

## **The damage situation of and measures taken for the Great East Japan Earthquake (108<sup>th</sup> announcement)**

Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare (MHLW)

※The underlined parts are changes from the last version.

### **1. Measures taken at MHLW**

- At 14:46 on March 11 (Friday) : The earthquake hit in Sanriku offshore, Miyagi Prefecture.  
At 14:50 : The Disaster Response Headquarters of MHLW was set up.  
At 9:00 on March 12 (Saturday) : The Local Liaison Disaster Response Headquarters of MHLW (changed to the Local Disaster Response Headquarters of MHLW) was set up.  
(Emergency phones were set up.)

### **2. Disaster information related to MHLW and measures taken by MHLW**

#### **(1) The Disaster Relief Act**

→ Refer to Attachment 1, “The Disaster Relief Act,” for the past developments.

#### ○ **Application of the Disaster Relief Act (decisions taken by Prefectural Governors)**

The Act is applied in all municipalities in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture.  
The Act is applied in 113 municipalities in other 7 prefectures.

#### ○ **Flexible enforcement of the Disaster Relief Act**

- All Prefectural Governments, including those prefectures not affected by the disaster, were notified of the implementation of the flexible enforcement of the Disaster Relief Act, so that even Prefectural Governments not affected by the disaster could actively rescue evacuees. Specifically, it was clarified that when prefectures not affected by the earthquake set up evacuation shelters and temporary housings or rent ryokans (Japanese-style inns) and hotels, a considerable amount of the cost was funded by the Government (from 50 to 90% of the expenses, depending on the financial capability of the affected Local Governments). (March 19)

(Reference)

- ※ At the time of the Mid-Nigata Prefecture Earthquake, when ryokans and hotels were rented as evacuation facilities, 5,000 yen was provided per person per day (including meals).
- ※ At the time of the Iwate-Miyagi Nairiku Earthquake, private apartments were rented out as temporary housings; 60,000 yen was offered per housing per month, taking into consideration of the cold district specifications.
- Upon receiving the Tourism Agency’s Notice to match the needs of the affected people who crossed the affected prefectures’ borders and those of ryokans and hotels, all prefectures were requested that they set up a system to receive disaster victims and informed of the possibility that the two-month contracts be renewed. (March 24)
- A request was made to all prefectures that they actively accept people affected by the disaster because when public housings were used to set up evacuation shelters or emergency temporary housings based on the Disaster Relief Act, the cost was covered by the Government. Also, information was provided to all prefectures that not only people accommodated in the evacuation shelters but also those unable to cook because their houses had been damaged could receive meal supplies offered at the evacuation shelters. (March 25)

- To deal with a situation in which evacuation takes place across a wide area, prefectures outside the affected prefectures were informed of: 1) the concrete process for claiming compensation in prefectures and municipalities receiving refugees; and 2) MHLW’s decision to make a provisional, preliminary payment of 30.1 billion yen for Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture. Thus, unaffected prefectures were requested that they actively take part in the rescue efforts. (March 29)
- Information on the following points were communicated for the second time: 1) Prefectures receiving evacuees, whether they were from the surrounding areas of the Tokyo Electric Power Company’s (TEPCO’s) Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, can claim for compensation in full amounts of expenses incurred in carrying out rescue activities to the affected prefectures, according to the Disaster Relief Act; 2) Emergency provisional housings can be provided if a person cannot live in his/her own house for a long term, even though no direct damage is done to the person’s home; and 3) Funds are provided to people deemed to be in need as much as possible, in the light of the purpose of emergency rescue activities. (April 4)
- In order to promote the supply of emergency provisional housings, the following points were communicated and requested, by citing the actual cases: 1) Fees for borrowing land can be covered by the public funding as stipulated in the Disaster Relief Act, when it is difficult to secure construction sites for the housings; 2) The construction of the emergency provisional housings can be commissioned to municipalities, if no problem stands in the way; 3) When orders are placed, the specification standards can be made public, with the idea of concluding contracts with local construction companies; 4) Attention should be paid as much as possible to construct the emergency provisional housings to barrier-free specifications (e.g. setting up handrails); 5) “Welfare Provisional Housings” for the elderly can be constructed by setting up ramps and support staff rooms; and 6) the decision of moving in shall not be automatically made by lot so that the communities that existed before is maintained. Moreover, assuming that the life in the evacuation camps can be prolonged, attention should be paid so that the elderly and disabled are not concentrated in one place. (April 15)
- In order to ensure that the disaster victims at the evacuation shelters have the opportunities to bathe, it was informed that the cost for using the neighboring bathing facilities near the evacuation shelters could be covered by the Government under the disaster assistance expenses. Furthermore, as some evacuation shelters lack sufficient bathing and washing facilities, it was requested that efforts be continuously made to set up provisional baths and laundries. (April 27)
- In order to reduce the burden on part of three affected prefectures were informed respective Prefectural Governments that MHLW handled the clerical work related to claiming compensations. (April 29)
- Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture were notified that the costs for private apartments rented by Prefectural Governments and provided to disaster victims actually in need of assistance, as well as for the apartments whose contracts were signed under the names of disaster victims since the occurrence of the earthquake, were covered by the Government under the Disaster Relief Act. (April 30)
- Respective Prefectural Governments were notified of the following:
  - 1) The period of assistance stipulated in the Disaster Relief Act can tentatively exceed 2 months provided if it is in actual need;
  - 2) Important points for disaster victims to promptly move into the emergency provisional housings; and
  - 3) The cost for developing construction sites for the emergency provisional housings and that for restoring the sites to original state are covered by the Disaster Relief Act to the extent it is necessary and reasonable. (May 6)
- Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture were notified that, as the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters of the Government announced that the households composed of persons able to stay indoor or evacuate on their own could use the emergency temporary housings, which rented out private apartments in the Emergency Evacuation Preparation Zone, these households were granted the provision of

such housings based on the Headquarters' view. Moreover, the prefectures were notified that evacuees who had provisionally taken occupancy in public housings could move into the emergency temporary housings in their local areas. (May 18)

- Considering the specific situations in which evacuees were placed as they lived in a difficult environment in the evacuation shelters, such as public facilities, in the affected areas, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture were notified that they were allowed to use ryokan and hotels provisionally used as evacuation shelters for a few days or more, in case these prefectures acknowledge it as absolutely necessary. (May 23).
- To Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture, 1) specific points to remember in regard to taking occupancy in emergency temporary housings at an early date were communicated once again; 2) the prefectures were requested that they set up a system to provide people who had evacuated outside the prefectures with information necessary in recruiting tenants for the emergency temporary housings; and 3) the prefectures were requested that they flexibly deal with the rent of the private apartments rented as the emergency temporary housings. (May 24)
- Miyagi Prefecture was notified that the cost for reburying dead bodies buried in the affected areas was covered by grants provided under the Disaster Relief Act. (May 24)
- When private apartments, abandoned houses, and public housings were rented out as emergency temporary housings, Prefectural Governments were notified in regard to the accessory equipment, such as air-conditioning, that: 1) Under ordinary circumstances, an amount equivalent to the relevant expense was included in the house rent; and 2) if it was difficult to address the matter by 1) and when a considerable amount was paid to the owners and managers of the houses for installing it, the cost could be funded from tax revenues. (May 30)
- Prefectural Governments were notified that when they provisionally use farmlands, to which a moratorium on donation tax payment had been applied based on the Act on Special Measures concerning Taxation, for the purpose of emergency provisional housings, there are procedures to continuously apply the special measures on taxation. (June 20)
- Relevant Prefectural Governments were requested once again to bear in mind that they construct emergency provisional housings to barrier-free specifications and were also notified that a considerable increase in the required cost was borne by national treasury in case of the following:
  - 1) If necessary, when they repair barrier-free installations such as ramps or pave streets in the premises of the emergency provisional housings at low cost, after the completion of emergency provisional housings; and
  - 2) When they install heat shield materials, double-glazed glasses, and shades from the sun, and set up the space to remove wind, as necessary measures against cold and heat, according to the actual conditions of the areas and people living in the emergency provisional housings. (June 21).
- In regard to the handling of emergency repairs for common elements in sectional-ownership condominiums, relevant prefectures were notified that the following cases were subject to the government funding within the range of 520,000 yen per household concerned:
  - 1) The entire areas of “proprietary elements and common elements (owned by relevant households)” had been partially destroyed or burned;
  - 2) The emergency repair of the common elements (for example, corridors, stairs, and elevators without which proprietary elements were inaccessible) was indispensable in their daily lives; and
  - 3) Cases in which both 1) and 2) apply. (June 30)

