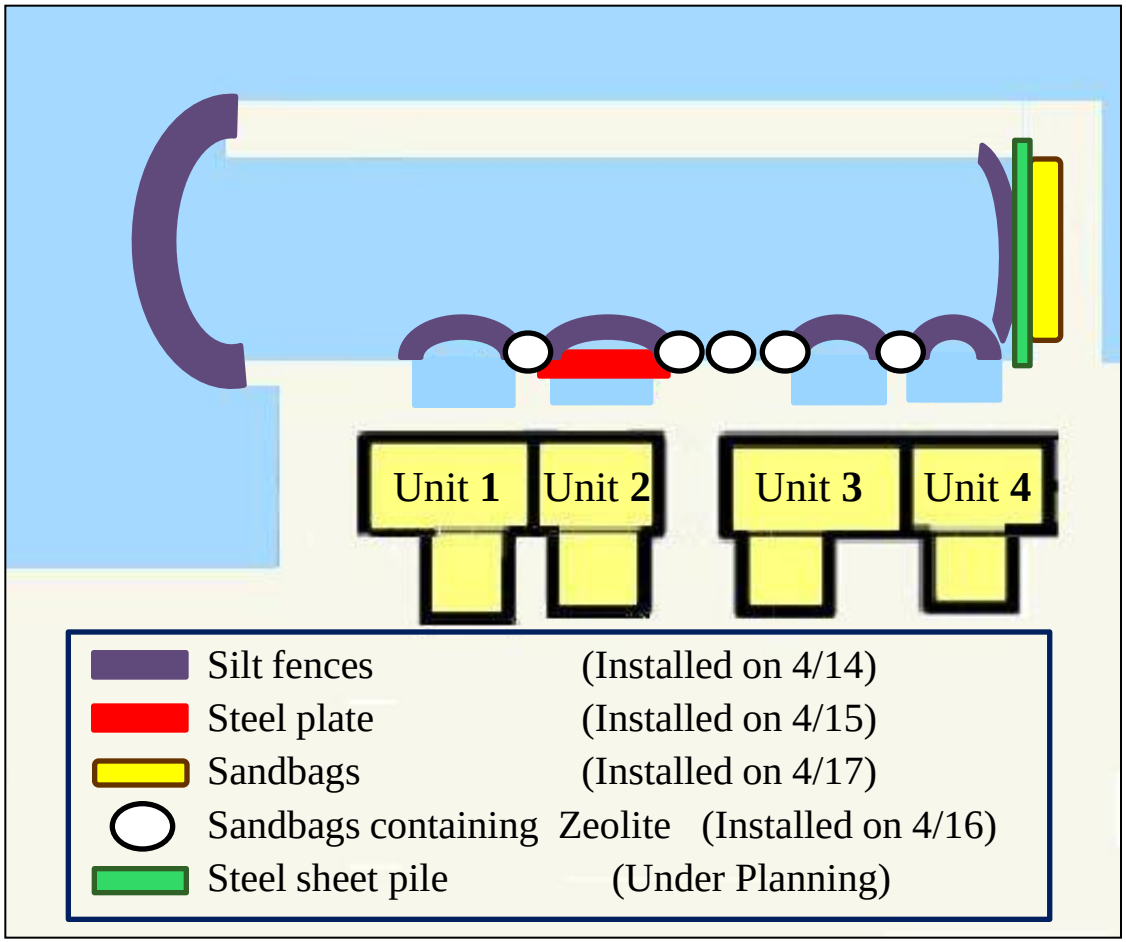
- Apr. 2
  Highly contaminated water discovered leaking into the sea.
- Apr. 6
  Leak of contaminated water into the sea was stopped.
- Apr. 12
  Transfer of stagnant water in the trench of Unit2 to the condenser started.
- Apr. 14
  Silt fence was installed to block the spread of contaminated water.
- Apr. 19
  Transfer of stagnant water in the trench of Unit 2 to the radioactive waste treatment facilities started.
- May 21
  Megafloat arrived at Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS

2. Contain the Spread of Radioactive Substances

(Preventing the Spread of Water)

(As of May 7th)

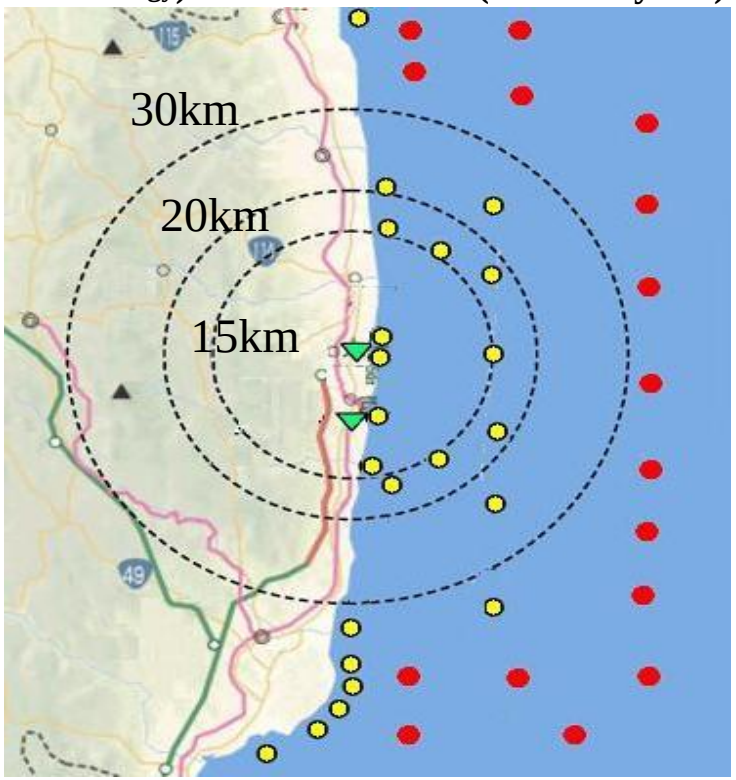
Silt fences, steel plates, and sandbags with radioactive-substance absorption material have been installed to contain the spread of radioactive water. The Japanese Government and TEPCO carefully monitor seawater.



○ : Monitoring Locations by TEPCO

● : Monitoring Locations by MEXT
(Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)

(As of May 7th)



2. Contain the Spread of Radioactive Substances
(sea, soil and atmosphere)

Experts are making the utmost efforts to prevent dispersing radioactive substances contained in dust, debris and vapor.

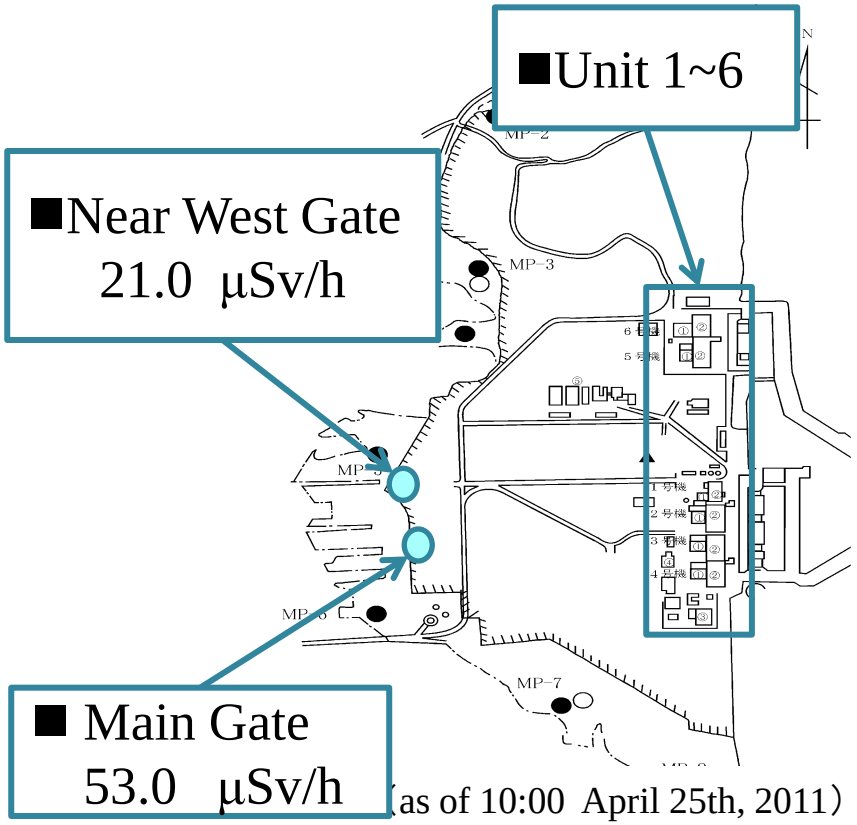
Spraying synthetic materials on the surface of the ground and debris to prevent radioactive substances dispersion

TEPCO

3. Rigorous and Intensive Monitoring

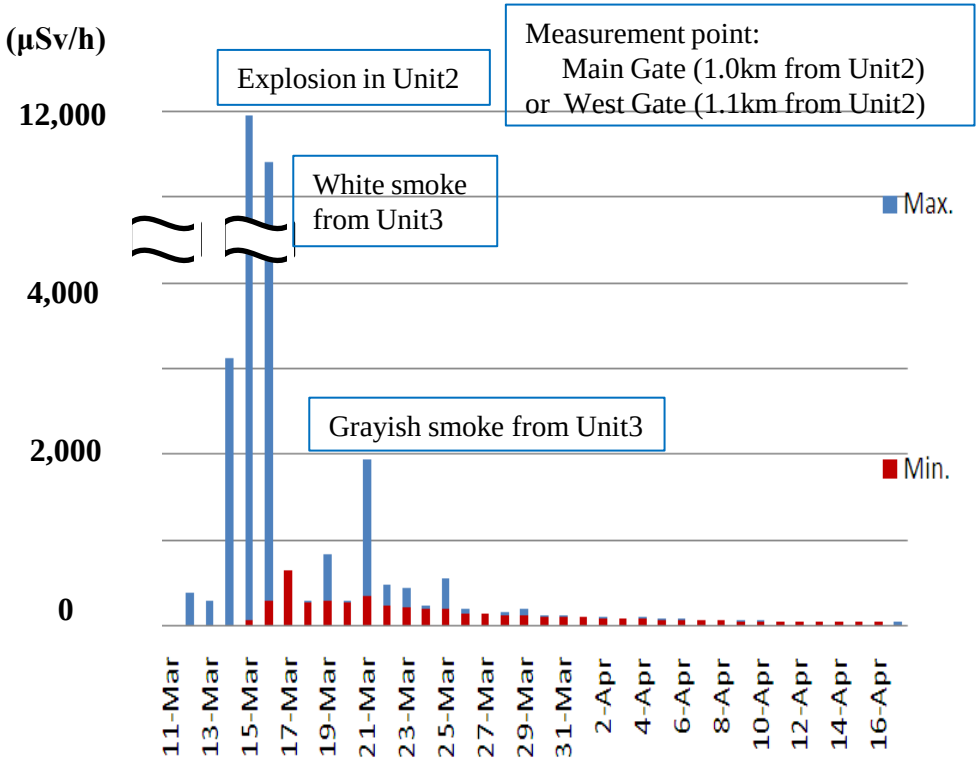
TEPCO monitors radioactivity levels every 10 minutes and releases the results immediately. Radioactivity levels rose on March 15th, but have since fallen and remain low.