- The Fukushima Prefecture was notified of the followings: In cases in which construction, renting, repair and maintenance, and emergency repair were scheduled for emergency provisional housings (including cases in which privately-rented housings, abandoned houses, and public housings had been rented) in the vicinity of Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation according to the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters' policy, such activities were frozen and resumed when the Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation had been cancelled. When the emergency provisional housings already occupied were designated as the Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation, occupants were alerted, their evacuation was supported and promoted, and new occupancy was not allowed, just as with the general housings. (July 1)
- MHLW notified Prefectural Governments that, in order to facilitate the implementation of emergency repairs on housings, it had changed to make such repairs on the following parts of housings that are indispensable in people's daily lives and appropriate to be temporarily repaired with urgency: the basic parts of roofs, openings of doors, water and sewage pipes and electrical wires, sanitary facilities such as toilets, (July 4).
- In order to advance measures against the heat at the evacuation shelters without delay, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture were notified of urgent requests: 1) to set up the necessary number of air conditioners in all evacuation shelters according to the sizes of the evacuation shelters and the number of evacuees accommodated there; 2) if the installation of air conditioners was difficult, to establish temporary rest houses equipped with air conditioners near the evacuation shelters, to try various measures, such as combining the electric fans placed at the evacuation shelters with ice pillars, and to temporarily utilize ryokans and hotels or to take it a step further by renting buses as transportation means. (July 15)
- Respective prefectures were 1) requested, in regard to the rent of emergency provisional housings that used privately-rented apartments, not to use the "standard prices" as "upper limit prices" in absolute terms but provide ranges according to the individual circumstances of the affected households; 2) notified that the Disaster Relief Act applied to and thus the government funding was provided for emergency provisional housings signed by disaster victims following the disaster if contracts were re-signed in the name of the prefectural governments, in the same way when private apartments were rented by the prefectures to be provided to the disaster victims. (July 15)
- Because it can be assumed that when disaster victims move to permanent houses, emergency provisional housings constructed in the disaster-hit areas become empty in the future in some areas, MHLW notified relevant prefectures to use the vacant housings as a space to hold meetings and have discussions for the community formation purpose, while giving priorities to those who request to move to the emergency provisional housings. Thus, MHLW notified the relevant prefectures to flexibly deal with the emergency provisional housings based on local circumstances. (August 12)
- Prefectural Governments were further informed of the important points of the notices issued related to the renting of private apartments as emergency provisional housings, in view of the situation in which disaster victims had been evacuating over a wide area. (August 29)
- Because of the necessity to take "coldness measures" at the emergency provisional housings rapidly built prior to the onset of the full-fledged winter, MHLW requested related prefectures that they add insulations to and strengthen walls, ceilings, and underfloors. (September 28)
- Notified related prefectures that the costs necessary to set up heating device, including not only heat air conditioners but also oil heaters, would be funded from tax revenues, as one of the cold area specifications of the emergency provisional housings constructed (as furnished equipment). (October 7)
- **Handling of the Condolence Money in case of disaster**
  - Respective Prefectural Governments were informed of cases in which decisions were taken to pay condolence money on deaths associated with disasters in the past. (April 30)

- Respective Prefectural Governments and the Mayors of the designated cities were notified of the disaster support funds applied to the disaster victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake that:
  - 1) The reimbursement period is extended for 3 years;
  - 2) With a guarantor the funds are provided at no interest which is normally provided at 3% interest rate, and without a guarantor, the interest rate is lowered to 1.5%; and
  - 3) Measures are taken to exempt repayment on exceptional cases. (May 2)
- Respective Prefectural Governments were notified in regard to the condolence money and the relief money related to the Great East Japan Earthquake that:
  - 1) Municipalities make as promptly as possible; and
  - 2) The Government immediately starts allocating the budget to the Local Governments after the budget is secured. (May 2)
- In regard to the handling of the Disaster Relief Loans related to the recent Great East Japan Earthquake, respective Prefectural Governments and designated cities were notified that 1) the damage done to private cars could be included as part of the home contents' losses to determine loss or damage requirements; and 2) the loans could be allocated to the funds for replacing and purchasing private cars. (May 25)
- Regarding the provision of condolence money in case of disaster, Prefectural Governments were notified that in case it is difficult to make a decision whether the death of a person was caused by the disaster, a committee could be set up independently by municipalities and also the municipalities could delegate the establishment and management of the committee to the Prefectural Governments if an agreement was established between the municipalities and the Prefectural Government upon consultation. (June 17)

## (2) The situation of the dispatch of medical staffs and the MHLW employees

Dispatched from	The number of personnel in operation (the number of operating teams)	Notes
<b>Medical teams</b> (Note 1)	<b>About 8 staffs</b> <b>(3 teams)</b>	<b>A total of 12,241 staffs (2,638 teams)</b> To Iwate Prefecture: 4 staffs and 2 teams To Miyagi Prefecture: 4 staffs and 1 team
<b>Pharmacists</b> (Note 2)	<b>0 staffs</b>	<b>A total of 1,915 staffs</b> (as of 13:00, August 5)
<b>Nurses</b> (Note 3)	<b>0 staff</b>	<b>A total of 1,394 staffs</b> (as of 11:00, August 2)
<b>Dental staffs</b> (Note 4)	<b>0 staff</b>	<b>A total of 307 staffs</b> (as of 11:00, August 5)
<b>Physical therapists</b> (Note 5)	<b>0 staffs</b>	<b>A total of 223 staffs</b> (as of 11:00, October 7)
<b>License holders in healthcare</b> (public health physicians, health nurses, and national registered dietitians)	<b>23 staffs</b> <b>(11 teams)</b>	<b>A total of 11,238 staffs (216 teams)</b> To Iwate Prefecture: 12 staffs and 5 teams To Miyagi Prefecture: 2 staffs and 2 teams To Fukushima Prefecture: 9 staffs and 4 teams (as of 12:00, November 25)
<b>Mental healthcare teams</b>	<b>12 staffs</b> <b>(4 teams)</b>	<b>A total of 3,335 staffs (57 teams)</b> To Iwate Prefecture: 11 staffs and 3 teams To Fukushima Prefecture: 1 staff and 1 team

		(as of 14:00, November 25)
<b>Doctors who carry out radiation screenings to alleviate concerns of irradiation</b>	<b>0 staff (0 team)</b>	<b>A total of 421 staffs (40 teams)</b> (as of 12:00, September 2)
<b>Employees at MHLW</b> (Note 6)	<b>59 staffs</b>	<b>A total of 4,036 staffs</b> To Iwate Prefecture: 20 staffs To Miyagi Prefecture: 22 staffs To Fukushima Prefecture: 27 staffs

Note 1: Japan Medical Association, All Japan Hospital Association, Association of Japan Healthcare Corporations, National Hospital Organization, National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Japan Red Cross Society, Social Welfare Organization Sanseikai Imperial Gift Foundation, Japan Labour Health and Welfare Organization (Rosai Hospitals), University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan (University Hospitals of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan), All Japan Federation of Social Insurance Associations (Social Insurance Hospitals), Employees' Pension Welfare Corporation (Kosei Nenkin Hospitals).

Note 2: Japan Pharmaceutical Association and the Japan Society of Hospital Pharmacists

Note 3: Japanese Nursing Association, Japanese Psychiatric Nurses Association, and National Hospital Organization

Note 4: Organizations related to the Japan Dental Association

Note 5: Japanese Physical Therapy Association, Japanese Association of Occupational Therapists, and Japanese Association of Speech-Language-Hearing-Therapists

Note 6: The number of staffs dispatched from the National Hospital Organization is recorded under "employees at MHLW."

Note 7: Nurses and pharmacists dispatched as part of medical teams are not recorded in the columns of the "Nurses" and "Pharmacists."

#### ○ **Dispatch of medical teams from the Disaster Victims Health Support Council**

- Upon request of the Special Headquarters for Measures to Assist the Lives of Disaster Victims (Office of the Prime Minister), the Disaster Victims Health Support Council was set up, with the purpose of responding to medical care needs in the disaster-affected areas and ensuring the medium- to long-term dispatch of medical teams. (April 22) The Council is composed of medical-related 17 organizations and 33 groups (as of July 25, 2011) and run in cooperation with the Cabinet Office, MHLW, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and the Ministry of Education, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). Upon the Kesenuma City Motoyoshi Hospital's request, 2 doctors were sent out (from July 1 to present). Starting operating an Internet-based doctor delivery system (from July 6 to present).

### **(3) Medical Services**

#### **1. Counseling and Provision of Information**

##### ○ **Information on medical institutions supporting dialysis patients**

- In its disaster information network, the Japanese Association of Dialysis Physicians provides information regarding the medical facilities that give dialysis treatment registered in its network, specifically:
  - 1) the availability of a dialysis treatment;
  - 2) the damage situation of the facilities;
  - 3) the number of beds available in dialysis rooms;
  - 4) acceptance of dialysis patients; and
  - 5) others, such as any missing items and messages to the public.

URL <http://www.saigai-touseki.net/index.php>

Respective Prefectural Governments accept applications for counseling on dialysis treatment in connection with the disaster:

- Medical and Pharmaceutical Division, Aomori Prefecture (Tel: 017-734-9287)

- National Health Insurance Division, Iwate Prefecture (Tel: 019-629-5471)
- Sendai Social Insurance Hospital (Tel: 022-275-3111)
- Local Medical Countermeasures Division, Yamagata Prefecture (Tel: 023-630-2256)
- Local Medical Division, Fukushima Prefecture (Tel: 024-521-7881)
- Healthcare Prevention Division, Ibaraki Prefecture (Tel: 029-301-3220)

Moreover, because the provision of dialysis treatment became extremely difficult in the affected areas, MHLW, in cooperation with the Japanese Association of Dialysis Physicians, requested all Prefectural Governments that they cooperate in setting up a system for and coordinating the acceptance of dialysis patients outside the affected areas.

○ **Information on medical institutions supporting rheumatism patients in time of disaster**

- The Japan Rheumatism Foundation Information Center provides information in its homepage on the damage situation of medical institutions supporting rheumatism patients in time of disaster, medical services offered by them, and medicines. The information targets the general public, medical institutions and professionals.

URL <http://www.rheuma-net.or.jp/rheuma/index.html>

○ **Key points for protecting health and mental health at evacuation shelters**

- “Protecting Your Health in the Disaster-Hit Area” and “Protecting Your Mental Health” were prepared and provided to prefectures affected by the disaster. (March 18 and 25)

URL <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/2r985200000155g1.html>

- Users’ information guides and manuals providing information on activities to prevent the disuse syndrome of older people at evacuation shelters were sent out. (March 29)
- “Concerning the guideline on health management of people living in evacuation shelters” was prepared for people involved in the management of operation of the evacuation shelters, and provided to respective Local Governments. (June 3)

○ **Websites on mental health information**

- The National Center for Neurology and Psychiatry opened an information service site, targeting support staffs for medical personnel ([http://www.ncnp.go.jp/mental\\_info/index.html](http://www.ncnp.go.jp/mental_info/index.html)). (March 16)

- A special website was set up to assist affected workers and their families as well as the support staffs in the MHLW portal site on mental health called, “Ears for the Heart (kokoro no mimi)” (<http://kokoro.mhlw.go.jp/>). (March 23)

○ **Health counseling on matters including mental health**

- The Occupational Health Promotion Center and the Regional Industrial Health Center started to accept applications for counselings over the phone on matters of health including mental health for affected residents including employers, workers and their families (March 22). Toll-free phone services (phone counseling on mental health: 0120-226-272 (from March 30 to present), phone counseling on health: 0120-765-551 (from April 6 to present)) accessible from all over Japan, were set up at the Occupational Health Promotion Center.

○ **Consultation offered by cardiovascular specialists for medical personnel**

- The National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center started to take applications from medical staffs for phone consultation offered by cardiovascular specialists. (March 24)

○ **Counseling on neural intractable disease for disaster victims**

- The National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry set up counseling service on neural intractable disease for disaster victims, and started accepting applications by email and fax. (April 12)

## 2. Healthcare Insurance System

### ○ Medical service without health insurance card

- Medical services can be offered by giving a name and a birth date to medical institutions (March 11).
- However, the insurers reissue health insurance cards as needed, as a general rule, after July, the eligibility to get medical services is confirmed with the presentation of health insurance cards as usual (May 2).
- ※ Publicly-funded healthcare can be received without presenting the health card. (medical care to support the independence of disabled people, medical assistance for welfare recipients, research projects for treating specified intractable disease.)

### ○ Exemption of the payment of insurance premiums and copayments

- It was communicated that exemption, moratorium, and postponement of the payment of insurance premiums are possible at the discretion of the insurers (excluding the reduction and/or exemption of the premiums for health care insurance). (March 11)
- Any person, who declares orally that houses are completely/partially damaged, the main person who financially supported the family passes away or is missing, or the person is subject to the Government's evacuation/indoor evacuation orders due to the nuclear power accident, can get medical services without partially paying of medical costs to medical institutions, including the case when the person moves to municipalities outside the disaster-hit areas (March 15, 18, and 23, April 22, May 2 and 23, and June 14 and 21).
- When the insurance premiums and copayments of insured people affected by the disaster are reduced and/or exempted, financial support is provided to ease the burden of insurers (May 2).
- A notice was issued regarding the purpose and concrete content of the special measures related to the medical insurance, including the exemption of patients' copayments and insurance premiums, based on the Law related to the special financial assistance and grants to deal with the Great East Japan Earthquake. (May 2)
- A notice was issued regarding the operational handling of the revision of average monthly insurance benefits and the exemption of health insurance premiums, based on the Law related to the special financial assistance and grants to deal with the Great East Japan Earthquake. (May 9)
- Regarding the handling of the exemption of copayments at medical institutions, after July, as a general rule, the eligibility is checked with presentation of certificated documents issued by the insurers (May 2).
- It was notified that in municipalities difficult to issue certificated documents for exemption of copayments by the end of June, starting on July 1, exemption of copayments was granted with the presentation of health insurance cards. (June 14)
- MHLW notified of the ratios of copayments, the maximum copayments for high medical expenses, and the maximum copayments for combined medical treatment costs of expensive long-term care, for cases when taxation information in municipalities were not fixed, as tax return due dates of municipal inhabitant taxes had been extended (June 21, 28).
- MHLW notified that while the standard copayments for the costs of meals and living during hospitalization were scheduled to be exempted until August 31<sup>st</sup>, in light of the situation in the affected areas, they continued to be provisionally exempted after September. (July 22)



○ **Special consideration given to medical institutions**

- While a sanction is imposed on medical institutions that accept an excessive number of disaster victims beyond the number of beds permitted under the Medical Care Law, no such sanction is imposed on medical institutions that accept numerous disaster victims. (March 15)
- Medical institutions can request for payment of a total amount of expenses required for treatments (100%), including medical copayments of which collection has been exempted, to the examination and payment agency for medical bills. (March 15)
- In case medical institutions lose medical records due to the disaster, they can request for the payment of costs in estimated amounts. (March 29)
- In case the insurers are unable to make payments to the examination and payment agency for medical bills, the agency makes payments for a third party for the relevant costs (implemented from the March payments).

→ Refer to Attachment 2, “Medical services,” for details on other medical matters.

#### **(4) Long-Term Care/ Welfare/ and Pensions**

##### **1. The system for accepting people in need of care**

- All Prefectural Governments were requested that they accept people in need of care in the affected areas at social welfare facilities in their prefectures (March 15). Information on the number of people who could be accepted by the prefectures was obtained and communicated to the affected prefectures. (from March 18 to present)
- The number of people who can be accepted: 36,392 people at the Facilities for the Elderly (12,379 at the Intensive Care Home for the Elderly and 6,031 at the Long-Term Care Health Facility), 8,946 at the Facilities for the Disabled, 7,148 at the Facilities for Children, and 919 at protection facilities. (all are as of 14:00, October 28)

The status of acceptance (actual record): 1,850 people (as of 14:00, October 28)

271 from Iwate Prefecture were accepted in Long-Term Care Facilities.