Monitoring posts and the readings at the Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS

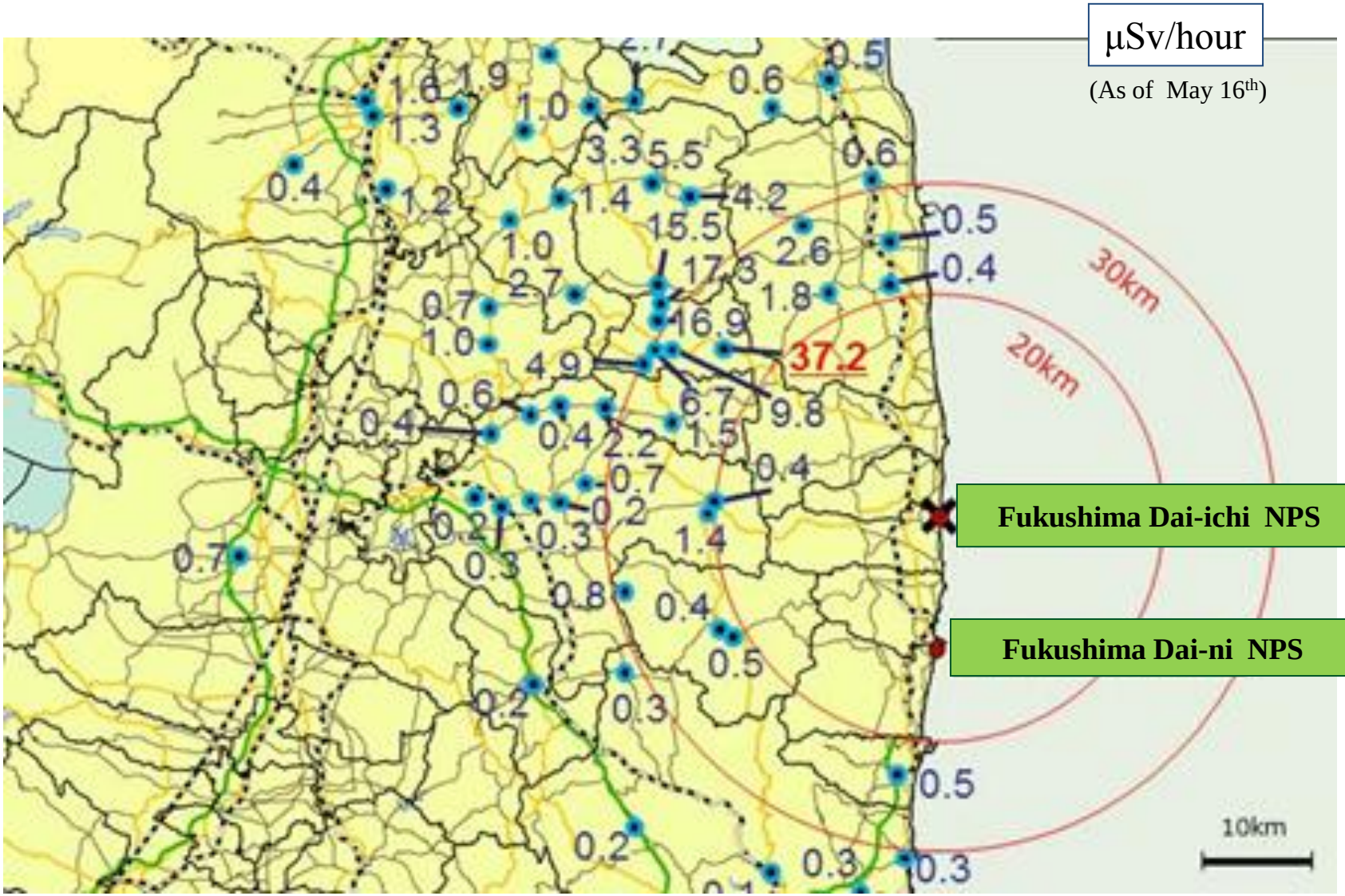


（as of 10:00 April 25th, 2011）

Environmental Radioactivity Level at the Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS

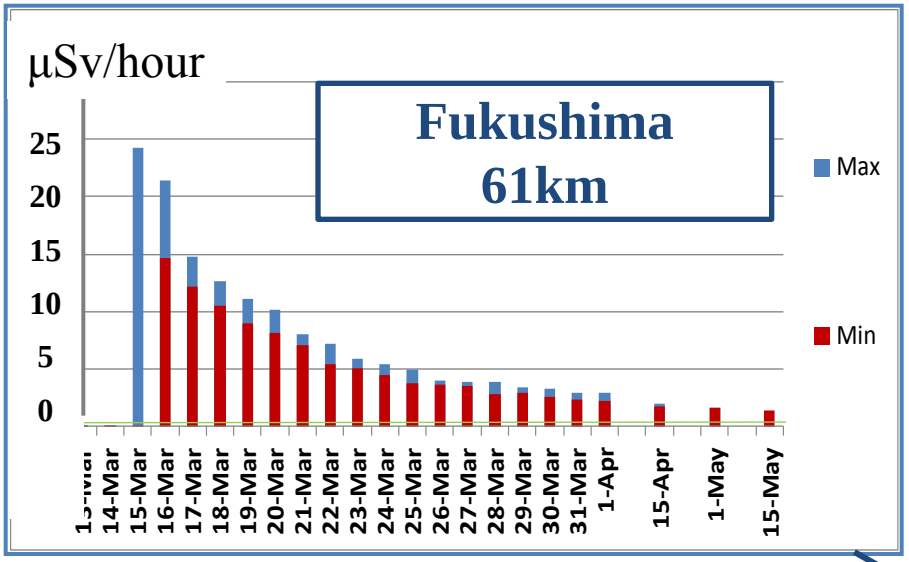


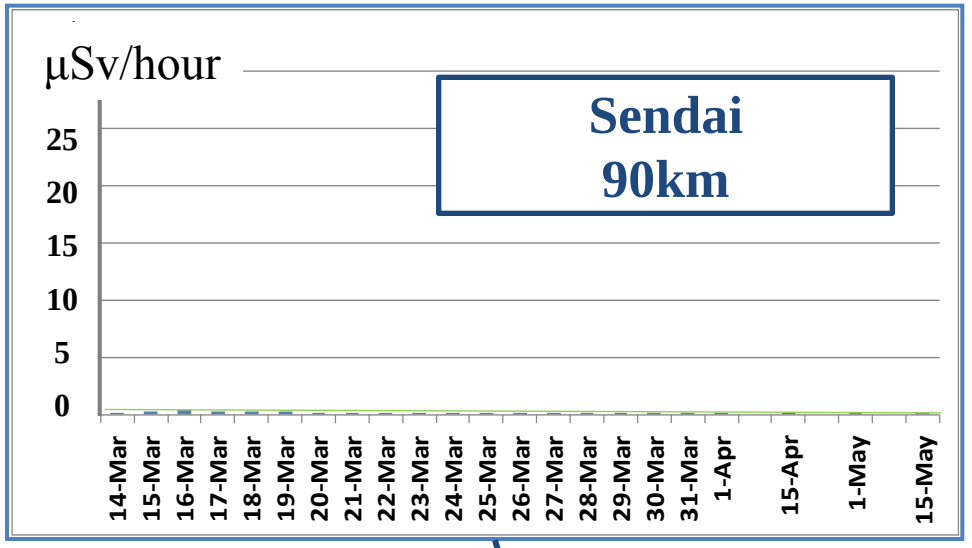
Readings at Monitoring Posts out of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS

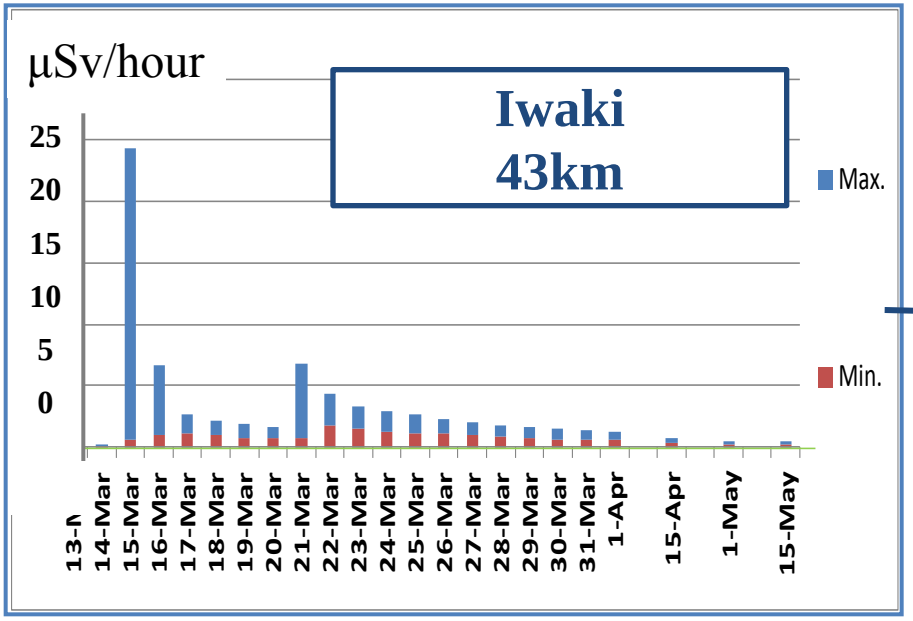


Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

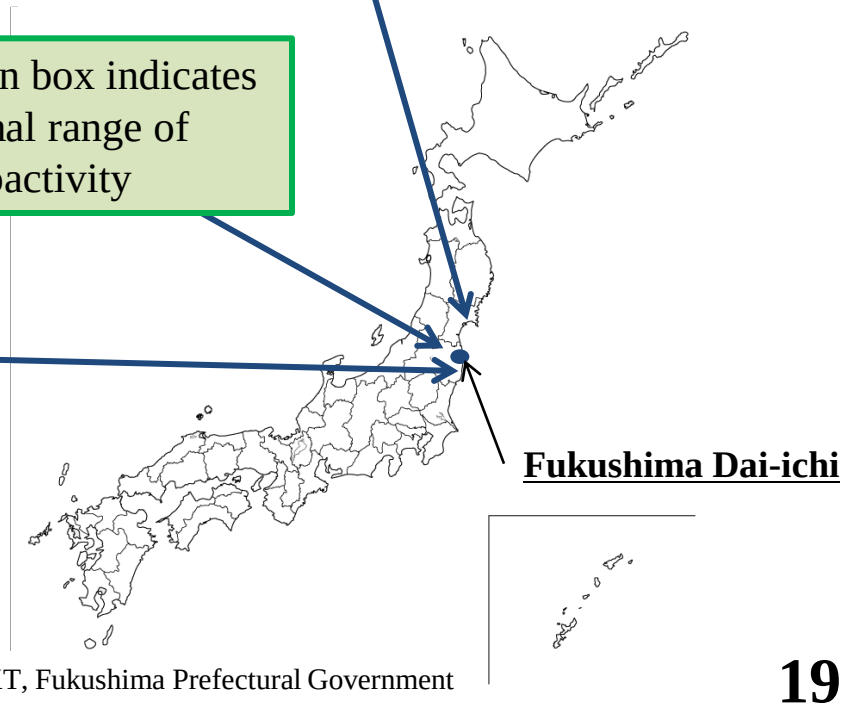
Atmospheric Readings within 100km





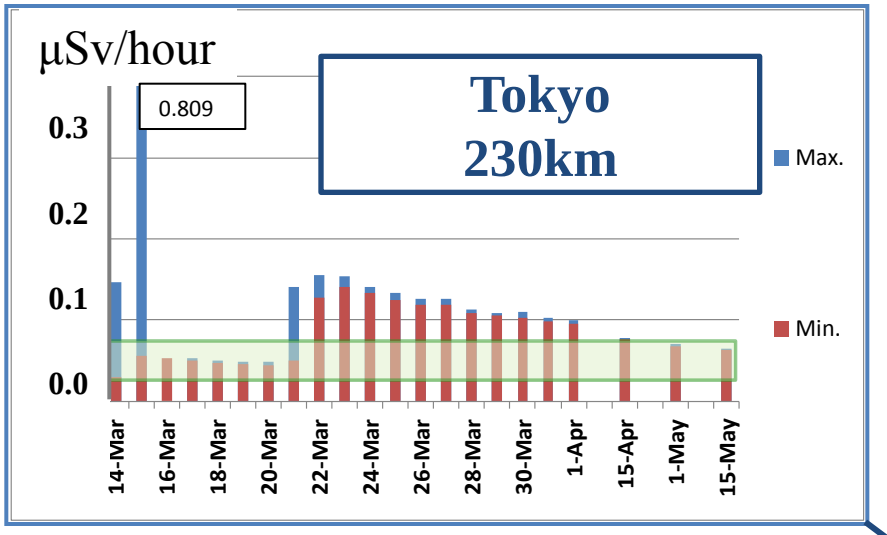


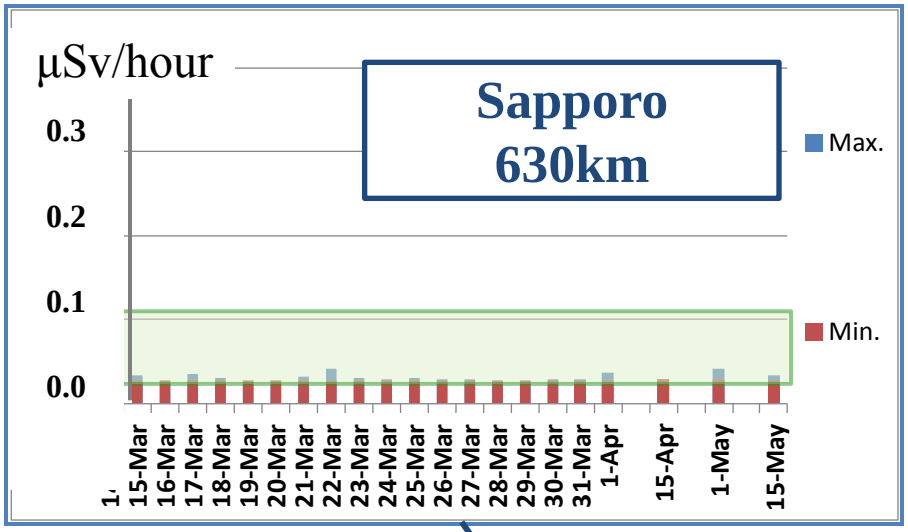
Green box indicates normal range of radioactivity

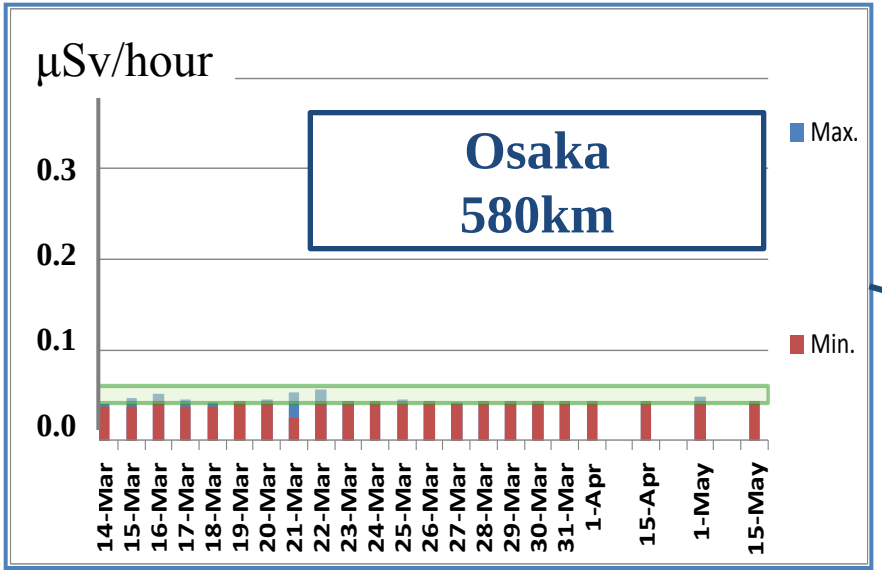


MEXT, Fukushima Prefectural Government

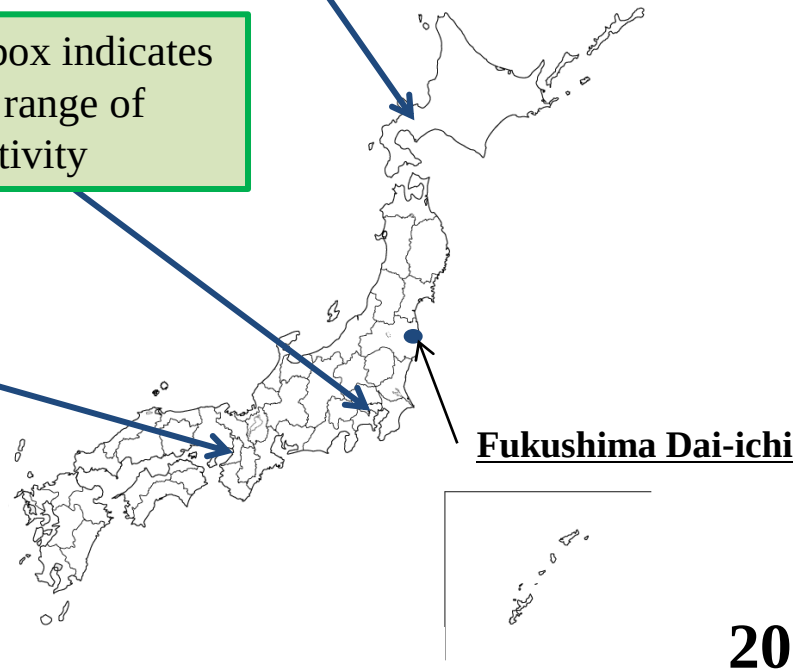
Atmospheric Readings in Tokyo, Osaka and Sapporo







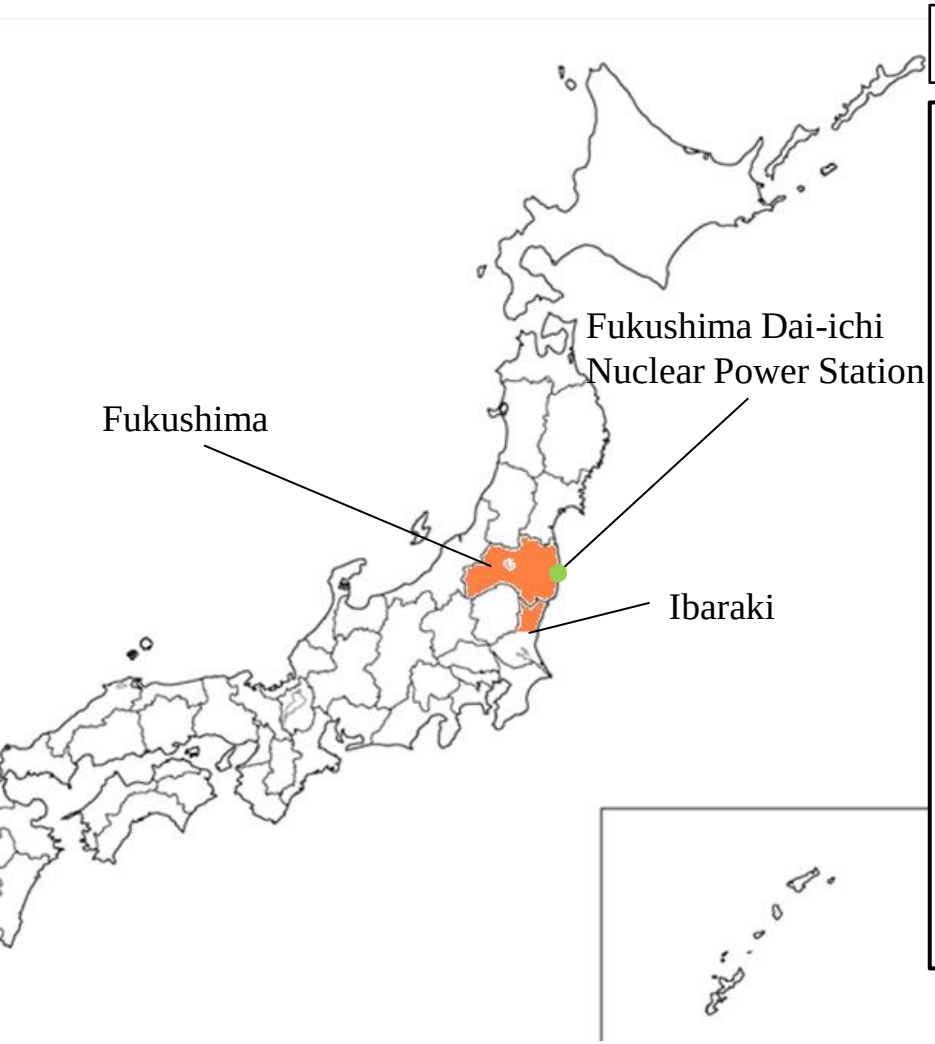
Green box indicates normal range of radioactivity