953 from Miyagi Prefecture were accepted in Long-Term Care Facilities.

111 from Fukushima Prefecture were accepted in Long-Term Care Facilities.

515 from Fukushima Prefecture were accepted in Facilities for the Disabled. (69 were accepted in the National Center for Persons with Severe Intellectual Disabilities, Nozominosono) (67: from April 15 to present; 2: from May 11 to present)

In addition, evacuees associated with the accident at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant (who had been accommodated in Long-Term Care Facilities) were accepted. (A total of about 1,500 people: about 500 people within the 20 km evacuation zone and about 980 people within 20-30 km evacuation zone (the numbers include those directly coordinated between prefectures.))

##### **2. Dispatch of care staffs**

- All Prefectural Governments were requested that they provide care staffs working in social welfare facilities to be dispatched to social welfare facilities and evacuation shelters in the affected prefectures (March 15). Information on the number of care staffs who could be dispatched from the prefectures was obtained and communicated to the affected prefectures. (from March 18 to present)

The number of staffs who can be dispatched: 7,719 people (as of 14:00, November 11)

The number of staffs who have been dispatched: 1,540 people (as of 14:00, November 11)

- In Iwate Prefecture, 289 staffs have been sent to Long-Term Care Facilities, while 19 have been dispatched to the Facilities for the Disabled.
- In Miyagi Prefecture, 999 staffs have been sent to Long-Term Care Facilities, while 62 have been dispatched to the Facilities for the Disabled.  
12 staffs have been dispatched to the Counseling and Support Center for the Disabled (0 of them are currently in operation)
- In Fukushima Prefecture, 104 staffs have been dispatched to Long-Term Care facilities, while 53 have been dispatched to the Facilities for the Disabled. (17 of them are currently in operation)  
2 staffs have been dispatched to the Counseling and Support Center for the Disabled
- In Miyagi Prefecture, the “System to Provide Long-Term Care at Evacuation Shelters,” which forms a network linking the Japan Care Manager Association, the Japan Association of Certified Care Workers, professionals related to physiotherapy (occupational therapists, physical therapists, and speech specialists), Miyagi Prefecture, Sendai-shi (city), and the MHLW Local Headquarters for Disaster Control was set up, and the dispatch of long-term care staffs began (March 25). The establishment of the same system in Iwate Prefecture and Fukushima Prefecture is currently being coordinated.
- The Japan Care Manager Association has dispatched a total of 232 care managers. (23 to Iwate Prefecture, 195 to Miyagi Prefecture, and 14 to Fukushima Prefecture) (from March 21 to present)
- The Japan National Council of Social Welfare and the Liaison Committee for the Council of Social Welfare dispatched teams composed of a total of 33 persons to 4 areas in Iwate Prefecture to survey the needs and provide support. (from March 27 to present)
- The Japanese Association of Certified Social Workers dispatched 6 social welfare counselors to Iwate Prefecture and 10 to Miyagi Prefecture. (from April 1 to present)
- An expert support team of developmental disorders (5 members), comprising the Fukushima University, Fukushima Prefecture Support Center for Developmental Disorders, and the National Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities, made clinical visits within Fukushima Prefecture. (from April 1 to 3)
- The Japan Association of Certified Care Workers dispatched 78 certified care workers to Miyagi Prefecture (from April 3 to present) and 67 certified care workers to Iwate Prefecture. (from April 28 to present)
- The Japan Developmental Disorder Network (JDD) dispatched an expert team of developmental disorders (6 members) to Miyagi Prefecture and Fukushima Prefecture (from April 6 to 13). The Network also dispatched a team of experts on developmental disorders (7 staffs (including 1 staff from the National Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities) to Iwate Prefecture and Miyagi Prefecture (from May 7 to 13).
- All prefectures were informed that the expenses for personnel, travel, and accommodation related to the dispatch of long-term care staffs to social welfare facilities and evacuation shelters were covered by the funds allocated for long-term care services and disaster relief. (April 15)
- MHLW informed respective prefectures to actively respond when the Local Governments in the disaster-hit areas and relevant professional organizations requested for the dispatch of specialist personnel with experience in providing counseling assistance, including staff at the Community General Support Centers. (July 27)

### **3. The Long-Term Care Insurance System**

#### **○ The use of long-term care service without presenting an insurance card**

- By providing a name, an address, and a birth date, the long-term care service can be used in the same way when the certificate of insured person is presented. (March 12)

- The insured currently without the certification of needed long-term care can get long-term care services with municipalities' decision to grant it. (March 12)
  - In the light of the reissuance of the certificate of insured person, it was communicated that the certificate of insured person must be presented as usual starting from July 1, as a rule. (May 16, June 30)
- **Reduction/exemption of insurance premiums and usage fees**
- The insurers can reduce/exempt, impose a moratorium on, and defer payments of insurance premiums. When the amount of the reduction/exemption exceeds a certain level, the special adjustment subsidies are offered by the Government. (March 11)
  - The handling of moratorium on payments of insurance premiums for the Social Medical Fee Payments Fund was communicated. (March 11 and 15)
  - The possibility of granting a moratorium on payments of usage fees, and food and living expenses borne by the insured was communicated. (March 17, 22, 23, 24, and April 22)
  - The special collection of insurance premiums for the insurance coverage in June and August was cancelled. (March 31)
  - A Notice was issued on the exemption of copayments and the provision of Government subsidies for food and living expenses, based on the Law related to the special financial assistance and grants to deal with the Great East Japan Earthquake. (May 2 and 16, June 27 and 30)
  - Considering the time needed in taking office procedures for the operation of the special provisions for the insured, such as exemption of the usage fees, it was communicated that the moratorium on the payment of usage fees was extended until the end of June. (May 16)
  - The flexible formulation of the 5<sup>th</sup> Term Long-Term Care Insurance (Support) Program and the Welfare Program for the Aged by the Local Governments affected by the disaster was notified. (May 16)
  - It was notified that in municipalities difficult to issue certificated documents for exemption of usage fees by the end of June, starting on July 1, a moratorium on the usage fees was granted with the presentation of health insurance cards. (June 10)
  - Regarding the certification related to the upper limit of the amount paid by the insured for such as food and living expenses, it was notified that the expiration date of the certification could be extended for a certain period time when it is difficult to determine the insured persons' earnings for fiscal 2010 and the imposition of the municipal inhabitant's tax on them for fiscal 2011. (June 17)
  - The special government subsidies are provided for all expenses required for municipalities that pay long-term care and prevention allowances to exempt copayments borne by the insured persons of the long-term care insurance affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. (June 27)
  - MHLW notified that the application of subsidies to meal and housing expenses planned until August 31 was provisionally maintained after September. (July 26)
- **Consideration given to Long-Term Care Facilities**
- Even when long-term care insurance facilities accept the number of elderly in need of care above their quota, long-term care benefits will not be reduced. Moreover, even when these facilities are unable to meet the personnel, facilities, and operation standards, they will not be regarded as in violation of them. (March 11, 18, and 22)

- Long-term care service can be provided by long-term care helpers at evacuation shelters and ryokans.
- Long-term care facilities that granted a moratorium on payments of usage fees can claim to the screening centers for medical bills expenses required to provide long-term care in full (100%), including the cost borne by users. (March 17, 22, 23, and 24)
- When records on the provision of service disappeared due to the earthquake, approximate amounts can be claimed. (April 5, 22, May 30, June 21, July 21, and August 23)
- When the insurers are unable to make payments to the screening centers for medical bills, the screening centers advance the payments on behalf of the insurers. (implemented from the insurance coverage in March).
- It was notified that the subsidy for improvement of the benefits of the care staff was paid when the long-term care benefits were claimed in approximate amounts or on paper. (May 19)

#### **4. The Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act**

- **The use of welfare services for the disabled without presenting claimant certification for welfare service for persons with disabilities**
  - By giving a name, a birth date, and home address, welfare service for the disabled can be offered, and the clinical service and medicines can be received at medical institutions and pharmacies. (March 24, and April 13)
  - Relevant persons can also get the same welfare service for the disabled from different facilities that they did not use before and receive clinical service and medicines at medical institutions and pharmacies. (April 13)
  - Exemption and moratorium on copayments are possible. (March 24, April 8, and 13, May 30)
- **Consideration given to facilities providing welfare service for the disabled**
  - Even when facilities providing welfare services for the disabled do not meet the standards of personnel staffing and utilities, including the case in which the number of people accommodated in the facilities temporarily exceeds quota, staffs' pay in the facilities will not be reduced. (March 11, 24, and April 8)
  - When home help service is provided for the disabled at evacuation shelters, the staffs providing the service will be compensated. (March 11, 24, April 6, and 8)
  - When records on the provision of welfare service for the disabled disappeared due to the earthquake, the facilities providing the service can claim for the approximate amounts of reimbursement. (April 6, 26, May 27)
  - For the Employment Support Offices for the Disabled whose sales decreased and production activities diminished due to the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake, MHLW requested affected prefectures (Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture) that they jointly coordinate placement of orders and increase distribution outlets through joint sales, in cooperation with a nationwide support organization (a non-profit organization called Japan Selp Center). (September 21)

#### **5. Dispatch of child welfare related staffs**

Prefectural Governments were asked to respond to the need for the care of children affected by the disaster by sending child welfare related staffs to evacuation shelters and child guidance centers. (March 15)

The number of staffs who can be dispatched: 396 personnel in 56 Local Governments (as of 14:00, November 25)

- To Iwate Prefecture: A total of 19 staffs, including child welfare officers and child psychologists, were dispatched (from March 25 to 31; from May 9 to 13).
- To Miyagi Prefecture: A total of 150 staffs, including child welfare officers and child psychologists, were dispatched (from April 5 to July 22; August 1 to September 9).
- To Fukushima Prefecture: A total of 12 staffs, including child welfare officers and child psychologists, were dispatched (from April 11 to 15).

## 6. Dispatch of sign language interpreters

- The Countermeasures Headquarters for Assisting the Visually Impaired in the Great East Japan Earthquake (countermeasures headquarters of organizations related to the visually impaired) and the Central Headquarters for Assisting the Hearing Impaired in the Great East Japan Earthquake (countermeasures headquarters of organizations related to the hearing impaired) set up their local countermeasures headquarters in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture and dispatched teams to survey needs and provide support. (from March 22 to present)
- Respective Prefectural Governments were requested that they dispatch information and communication support staffs, including sign language interpreters, to public organizations and evacuation shelters in the disaster-hit prefectures (March 30). Information on the number of relevant staffs who could be dispatched was obtained from the prefectures and communicated to the affected prefectures. (from April 6 to present)
  - The number of staffs who can be dispatched: 211 (as of 14:00, July 1)
  - The number of staffs who have been dispatched: 77 (as of 14:00, July 1)
    - Miyagi Prefecture: 73
    - Fukushima Prefecture: 4

In addition, 1 staff was sent from the National Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities. (from March 22 to April 28)

## 7. Pensions

- **Deferment and exemption of the payment of pension premiums**
  - The payment of premiums of the welfare pension insurance was deferred and granted a moratorium (March 13), and a Notice on the suspension of account transfer payment of pension premiums was issued. (March 18)
  - A Notice on the possibility of exemption of premium payments of the national pension insurance in time of disaster based on application was issued. (March 13)
  - A Notice on the extension of deadlines for the submission of status notification of pensioners was issued. (March 31)
  - A Notice was issued to inform that the exemption of the premiums of the national pension insurance applies to municipalities where evacuation and indoor standby advisories had been issued due to the TEPCO's Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant accident (April 20). A Notice was issued to inform that such exemption applies also to municipalities designated as the Planned Evacuation Zone and the Emergency Evacuation Preparedness Zone. (April 25) A Notice was issued to notify that the exemption applied to people who actually evacuated when specific areas where evacuation was encouraged were designated. (June 24) A Notice was released to notify that, even after the Emergency Evacuation Preparedness Zone was lifted, the municipalities to which an exemption of the premiums of the national pension insurance had been applied did not change. (September 30)
  - A Notice was issued on the revision of standard remuneration, the exemption of premium payments, the special case on the age 65 ruling, and special measures taken on the provision of pension benefits in case of death, based on the Law related to the special financial assistance and grants to deal with the Great East Japan Earthquake. (May 2, 6 and 9)

- A Notice was issued on the handling of the case in which the survivors' welfare pension was claimed for a person missing due to the disaster caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake. (June 7 and 10)
- Among areas in which the payments for premiums of the welfare pension insurance had been deferred due to the enormous damages incurred by the earthquake disaster, a ministerial notification was given to determine that in Aomori Prefecture and Ibaraki Prefecture the deadline for the deferred payment would be July 29. (June 10)
- MHLW made an announcement to accept applications for the special exemption of national pension insurance premiums due to the Great East Japan Earthquake disaster until March 2012. (August 1)
- Among areas in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture, in which the payments for premiums of the welfare pension insurance had been deferred due to the enormous damages incurred by the earthquake disaster, a ministerial notification was given to determine that in some of these areas the deadline for the deferred payment would be September 30. (August 19)
- For areas in Iwate Prefecture and Miyagi Prefecture, in which the payments for premiums of the welfare pension insurance had been deferred because of the massive damages incurred by the earthquake disaster, a ministerial notification was given to set the deadline of the deferred payment as December 15 in some of these areas. (October 26)
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- **Deferment of the premium payments on corporate pension**
  - Relevant Notice were issued to inform that the premium payments of the employees' pension fund and the national pension fund, as well as the submission of status notification by pensioners, could be deferred and granted a moratorium. (March 16, 29, and April 6)
  - A Notice was issued on the handling of the case in which corporate pension benefits were claimed for a person missing due to the disaster caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake. (June 9)
  - A Notice was issued that out of areas where premium payments of the employees' pension fund and the national pension fund had been deferred, the deadline for the deferred payments for Aomori Prefecture and Ibaraki Prefecture was set as July 29. (June 20)
  - A Notice was issued that out of areas where premium payments of the employees' pension fund and the national pension fund had been deferred, the deadline for the deferred payments for parts of Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture was set as September 29. (August 24)
- **On-site counseling service offered by the Japan Pension Service**
  - On-site counseling service has been provided by the Japan Pension Service staffs in the affected areas. (Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture and Tokyo) (from April 4 to present)

## **8. Special Loaning for Social Welfare**

- **The provision of emergency small loans**
  - The Social Welfare Councils of Municipalities in relevant prefectures accept applications from and provide the affected households with interest-free emergency small loans of 100,000 yen. (200,000 yen in special cases) (started accepting applications from March 14)
  - The number of loans made: about 71,200 cases; the amount of loans made: 10 billion yen. (both are as of November 18)

○ **The provision of livelihood recovery loan**

- Local Governments were notified about the contents and management of livelihood recovery loans that cover expenses for, such as, interim living and moving, to be made to the affected households with earnings below a certain level (May 2). The Social Welfare Councils of Municipalities in prefectures, where such loans are needed, start accepting applications as soon as they are ready to implement such loaning.

**9. Relief money for the households on welfare**

A Notice was issued to inform that, when households on welfare affected by the disaster received relief money, Local Governments were allowed to handle the case with flexibility according to the disaster victims' situations, such as by excluding a certain amount of the relief money from authorized incomes of all relevant households on welfare in a comprehensive manner with the Local Governments' decision. (May 2)

**10. Support for volunteer activities**

The Social Welfare Councils in prefectures and municipalities have set up disaster volunteer centers in the affected areas.