MEXT

4. Ensure the Safety of Food, Products, On-site Workers, Ports and Airports
Safety of Food

Japan inspects radioactivity in food every day, and restricts distribution of food that fails to meet provisional regulation values taking into consideration the spread of contamination.



Instructions (as of 16 May 2011)

… Not to Distribute

*** Fukushima Prefecture**

- Raw milk
- Non-head type leafy vegetables (e.g. spinach)
- Head type leafy vegetables (e.g. cabbage)
- Flowerhead brassicas (e.g. broccoli, cauliflower)
- Turnip
- Log grown shiitake (grown outdoor)
- Bamboo shoot
- Ostrich fern
- Juvenile (baby) fish of Japanese sand lance

*** Ibaraki Prefecture**

- Spinach

Please refer to the following URL for the details of the Instructions.

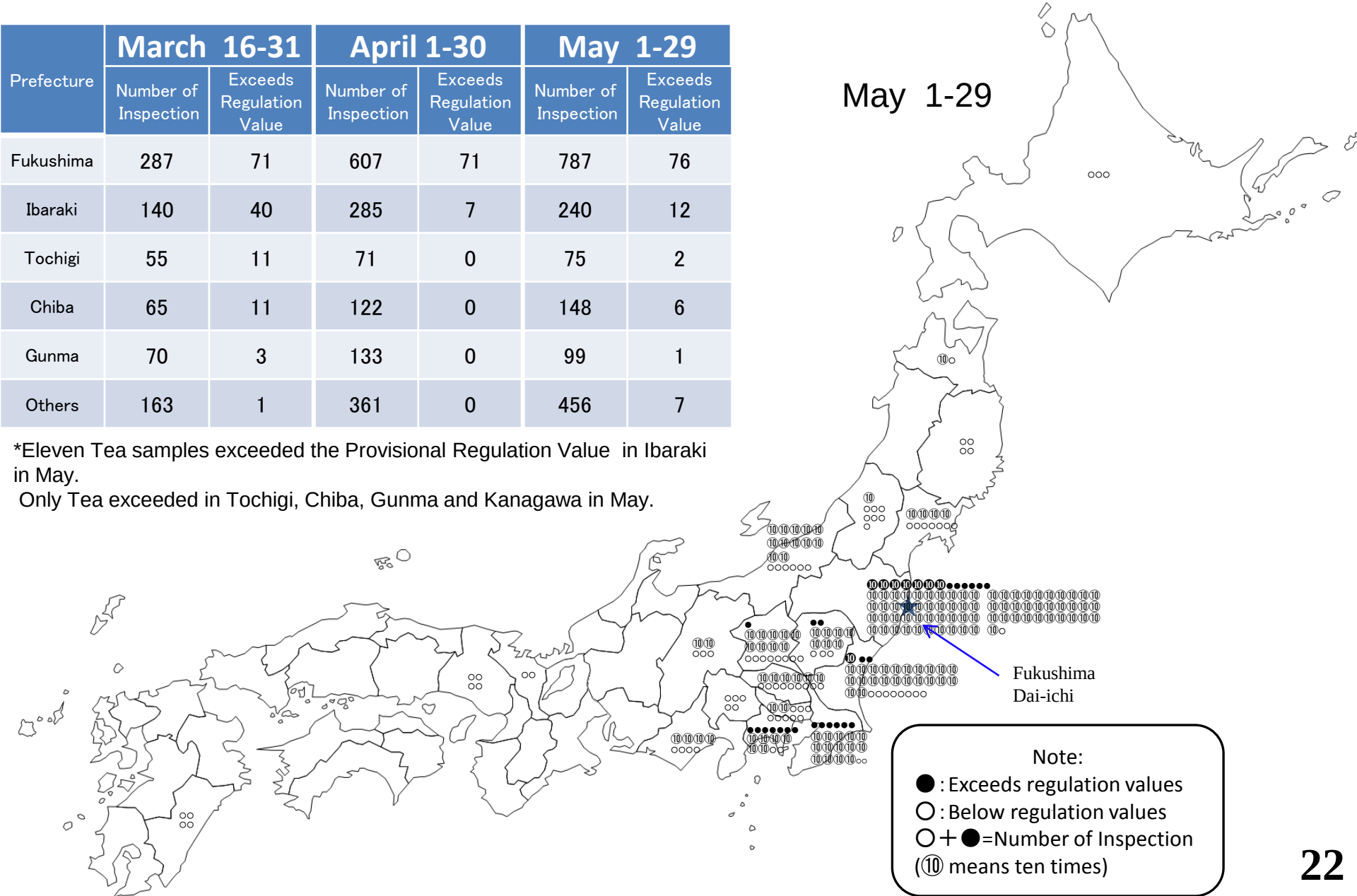
http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/2011eq/index.html

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

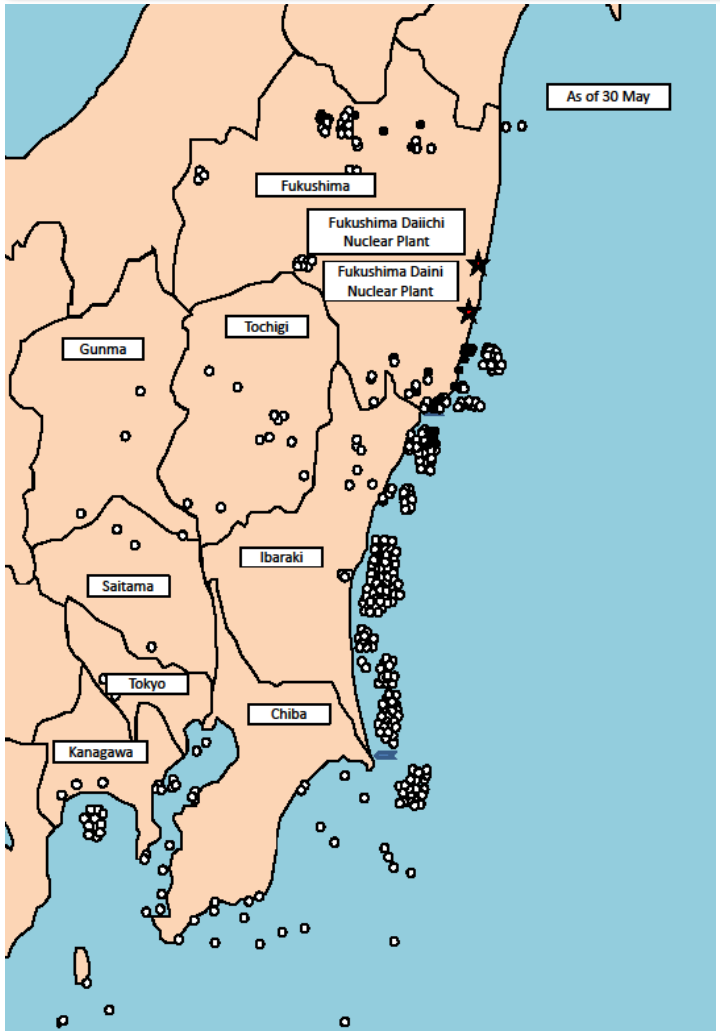
Test Result of Radionuclide in Fresh Produce

Prefecture	March 16-31		April 1-30		May 1-29	
	Number of Inspection	Exceeds Regulation Value	Number of Inspection	Exceeds Regulation Value	Number of Inspection	Exceeds Regulation Value
Fukushima	287	71	607	71	787	76
Ibaraki	140	40	285	7	240	12
Tochigi	55	11	71	0	75	2
Chiba	65	11	122	0	148	6
Gunma	70	3	133	0	99	1
Others	163	1	361	0	456	7

*Eleven Tea samples exceeded the Provisional Regulation Value in Ibaraki in May.
Only Tea exceeded in Tochigi, Chiba, Gunma and Kanagawa in May.



Safety of Fishery Products



【As of May 30th】

● Samples over provisional regulatory value: 27
○ Samples below provisional regulatory value: 426

● Intensive inspections over a wide range of samples.

Inspections on radioactive substances in fishery products are conducted on a weekly basis at each major port under the cooperation between prefectural governments, the Fisheries Agency and fishing industries.

Variety of samples

Ranging from coastal species to migratory species, as well as from surface species to bottom water species.

Samples which exceeded the provisional regulatory value

Japanese sand lance(juvenile), Japanese anchovy(juvenile), Ayu-sweetfish , Japanese-smelt, Wakame-seaweed, Mediterranean mussel, Hijiki-seaweed, Land-locked cherry salmon, Arame -seaweed, Japanese dace

(※Exceeding values are detected only in Fukushima Prefecture, except for Japanese sand lances in northern part of Ibaraki Prefecture as well.)

●Ensuring the safety of fishery products on the market.