- ※ The status of establishment of disaster volunteer centers in 3 prefectures in the Tohoku region (as of November 21)
  - Iwate Prefecture: 24 locations
  - Miyagi Prefecture: 11 locations (including Sendai-shi (city))
  - Fukushima Prefecture: 31 locations
- ※ The total number of persons who did volunteer activities through the referral services provided by the disaster volunteer centers in 3 prefectures in the Tohoku region (as of November 13)
  - Iwate Prefecture: about 301,300 people
  - Miyagi Prefecture: about 417,800 people
  - Fukushima Prefecture: about 126,400 people

○ **Strengthening of the disaster volunteer center system**

The Social Welfare Councils nationwide dispatched their staffs to the disaster volunteer centers in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, and Sendai-shi (city), to help setting up disaster volunteer centers in different locations and preparing for the acceptance of volunteers. (the number of staffs dispatched as of August 31)

- To the Iwate Prefecture Social Welfare Council: 12,120 staffs
- To the Miyagi Prefecture Social Welfare Council and Sendai-shi (city) Social Welfare Council: 12,283 staffs
- To the Fukushima Prefecture Social Welfare Council: 6,240 staffs

○ **The status of acceptance of volunteer activities**

- Some of the affected municipalities started to recruit volunteers from outside the affected municipalities and prefectures. The points for consideration regarding the scope and conditions of applicable volunteer activities are provided in the homepages of the Local Social Welfare Councils and related organizations below. These points needed to be carefully checked in advance when you participate in the volunteer activities.
  - ※ The Japan National Council of Social Welfare: "Support for the Affected Areas and Information on Disaster Volunteers" : URL <http://saigaivc.com>
  - ※ Tasukeai (mutual cooperation) Japan (a cooperation project between the Cabinet Secretariat's Volunteers Coordination Office and the private sector): URL <http://tasukeaijapan.jp>
  - ※ The Japan Civil Network for Disaster Relief in East Japan (a network organization formed to assist people affected by the recent earthquake) : URL <http://www.jpn-civil.net>

○ **Request for preparation of a volunteer leave system**

In order to promote workers' participation in volunteer activities in the affected areas, the Japan Economic Federation, the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the National Federation of Small Business Associations were requested that they put in place a volunteer leave system, under the name of the head of the Labour Standards Bureau. (June 10)

**11. Employment promotion housings**

- MHLW requested the Employment and Human Resources Development Organization of Japan to take following measures immediately;
  - to provide emergency evacuees with available employment promotion housings for their temporary stay.
  - to make it possible to use the housings as emergency evacuation shelters, when requested by the Local Governments (March 12).
  - to provide support to evacuees, including those who had voluntarily evacuated from the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant area, by fully taking into account of their situations (March 19).
- As a principle, the deadline for the offer of the employment promotion housings for temporary stay had been set at the end of September 2011. Then, MHLW decided that the offer can be renewed every 6 months for up to 2 years (end of March 2013) if requested by the affected people. (March 29)
- MHLW requested the organization not to collect parking fees for reducing the financial burden of disaster victims. (April 11)
- Informing prefectural governors that when prefectures rent and provide employment promotion housings based on the Disaster Relief Act, ancillary equipment such as air conditioners could be installed, in the same way as other emergency provisional housings (July 15).

<Number of available employment promotion house connections (as of November 24)>

	Number of available housing units* <sup>1</sup>	Number of house connections decided to be lent* <sup>2</sup>
Iwate Prefecture	<u>1,920</u>	<u>1,164</u>
Miyagi Prefecture	<u>565</u>	<u>534</u>
Fukushima Prefecture	<u>419</u>	<u>1,527</u>
Prefectures outside the three prefectures	<u>34,970</u>	<u>3,816</u>
Nationwide total	<u>37,874</u>	<u>7,041</u>

Note 1: "Number of available housing units" means the number of housing units that disaster victims can use. However, some housings require repairs of about 2 or 3 weeks before they move in. The numbers of housings to which disaster victims can immediately move in are 14,867 nationwide: 168 in Iwate Prefecture, 37 in Miyagi Prefecture, and 241 in Fukushima Prefecture. In addition, the Disaster Response Headquarters in municipalities has applied and secured 613 housings for disaster victims.

Note 2: "Number of house connections decided to be lent" means the number of house connections decided to be lent to disaster victims (including those in which disaster victims had already moved)

Note 3: The disaster victims eligible for moving in to the employment promotion housings are as follows. They are required to take the procedures for moving in at the Employment Development Association (7 branches nationwide), a housing management company, via the Disaster Response Headquarters in municipalities.

- 1) Those who live in the areas designated under the Disaster Relief Act and also who can no longer live in their houses because of the relevant disaster.
- 2) Evacuees, including those who have voluntarily evacuated due to the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant accident.



## **12. Establishment of support bases for the elderly in areas where emergency provisional housings are set up**

- Because the support base that provides counseling services on overall matters, day services, and livelihood support services, is effective in supporting the secure daily lives of the elderly in need care at emergency provisional housings, 9 affected prefectures were requested that they actively set up such support bases when planning the construction of the emergency provisional housings. (April 19)
- Information on the financial assistance considered and on the images of the layout and operation of the support bases was provided. (April 27)

## **(5) The Damage Situation in Water Supply** (as of 11:00, November 11)

→ Refer to Attachment 3, “The Damage Situation in Water Supply,” for the past developments in the restoration of the water supply.

### **1. The Damage Situation**

In 3 prefectures, water supply is cut off in at least 45,000 house connections.\*<sup>1</sup> All water supplies have been restored, except for those located in areas where houses were swept away due to the tsunami. In areas where houses have been drained by the tsunami, restoration and construction of water supply are planned along with reconstruction of the areas. The total number of house connections\*<sup>2</sup> restored is 2.26 million.

※1. Since April 8, the number of house connections that water supply was cut off by the aftershocks of April 7, April 11, April 12, and July 23 was added to that caused by the main shocks of March 11.

※2. The water supply of some house connections, which had been restored from the damage caused by the main shocks of March 11, were cut off again due to the aftershocks of April 7, April 11 and April 12 and then restored. In these cases, the number of house connections restored may be recorded in duplicate.

### **2. Measures taken for emergency water supply and restoration** (measures taken by the Japan Water Works Association)

- As assistance activities, such as provision of emergency water supply and restoration of damaged water supply facilities, have been carried out by technical officers of the Japan Water Works Association and Municipal Governments to a certain degree, the Japan Water Works Association set up the current headquarters for relief activities as the “Great East Japan Earthquake Reconstruction Support Headquarters” starting on August 11 to continue implementing reconstruction support activities in the affected areas with technical officers of the Municipal Governments.
- The Special Headquarters for Water Supply Restoration in the Great East Japan Earthquake, composed of relevant organizations, was established in order to quickly and smoothly carry out restoration works of water supply facilities damaged by the earthquake.

#### **【Member organizations】**

Japan Water Works Association, All Japan Water Supply Works Union, All-Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers Union, Japan Small Scale Water Works Association, Federation of Japan Water Industries, Inc., Japan Plumbing Heating and Air-conditioning Constructor’s Association, Japan Water Research Center, MHLW (Water Supply Division, Health Service Bureau)

[1<sup>st</sup> Meeting on March 20] The Special Headquarters was decided to be set up, and information was exchanged on emergency water supply and restoration of water supply in the affected areas.

- [2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting on March 26] Information was exchanged on the dispatch of technical staffs as well as the ways to procure fuels for automobiles to support emergency water supply, and restoration of water supply, and necessary measures for improvement were considered .
- [3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting on April 5] Information was exchanged on the progress of water supply restoration in the field, and opinions were exchanged on the monitoring of radioactive materials in tap water.
- [4<sup>th</sup> Meeting on April 22] Information was exchanged on the progress of water supply restoration in the field, and opinions were exchanged on the measures to recover the areas affected by tsunami and countermeasures against radioactive materials in tap water.
- [5<sup>th</sup> Meeting on May 13] A field survey team, composed of water businesses, dispatched from May 8 to 11, reported on the situation in the field and the efforts made by the affected business, and information was exchanged on the assistant measures and challenges for the future relief and recovery.

- A survey team, composed of academic experts, the Japan Water Works Association, the Federation of Japan Water Industries, Inc., the water supply utilities of principal cities, and MHLW, was dispatched to Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture and Fukushima Prefecture, in order to have a grasp of the damage situation of water supply utilities in the affected areas and the status of restoration of them, to be reflected in the future recovery plans and measures. (from May 8 to 11)
- “A Report of a Survey Team on Water Supply Utilities Damages due to the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011” in which the results of the initial stage of surveys put together by the survey team following the occurrence of the disaster was publicly announced (1 November).

### **3. Measures taken for restoration of water supply**

- “The Liaison Council for Supporting the Restoration of Water Supply Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake,” composed of learned individuals, relevant water supply utilities, and related organizations, was set up in order to provide technical support for the restoration work of water supplies undertaken by municipalities (water supply utilities) suffering devastating damage from tsunami.