Voluntary suspension of fishing will be implemented as soon as the inspection finds that the sample exceeds the provisional regulatory value. Weekly exploratory operations should be conducted in principle, and fishing operation should resume only after the levels of radioactive substances detected remain below the provisional regulatory value three times in a row. **(※)No fishery is currently conducted in Fukushima.**

●Monitoring of sea water.

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) has monitored the levels of radioactive substances in the seawater of coastal zone as well as offshore zone.

(※)Outside 30km radius area , the level of radioactive substances has been below the provisional regulatory value since May 5 in most cases.

Safety of Industrial Products

- Japanese manufacturing industries spare no effort to ensure the safety of their products.
- Inspection institutions and industry associations provide testing service of the radiation levels of export products.

Example of Inspection Institutions
- Nippon Kaiji Kentei Kyokai
  (International Inspectation & Surveying Organization)
- SK(Shin Nihon Kentei Kyokai)
- ANCC (All Nippon Checkers Corporation)

etc.

Reference: JETRO Homepage
http://www.jetro.go.jp/world/shinsai/20110318_11.html

JAMA(Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association)
Comments on Radiation Testing Related to the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Situation
(April 18,2011)

<extracts>

The tests implemented by JAMA －which are conducted directly on various designated areas of the surface of vehicles－ are showing results that fall within the range designated by the Nuclear Safety Commission of Japan as being unthreatening to human health, based on the daily readings performed by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in every prefecture since March25.

Reference：JAMA Homepage: http://www.jama-english.jp/release/comment/2011/110418.html

Safety of Drinking Water

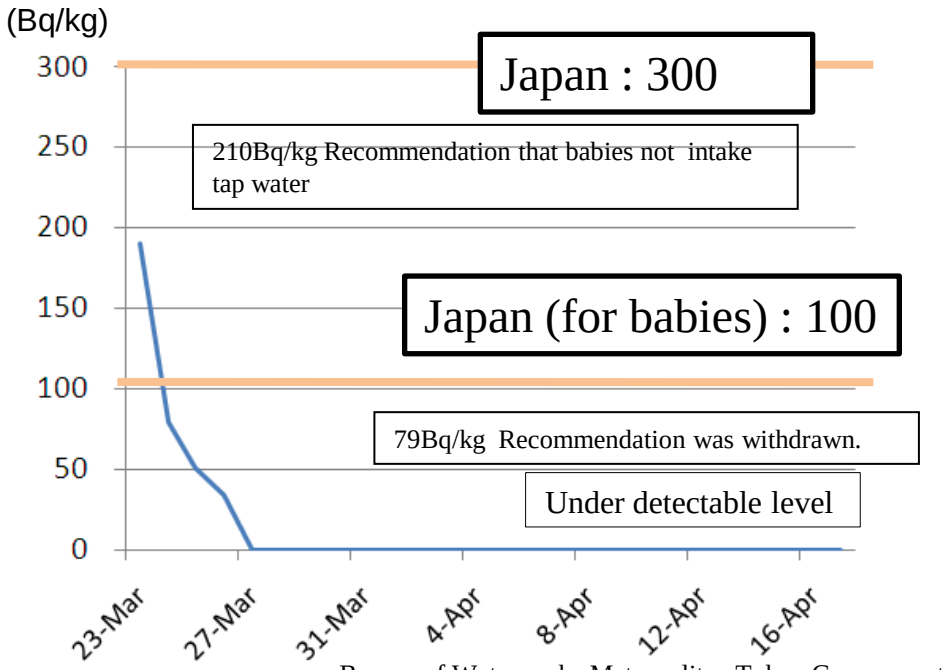
The Japanese Government has been implementing necessary measures based on its stringent criteria for radionuclides in drinking water, and monitoring radionuclide levels every day.

Guidance Levels for Radionuclides in Drinking Water

(Bq/kg)	Japan	EU
radioactive iodine(I131)	300 (for babies) 100	500
radioactive cesium	200	1,000

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, EURATOM

Radioactive Iodine(I131) in Drinking-Water in Tokyo
(Kanamachi filter plant)



Bureau of Waterworks Metropolitan Tokyo Government

*On March 23, the Japanese Government recommended that the residents in Tokyo area refrain from having their babies intake tap water, but it withdraw the recommendation in two days.

Safety of On-site Workers

The Japanese Government closely supervises on-site workers' health conditions, limiting the level of their maximum exposure to radiation to 250mSv.

No workers in Fukushima NPS have been exposed to 250mSv or more.

Emergency Dose Limit

mSv	JAPAN
emergency dose limit	100 ↓ 250 (limit raised for Fukushima emergency workers)

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency

ICRP's limit : 500mSv

*ICRP = International Commission on Radiological Protection

Workers Exposed to Radiation in Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS, as of April 24

level of exposure	number of workers
more than 100mSv	30
more than 250mSv	0

Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency

*On March 24, three workers exposed to more than 100mSv were hospitalized, but were released three days later after no health problems were found.

Measurement of Radiation Dose around the Metropolitan Airports

The current level of radiation dose of airports in the Tokyo Metropolitan area(Narita and Haneda airports) is at very safe level to health.

Measured dose

http://www.mlit.go.jp/koku/koku_tk7_000003.html

	Measurement points		May.29 AM	May.29 PM	May.30 AM		Annual exposure calculation
Narita Airport	○	Narita Airport	0.106 μ Gy/h 10:00	0.105 μ Gy/h 19:00	0.106 μ Gy/h 10:00	≒0.000106mSv/h	0.93mSv
Haneda Airport	☆	Haneda Airport (Ukishimacho,Kawasaki City.)	0.071 μ Gy/h 10:00	0.069 μ Gy/h 19:00	0.070 μ Gy/h 10:00	≒0.000070mSv/h	0.61mSv

1) According to the website of Tokyo-Electric Power Company, the unit is converted as follows;
1 micro-Gray/hour (μGy/hr) ≒ 1 micro-Sievert /hour (μSv/hr).

2) " Annual exposure calculation" is the estimation under the condition that the hourly radiation dose measurement at the measurement point is accumulated for 24 hours throughout the year.

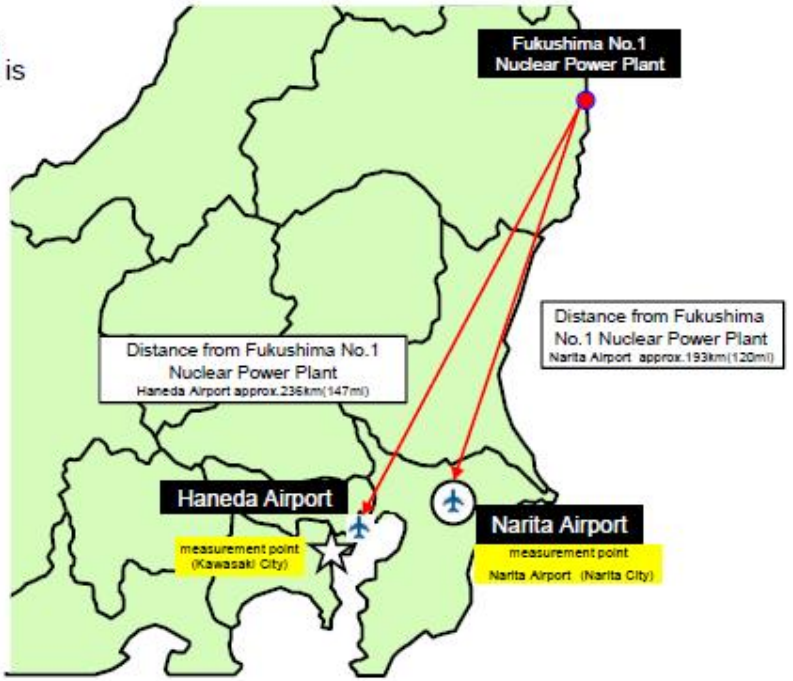
3) 1 mili-Sievert (mSv) = 1000 micro-Sievert (μSv)

According to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, examples of exposure level of radiation in daily life is as below.
- Chest X-ray (once) 0.05 mSv
- 1 roundtrip between Tokyo and New York by air 0.2 mSv
-Stomach X-ray (once) 0.6 mSv
According to the WHO, a person is exposed to approximately 3.0mSv/year on average.

References;

○	NARITA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT CORPORATION Website http://www.narita-airport.jp/en/radiation.html
☆	Kanagawa Environmental-radiation Monittoring-system Website(Japanese only) http://www.atom.pref.kanagawa.jp/cgi-bin2/telemeter_dat.cgi?Area=1&Type=W

Radiation Measurement Map



Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Measurement of Radiation Dose in the Ports around Tokyo Bay

The current level of radiation dose of seaports of Tokyo Bay(Ports of Tokyo, Yokohama, Kawasaki and Chiba) is at very safe level to health.

Measured dose

http://www.mlit.go.jp/kowan/kowan_fr1_000041.html

		Measurement points (Address)	May.25 AM	May.26 AM	May.27 AM		Annual exposure calculation
Port of Tokyo	◎	Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health (Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku,Tokyo)	62nGy/h 8:00	62nGy/h 8:00	61nGy/h 8:00	≒0.000061 mSv/h	0.53mSv
Port of Yokohama	☆	Environmental Science Research Institute (Takigashira, Isogo-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa)	29nGy/h 8:00	29nGy/h 8:00	29nGy/h 8:00	≒0.000029 mSv/h	0.25mSv
Port of Kawasaki	△	Kawasaki Municipal Research Institute for Environmental Protection (Tajima-cho, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki, Kanagawa)	41nGy/h 8:00	40nGy/h 8:00	40nGy/h 8:00	≒0.000040 mSv/h	0.35mSv
Port of Chiba	□	Chiba Prefectural Environmental Research Center (Iwasaki-Nishi, Ichihara, Chiba)	45nGy/h 8:00	44nGy/h 8:00	45nGy/h 8:00	≒0.000045 mSv/h	0.39mSv

1) According to the website of Tokyo-Electric Power Company, the unit is converted 1 nano-Gray/hour (nGy/hr) ≒ 1 nano-Sievert /hour (nSv/hr).
2) "Annual exposure calculation" is the estimation under the condition that the hourly radiation dose measurement at the measurement point is accumulated 24 hours throughout the year.
3) 1 mili-Sievert (mSv) = 1000 micro-Sievert (μSv)
1 micro-Sievert (μSv) =1000 nano-Sievert (nSv)

According to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, examples of exposure level of radiation in daily life is as below.