[1<sup>st</sup> Meeting on July 25] Information was exchanged on the present status of water supplies in municipalities suffering devastating damage from tsunami and the future assistance to be offered.

[From August 8 to 12; The dispatch of the Local Water Quality Survey Teams]

The Local Water Quality Survey Teams (The Japan Water Research Center and the Yokohama Waterworks Bureau) were dispatched to Ishinomaki-shi (city) and Minamisanriku-cho (town) where sources of water supply, such as shallow wells, had been flooded and inundated. The teams conducted surveys on the changing conditions of the quality of and usability of groundwater currently in use.

[August 23 and 24; The Task Force on the Field Survey in Iwate Prefecture]

Information was exchanged on the proposed reconstruction project plans in Rikuzentakata-shi (city) and Otsuchi-cho (town) and technical advices were offered.

[October 4; The Task Force on the Field Survey in Miyagi Prefecture]

Information was exchanged on the status of reconstruction and recovery activities in Kesenuma-shi (city), Minamisanriku-cho (town), the Ishinomaki District Water Supply Authority, and Onagawa-cho (town) and technical advices were offered.

## **(6) Procurement of Medicines and Supplies**

→Refer to Attachment 4, “The Procurement of Medicines and Supplies,” for the past developments.

## **(7) Employment and Labour**

### **1. Special provisions of the employment insurance**

#### **○ Provision of special unemployment benefits**

MHLW took the following measures;

- Providing the following workers with unemployment benefits: workers who temporarily left work and unpaid or are attached with the condition to be re-employed, because the companies suspended their operation due to the earthquake damages. (March 12 and 13)
  - Deciding as follows with the “Planned Evacuation Zone” and the “Emergency Evacuation Preparedness Zone” newly designated around the TEPCO’s Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant ;
    - 1) The special provisions of the employment insurance are applicable in the Planned Evacuation Zone.
    - 2) Both the special provisions of the employment insurance and the Employment Adjustment Subsidies are applicable in the Emergency Evacuation Preparedness Zone.
    - 3) In the areas previously designated as the “Indoor Standby Zone” but designated this time as neither the Planned Evacuation Zone nor the Emergency Evacuation Preparedness Zone, the Employment Adjustment Subsidies and the special provisions of the employment insurance (the latter system is only as an interim measure) are applicable. (April 22)
  - Extending the number of the days during which the employment insurance benefits are paid, in addition to the present case-by-case extended employment insurance benefits for the following employees: employees of the companies in the specially designated disaster-hit areas who were obliged to leave work due to the Great East Japan Earthquake (including the temporary leave) and unlikely re-employed (including being re-employed in the previous offices) before the last day of the receiving basic allowances of the employment insurance (May 2).
  - Notifying how to handle the special provisions of the employment insurance and the Employment Adjustment Subsidies for the people in the “Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation”, as the “Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation” had been newly designated in regard to the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant. (July 1)
- **Designation of the affected areas in which subsidies for job seekers are paid**
- The MHLW designated the affected areas, in which the job conversion benefits for job seekers, namely the “cost for seeking employment in a wide area” (equivalent to travel expenses for attending interviews in a wide area), the “cost for relocation” (equivalent to moving fees), and the “training allowances,” are paid. (March 24)
- **Creation of subsidies for companies that hire disaster victims**
- The MHLW established “the Employment Development Subsidy for Disaster Victims”, paying subsidies (500,000 yen (900,000 yen for small and medium-sized enterprises)) for the companies that hire workers who left work due to the disaster and job seekers living in the affected areas. This corresponds to a special provision of “the Employment Development Subsidy for Specific Job Seekers” that pays subsidies for the

companies that hire job seekers having difficulties in finding jobs, such as the elderly and the disabled. (May 2)

- The Employment Development Subsidy for Disaster Victims was expanded in order to increase subsidies (900,000 yen for small and medium-sized enterprises and 500,000 yen for large companies) for employers who hire 10 or more people eligible for the Employment Development Subsidy for one or more years uninterrptedly. (November 24)
- **Expanding the Training Grants in new growth areas for small and medium-sized enterprises when employing or re-employing disaster victims**
  - Expanding the Training Grants in new growth areas when small and medium-sized enterprises employ or re-employ earthquake disaster victims (including new graduates) and provide job-training (including OJT) regardless of their industry sectors. (July 26)

## **2. Expanding of the Employment Adjustment Subsidy**

### ○ **Special provisions of the Employment Adjustment Subsidy**

The MHLW took the following measures;

- Relaxing the requirements for the special provision of the Employment Adjustment Subsidy (when using it for economic reasons because of earthquake damages) for the companies in the areas covered by the Disaster Relief Act in 5 prefectures of Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Ibaraki as follows:
  - Shortening the required period of the reduced business activities from 3 months to 1 month
  - Accepting the applications based on the expected reduction in production
  - Allowing the after-the-fact submission of planning notifications (March 17)
- Instructing the Labour Bureaus administering in the affected areas as follows:
  - 1) to accept companies' applications at the nearest Public Employment Security Offices regardless of the original administrative areas of the Labour Bureaus
  - 2) to accept applications by making sure that they will be submitted when they are available if the required documents cannot be prepared
  - 3) To quickly establish a system that makes the subsidies paid as speedily as possible (March 30)
- Expanding the range of the companies that can apply for the special provisions of the Employment Adjustment Subsidy (shortening the required period of the reduced business activities, accepting the applications based on the expected reduction in production, and allowing the after-the-fact submission of planning notifications). The special provisions were made applicable for the following companies:
  - 1) companies located in the areas covered by the Disaster Relief Act in Tochigi Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Nagano Prefecture in addition to the existing 5 prefectures
  - 2) companies that have an economic relationship of more than a certain scale with the companies located in the areas of 1)
  - 3) companies whose business activities have scaled down due to the planned power outage (2) and 3) are not allowed the after-the-fact submission of planning notifications) (April 6)
- Deciding how to handle the special provisions of the Employment Insurance and the Employment Adjustment Subsidies in the "Planned Evacuation Zone" and the "Emergency Evacuation Preparedness Zone" newly designated around the TEPCO's Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. (April 22; refer to (7).1.)
- Expanding the range of the companies that can apply for the special provisions of the Employment Adjustment Subsidies (shortening the required period of the reduced business activities and accepting the applications based on the expected reduction in production) as follows: companies that have more than a certain scale of economic relationships with those located in areas covered by the Disaster Relief Act in 9 prefectures and those (second subcontractors) which have a certain level of economic relationships with the above-mentioned companies. (May 2)

- Implementing the special provisions for the companies located in the areas covered by the Disaster Relief Act in 9 prefectures except for Tokyo, companies having more than a certain scale of economic relationships with the companies located in the above-mentioned areas, and the companies having a certain level of economic relationships with the above-mentioned companies (second subcontractors) as follows (May2):
  - 1) to make it possible for the companies to receive 300 days of subsidy payments at maximum during the period in which the subsidies are provided under the special provisions (1 year), regardless of the maximum number of days for which subsidies had been paid for the companies in the past
  - 2) to extend provisional measures that makes workers eligible for the Employment Adjustment Subsidies who were insured and employed for a period of less than six months
- Extending the finishing date of the special provisions of the Employment Adjustment Subsidy (which allows retroactive applications and applications based on the expected reduction in production) only for the companies located around the TEPCO's No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant, from the initial date, June 16, 2011 to July 21, 2011. (June 15)
- Notifying the Prefectural Labour Bureaus that the companies that reduced their business activities just because of the obedience to the limitation of electric power or the cooperation with the electric power control in TEPCO and Tohoku Electric Power area, are not qualified for the Employment Adjustment Subsidies, but if there are other economic reasons, they are qualified. (June 30)
- Notifying how to handle the special provisions of the employment insurance and the Employment Adjustment Subsidies for the people in the "Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuations", as the "Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation" had been newly designated in regard to the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant. (July 1; refer to (7) 1))
- **Maintaining and securing employment for dispatched workers**  
 The Minister of Health, Labour, and Welfare requested the temporary staffing related organizations and the main business organizations as follows:
  - 1) to maintain the the employment of worker dispatch contracts currently concluded as much as possible
  - 2) to make efforts in paying leave allowances by using the Employment Adjustment Subsidy, when the companies suspend their business operations out of necessity
  - 3) to make efforts in securing new employment for dispatched workers even when their contracts are terminated  
(March 28)
- **Request for consideration to dispatched workers to business institutions**  
 The Head of the Employment Security Bureau requested 350 relevant business organizations of companies making use of dispatched workers the following (from April 26 to present):
  - 1) to pay appropriate compensations based on the rules of the worker dispatch contracts, when they cancel the worker dispatch contracts in the middle; and
  - 2) to give consideration in stabilizing and securing employment of dispatched workers even when they temporarily suspend their business operations due to the power saving.
- **Maintaining and securing employment of workers on fixed-term contracts and part-timers**  
 The Minister of Health, Labour, and Welfare requested the main economic organizations to give maximum consideration in stabilizing and protecting employment of workers on fixed-term contracts and part-timers.  
(March 30)
- **Support against dismissals due to maternity leave and childcare leave**