- **Chest X-ray (once) 0.05 mSv**
- **1 roundtrip between Tokyo and New York by air 0.2 mSv**
- **Stomach X-ray (once) 0.6 mSv**

According to the WHO, a person is exposed to approximately 3.0mSv/year on average.

Distance from Fukushima No1 Nuclear Plant

Source;

◎	Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health Website (Japanese only) http://www.tokyo-eiken.go.jp/monitoring/index.html
☆	City of Yokohama, Environmental Planning Bureau Website(Japanese only) http://www.city.yokohama.lg.jp/kankyo/saigai/
△	City of Kawasaki Website(Japanese only) http://www.city.kawasaki.jp/e-news/info3715/index.html
□	Chiba Prefecture Government Website(Japanese only) http://www.pref.chiba.lg.jp/index.html

Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Measurement of Radiation Dose for Seawater in the Ports around Tokyo Bay

Measured dose

http://www.mlit.go.jp/kowan/kowan_fr1_000041.html

	Measurement points		May 24			May 25			May 26		
			Iodine I-131	Cesium Cs-134	Cesium Cs-137	Iodine I-131	Cesium Cs-134	Cesium Cs-137	Iodine I-131	Cesium Cs-134	Cesium Cs-137
Port of Tokyo	○	Mid point between Ooi Terminal and Aomi Teraminal	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected
Tokyo bay	☆	Uraga Channel	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	-	-	-

	Measurement point		May 16		
			Iodine I-131	Cesium Cs-134	Cesium Cs-137
Port of Yokohama	△	Yokohama Passage	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected

	Measurement point		May 26		
			Iodine I-131	Cesium Cs-134	Cesium Cs-137
Port of Kawasaki	□	Kawasaki Passage	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected

1) 'Not Detected' means the value below detection limit.
(In case of Tokyo bay, N.D. is under 5Bq/kg)
2) Sample is collected from surface of the sea.
3) Sample is collected in the morning at both Port of Tokyo and Tokyo bay.

【Reference】
Barometer of the intake limitation for food material that is defined by Nuclear Safety Committee Japan is shown as follows;
-Radioactive Iodine in drinking water; under 300Bq (becquerel) /1kg water
-Radioactive Cesium in drinking water; under 200Bq (becquerel) /1kg water
Bq (becquerel) is defined as the activity of a quantity of radioactive material.

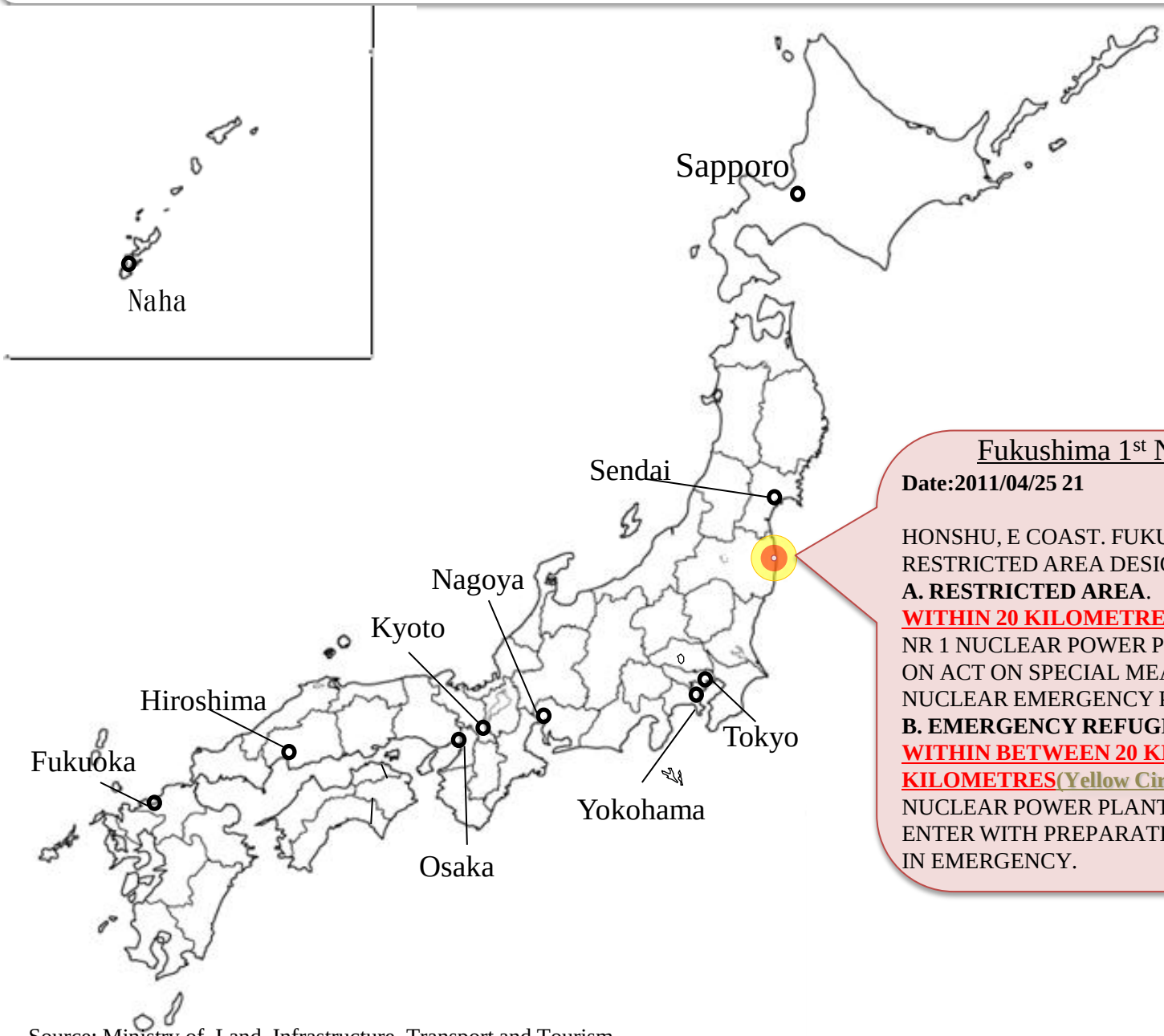
Source;

○	Bureau of Port and Harbor, Tokyo Metropolitan Gov. Website (Japanese only) http://tokyoport-measurement.jp/	△	Website of Yokohama Port Public Corporation http://www.ypdc.or.jp/radiation/yokohama/
☆	Kanto Regional Development Bureau, MLIT Website http://www.pa.ktr.mlit.go.jp/	□	City of Kawasaki Website (Japanese only) http://www.city.kawasaki.jp/e-news/info3895/index.html

Distance from Fukushima No1 Nuclear Plant

Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Navigational Warnings (Vessels)



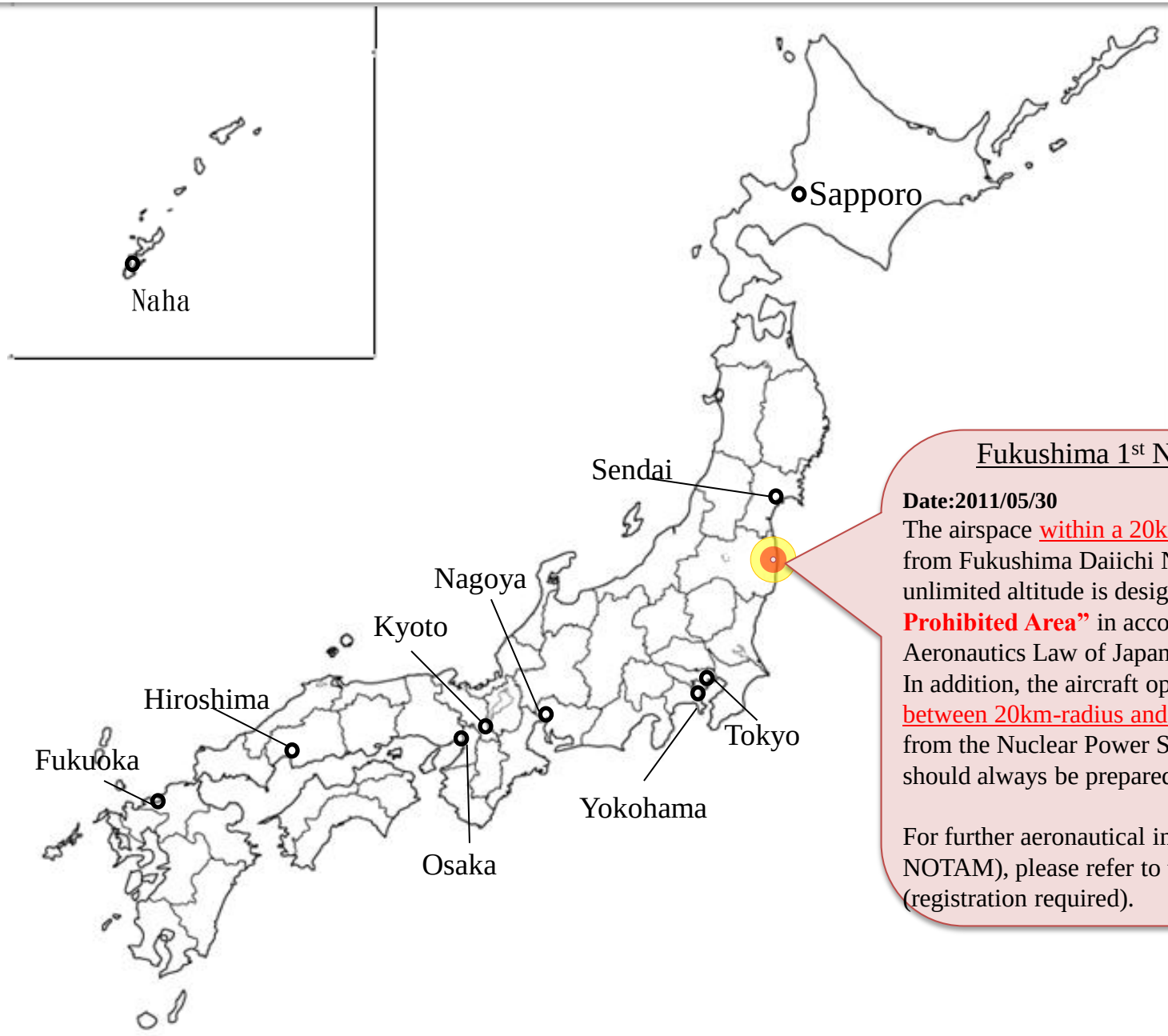
Fukushima 1st Nuclear Power Plant

Date:2011/04/25 21

HONSHU, E COAST. FUKUSHIMA PREF COAST. RESTRICTED AREA DESIGNATED ETC.
A. RESTRICTED AREA.
WITHIN 20 KILOMETRES(Orange Circle) OF FUKUSHIMA NR 1 NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, 37-25.5N 141-02.0E, BASED ON ACT ON SPECIAL MEASURES CONCERNING NUCLEAR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AT 211500Z APR.
B. EMERGENCY REFUGE PREPARATION AREA.
WITHIN BETWEEN 20 KILOMETRES AND 30 KILOMETRES(Yellow Circle) OF FUKUSHIMA NR 1 NUCLEAR POWER PLANT. VESSELS REQUESTED TO ENTER WITH PREPARATION THAT REFUGE IS POSSIBLE IN EMERGENCY.

Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Flight Routes and Airspace



Fukushima 1st Nuclear Power Plant

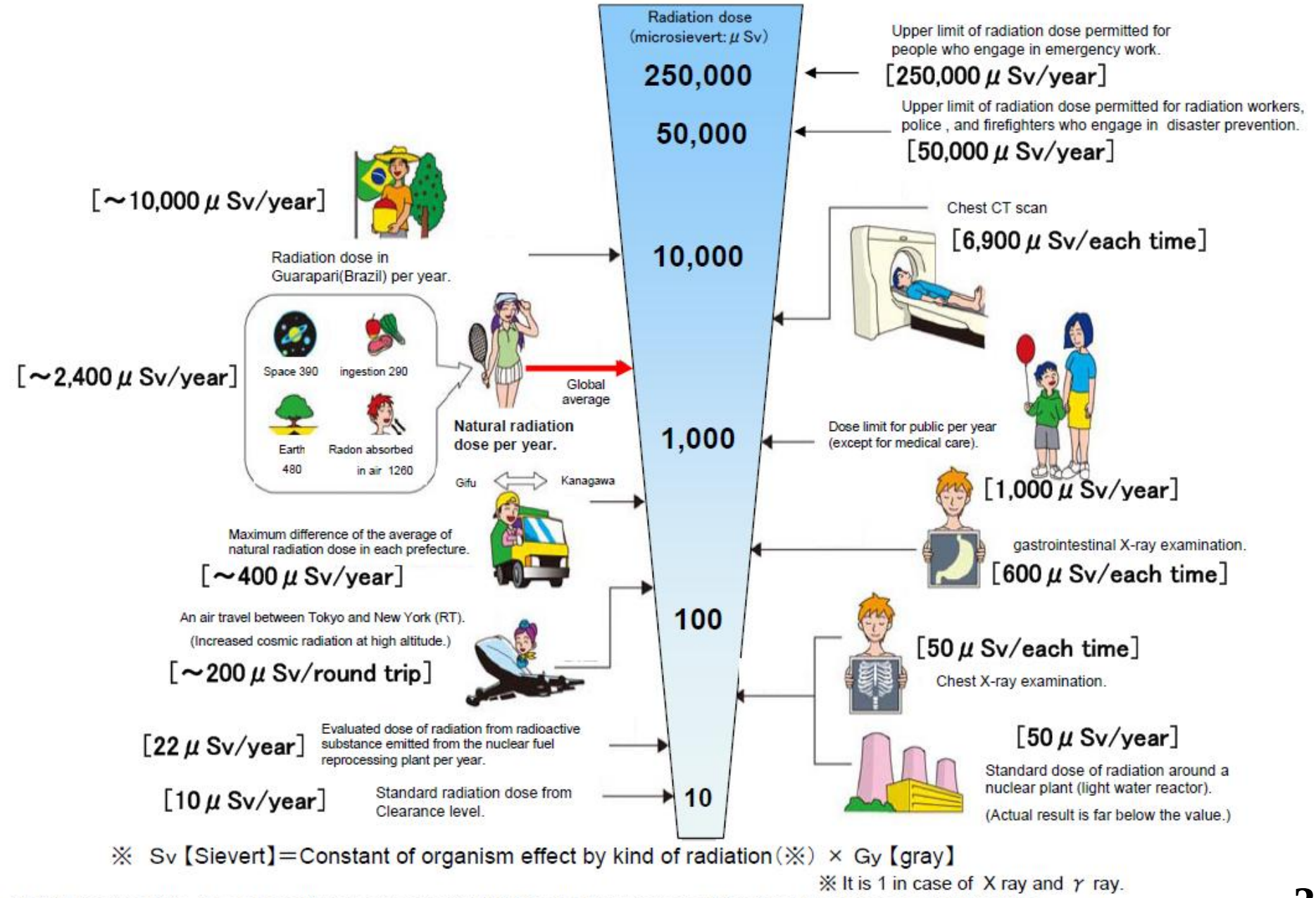
Date:2011/05/30

The airspace within a 20km-radius **(Orange Circle)** from Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station with unlimited altitude is designated as a **"Flight Prohibited Area"** in accordance with Civil Aeronautics Law of Japan.

In addition, the aircraft operating in the airspace between 20km-radius and 30km-radius **(Yellow Circle)** from the Nuclear Power Station with unlimited altitude should always be prepared to evacuate in emergencies.

For further aeronautical information (AIP and NOTAM), please refer to the website of the AIS Center (registration required).

Radiation in Daily-life



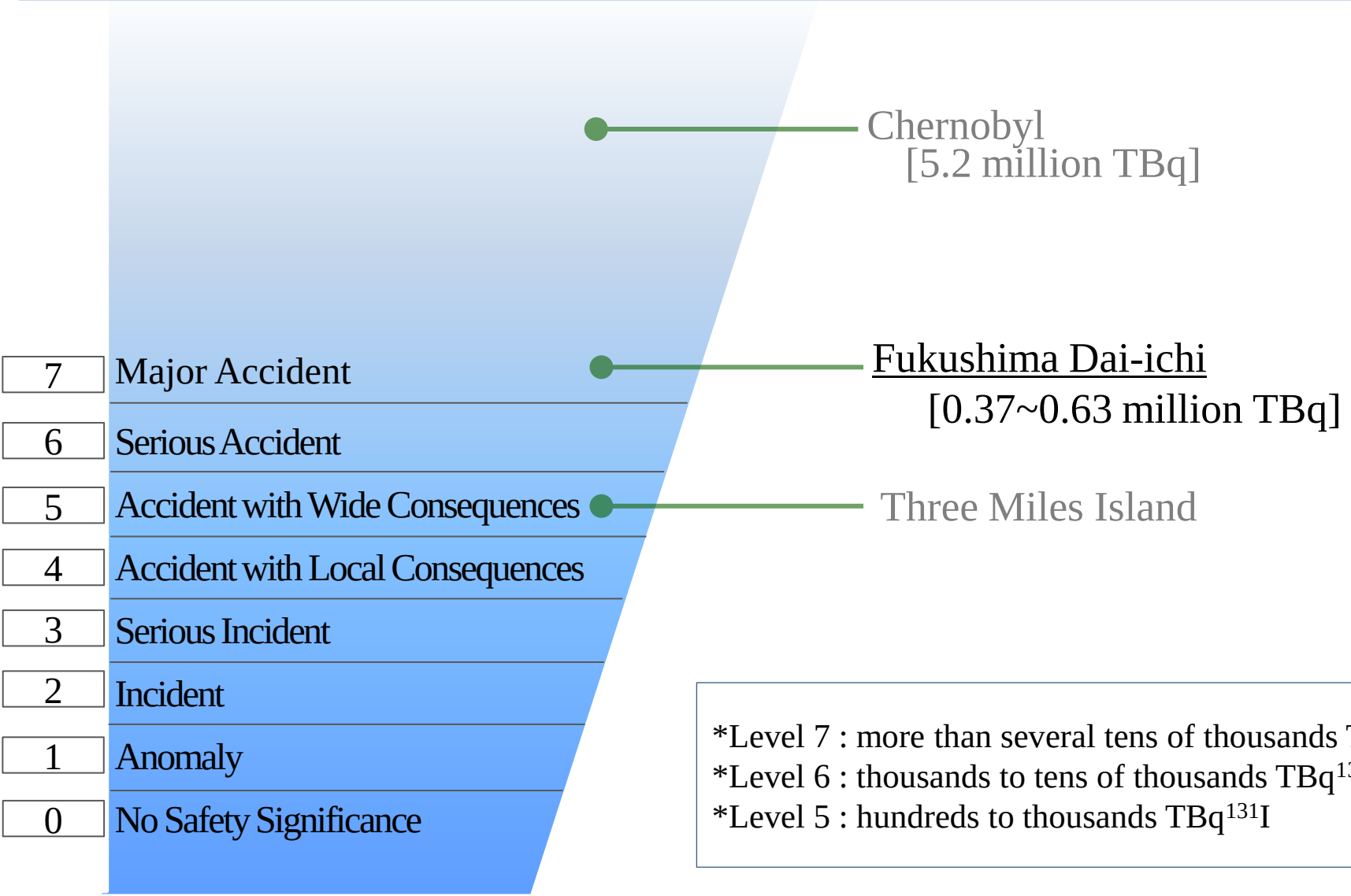
※ Sv【Sievert】=Constant of organism effect by kind of radiation(※) × Gy【gray】

※ It is 1 in case of X ray and γ ray.

MEXT makes this, based on "Nuclear power 2002" made by Agency of Natural Resources and Energy.

INES Rating on the Events in Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS

The Rating of the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) on Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station (NPS), in temporary assessed as Level 7.



*Level 7 : more than several tens of thousands TBq ^{131}I
*Level 6 : thousands to tens of thousands TBq ^{131}I
*Level 5 : hundreds to thousands TBq ^{131}I

C. Impact on Japanese Economy

1. Estimated Economic Damage of the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake and Plan for Reconstruction

2. Impact on Energy Supply/Demand in Japan

1. Estimated Economic Damage of the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake and Plan for Reconstruction

Damaged Stocks in Disaster Areas

*estimated by the Cabinet Office of Japan

16～25 trillion Yen
(US$195～305 billion)

(Reference) Japan's GDP : 500 trillion Yen (US$5.9 trillion)

Plan for Recovery and Reconstruction

*from the speech of Prime Minister Kan on Apr. 1 and Apr. 12

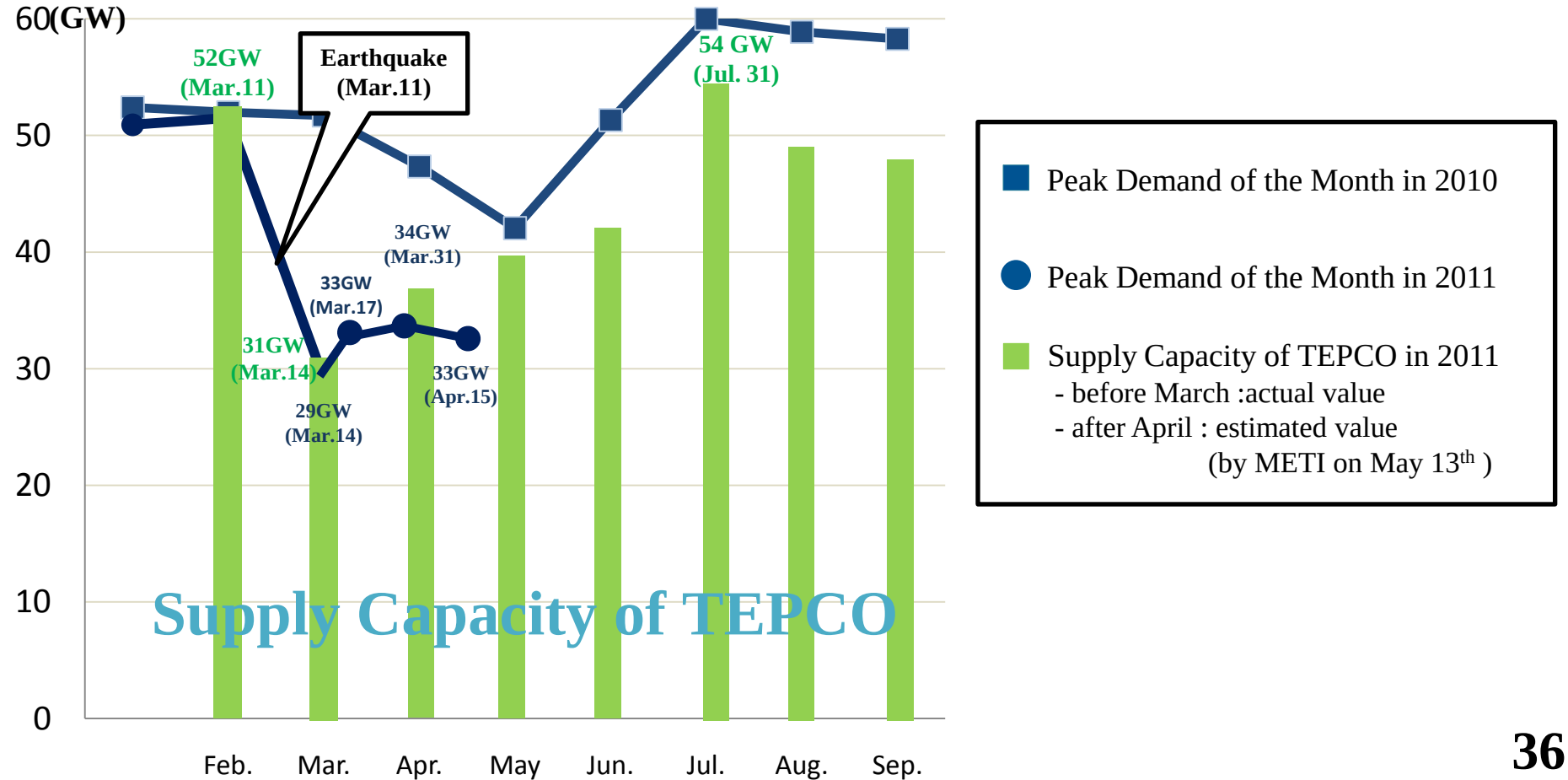
Short-term: clearing debris, erecting temporary housing,
rehabilitating industrial facilities
Mid and long-term: creating disaster-resilient local community,
eco-friendly social system, and welfare-oriented society

"Reconstruction Planning Council" established
Compiling supplementary budgets and enacting/amending relevant laws

2. Impact on Energy Supply/Demand in Japan

Tokyo Electric Power Company supplies electricity to an area with 42 million people and 40% of Japan's GDP, but lost 40% of its generation capacity after the earthquake and tsunami.

We are making the utmost efforts to match supply and demand during the peak-load summer on both the demand and supply side.



D. Cooperation and Information sharing with the International Community

1. Cooperation with International Organizations
2. Speedy Dissemination of Accurate Information
3. Press Release by International Organizations

1. Cooperation with the IAEA

1. Information Sharing

(1) Japan has been providing facility-related and other relevant information to the IAEA.

(2) Nuclear Industry Safety Agency (NISA) provided updates on situations of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station at the IAEA Technical Briefing (21st March) and at the side event of the Fifth Review Meeting of the Contract Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (4th April).

2. IAEA Expert Missions

(1) In connection with the incidents involving the nuclear power plants in Japan, the IAEA has, upon the request of the Government of Japan, extended assistance by dispatching a series of the IAEA experts mainly in the field of radiation monitoring. Such dispatch of experts includes :

(a) Radiation Monitoring Teams, totaling up to 16 members who took measurements mainly in Fukushima from 18 March to 18 April;

(b) One marine expert from the IAEA's laboratory in Monaco, who boarded Research Vessel "MIRAI" during 2 -4 April to observe and provide advice for Japanese experts on their method of collection and analysis of seawater samples; and

(c) A Joint FAO/IAEA Food Safety Assessment Team, who met with local government officials, farmers etc. in Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi and Gunma prefecture.

(2) In addition, IAEA experts in BWR technology met with Japanese officials and operators including NISA and the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) and visited the Fukushima Dai-ichi and Dai-ni Nuclear Power Plants on 6 April.

3. International Fact-Finding Expert Mission

Based upon the agreement between the Government of Japan and the IAEA, the IAEA has dispatched a fact-finding mission, comprising nearly 20 international and IAEA experts from a dozen countries, to Japan between 24 May and 2 June 2011.

2. Speedy Dissemination of Accurate Information

- Japan is committed to the speedy dissemination of accurate information.
- All necessary information can be found at the following websites.

Japan's Countermeasures

- 1.http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/incident/index.html
- 2.http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html
- 3.http://www.nisa.meti.go.jp/english/

Measurement of Radioactivity Level

- 1.http://www.mext.go.jp/english/incident/1303962.htm
- 2.http://www.nisa.meti.go.jp/english/
- 3.http://www.worldvillage.org/fia/kinkyu_english.php
- 4. http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/press/corp-com/release/index-e.html
- 5. http://www.nsc.go.jp/NSCenglish/geje/index.htm

Drinking Water Safety

- 1.http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/2011eq/index.html
- 2.http://www.waterworks.metro.tokyo.jp/press/shinsai22/press110324-02-1e.pdf

Food Safety

- 1.http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html
- 2.http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/2011eq/index.html

Ports and Airports Safety

- 1.http://www.mlit.go.jp/page/kanbo01_hy_001428.html
- 2.http://www.mlit.go.jp/koku/flyjapan_en/index.html
- 3.http://www.mlit.go.jp/page/kanbo01_hy_001411.html

Tourism

- 1. http://www.mlit.go.jp/kankocho/en/index.html

3. Press Release by International Organizations

Airports

ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization):

"No Restrictions on Travel to Japan" **(News release: March 18)**
http://www2.icao.int/en/NewsRoom/Lists/News/DispForm.aspx?ID=37

"Current Radiation Levels in Japan and Travel Advice" **(News release: April 1)**
http://www2.icao.int/en/NewsRoom/Lists/News/DispForm.aspx?ID=39

"Current Situation for Travel and Transport to and from Japan" **(News release: April 14)**
http://www2.icao.int/en/NewsRoom/Lists/News/DispForm.aspx?ID=40

IATA (International Air Transport Association):

"No Restrictions on Air Travel to Japan" **(News release: March 19)**
http://www.iata.org/pressroom/pr/Pages/2011-03-18-02.aspx

"UN Confirms Safety of Japan Operations - No Recommendation for Passenger Screening **(News release: April 1)**
http://www.iata.org/pressroom/pr/Pages/2011-04-01-01.aspx

Ports

IMO (International Maritime Organization):

"No Restrictions on Travel to Japan" **(News release: March 20)**
http://www.imo.org/MediaCentre/PressBriefings/Pages/No-restrictions-on-travel-to-Japan.aspx

"Shipping advised to comply with relevant NAVAREA warnings off Japan" **(News release: March 24)**
http://www.imo.org/MediaCentre/PressBriefings/Pages/13-navigation-off-japan.aspx

"Current radiation levels in Japan and travel advice" **(News release: April 1)**
http://www.imo.org/MediaCentre/PressBriefings/Pages/17-radiation-.aspx

"Current situation for travel and transport to and from Japan" **(News release: April 15)**
http://www.imo.org/MediaCentre/PressBriefings/Pages/22-japan-update.aspx

"Current situation of Ports and Shipping in Japan after the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident (Circular letter No.3179: May 4) http://www.mlit.go.jp/common/000144003.pdf

IAPH (The International Association of Ports and Harbours) :

"Japanese ports are safe" **(News release: March 25)** http://www.iaphworldports.org/#

PIANC (The World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure) :

"No fear on port function and people's health" **(News release: April 4)** http://www.pianc.org/downloads/events/Message%20from%20PIANC%20Japan.pdf

3. Press Release by International Organizations

Others

WHO(World Health Organization)

- ***"WHO is not advising general restrictions on travel to Japan" (FAQ March 20)***
  http://www.who.int/hac/crises/jpn/faqs/en/index3.html
- ***"Drinking tap water in Japan poses no immediate health risk," (FAQ March 25)***
  http://www.who.int/hac/crises/jpn/faqs/en/index8.html
- ***"There are no health risks to people living in other countries from radioactive material" (FAQ April4)***
  http://www.who.int/hac/crises/jpn/faqs/en/index.html
- ***"Public health risks beyond the 30km evacuation zone currently still low" (FAQ April 13)***
  http://www.who.int/hac/crises/jpn/en/index.html