MHLW ordered the Prefectural Labour Bureaus to set up special counseling service counters at the Equal Employment Department of the Labour Bureaus in the affected areas in order to provide consultations regarding the dismissals by reason of taking maternity leave and childcare leave and other disadvantageous treatments. (April 6)

### **3. Strengthening Employment Assistance**

#### **○ Strengthening employment assistance**

- Strengthening employment assistance for disaster victims at the Public Employment Security Offices nationwide including the disaster-hit areas by setting up “the Special Counseling Services for the Earthquake Disaster,” strengthening the support for job seekers in a wide area, providing on-site counseling services at evacuation shelters, securing job openings, and conducting joint recruiting interviews. (March 25)
- Setting up the “Special Counseling services for the Earthquake Disaster” at the Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Ibaraki Centers of the Employment and Human Resources Development Organization of Japan, to provide counseling support on issues related to occupational training for people attending courses on occupational training and issues on handling of the subsidies for employers.(April 4).
- Notifying the Japan Vocational Ability Development Association to set up the “Earthquake Disaster Countermeasures Special Training Courses”, such as driving skills of vehicle-type construction machine, with support by the Fund for Emergency Personnel Training and Job Assistance in Aomori Prefecture, Iwate prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture in order to train human resources who clean up rubbles from an enormous amount of damaged houses in the affected areas. (May 27)

#### **○ Request for business organizations to give consideration on the employment issues**

- The Minister directly requested (accompanied by the Vice-Minister, Ms. Komiyama) that the Nippon Keidanren and the National Federation of Small Business Associations give consideration on the employment issues related to the earthquake disaster as follows (April 11). In addition, the Minister also directly requested to the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (accompanied by the Secretary to the Minister, Mr. Kobayashi) as follows (April 15):
  - 1) to maintain employment by using the Employment Adjustment Subsidy
  - 2) to actively offer jobs, including employment outside the affected areas
  - 3) to actively hire unemployed graduates affected by the disaster
  - 4) to sufficiently hold discussions between employers and workers if working conditions are changed due to the electricity shortage
  - 5) to secure employment for non-regular workers.

#### **○ Request for provision of job information for disaster victims on the “Job Net” and active use of it**

- In order to make it easier to search for job information for disaster victims in the “Job Net,” created through the joint initiatives between the public and private sectors, the operational rules were established and announced on the “Job Net” homepage and the main economic organizations and associations of human resources business were requested under the name of the head of the Department on Measures for Temporary and Fixed-Term Employment that they promote the posting of job openings on the Job Net in an active manner. (May 30)

### **4. Employment support for new graduates**

- The Ministers of Health, Labour and Welfare and of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in their joint names requested the following to the main economic organizations (258 organizations):
  - 1) to let new graduates who had been given job offers join companies as much as possible on the scheduled starting date of work
  - 2) to flexibly deal with the starting date of work for the students in the affected areas and the deadlines of the job applications
  - 3) to cooperate in hiring students whose job offers were withdrawn due to the disaster.

(March 22)

- Opening counseling services for students whose job offers had been withdrawn due to the earthquake at the Public Employment Security Offices to support new graduates nationwide by March 28. (set up in 56 places)
- Reporting the number of notifications from employers on the withdrawal of job offers. (from March 11 to August 31)
  - The number of persons whose job offers were withdrawn: 469 people nationwide (285 high school students, and 184 college students)  
(89 persons in Iwate Prefecture, 89 in Miyagi Prefecture, 102 in Fukushima Prefecture, and 88 in Tokyo)
- ※ Of those whose “job offers were withdrawn,” 307 people’s employment has been decided.
  - The number of persons whose starting date of work was postponed: 2,556 people nationwide (2 junior high school students, 1,547 high school students, 1,007 college students)  
(248 persons in Iwate Prefecture, 326 in Miyagi Prefecture, 462 in Fukushima Prefecture, and 666 in Tokyo)
- ※ Of those whose “starting date of work was postponed,” 2,330 people have joined companies.
- The use of special measures on subsidies for which graduates within 3 years. (from April 6 to 30 September)
  - The number of job openings which can be covered by the special measures: 25,264 people: 19,911 people can be provided with the trial employment subsidies for graduates within 3 years, and 5,353 people can be provided with the subsidies for expanding the recruitment of graduates within 3 years (regarded as new graduates).
  - The number of people whose employment started: 1,142 people: 966 people are provided with the trial employment subsidies for graduates within 3 years, and 176 people are provided with the subsidies for expanding the recruitment of graduates within 3 years (regarded as new graduates).
- The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology decided to provide accommodation facilities for job hunting for free for unemployed students affected by the disaster in cooperation with the relevant organizations. (from April 26 to present)
  - Facilities provided: Part of the accommodation facilities of the “Labour College” of the Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training (Asaka-shi (city), Saitama Prefecture), and the accommodation-type training facilities, the “National Olympics Memorial Youth Center” of the National Institution for the Promotion of Youth Education (Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku (district), Tokyo).
- Increasing the number of job supporters needed to implement various countermeasures for students affected by the disaster from 2,003 people (the beginning of the fiscal year 2011) to 2,103 people (after the supplementary budget of the fiscal year 2011 was approved).
- Holding the “Joint interviews to support the employment of affected students,” attended by employers giving consideration to students affected by disaster in a way that the students are not burdened by transportation and accommodation costs.

## **5. Employment Support for Disaster Victims/ Conference on the Promotion of Job Creation**

- The Government compiled “Phase 1 of ‘Japan as One’ Work Project” as emergency overall countermeasures in order to promote employment support and job creation for the disaster victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake. (April 5)

- The government compiled the countermeasures Phase 2, expanded by the supplementary budgets and new legislations. The expected outcome is to create job opportunities and support employment of more than 1.7 million people with the expenditure of 4.3 trillion yen on the relevant measures contained in the countermeasures Phase 2. (April 27)
- The chair of the Conference, Ms. Komiyama, Vice-Minister of the Health, Labour, and Welfare requested other members of the Conference to give consideration on the quality of employment (such as working conditions and safety and health) when creating jobs (May 26). At the regional levels also, the heads of the Local Labour Bureaus requested the organization concerned to the ‘Japan as One’ Work Council for their consideration in a same way (from May 26 to present).
- The government compiled the countermeasures Phase 3, expanded by the third supplementary budget. The expected outcome is to create job opportunities and support employment of approximately 580,000 people with the expenditure of 6.1 trillion yen on the relevant measures contained in the countermeasures Phase 3. (October 25)

## 6. Labour Insurance

### ○ **Deferment of the payment of labour insurance premiums**

- A Notification was given to officially determine the areas (Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture), in which the payments for labour insurance premiums and disabled employment levy were deferred due to enormous damages incurred by the earthquake disaster. (March 24)
- Among areas in which the payments for labour insurance premiums and disability employment levies had been deferred due to enormous damages incurred by the earthquake disaster, a Notification was given to officially set a deadline for the deferred payment as July 29 for Aomori Prefecture and Ibaraki Prefecture. (June 10)
- A Notification was given to officially set a deadline for the deferred payment as September 30 for some parts of areas in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture, where measures had been taken to defer the payments for labour insurance premiums and disability employment levies due to the enormous damages incurred by the earthquake disaster (August 19).
- A Notification was given to officially set a deadline for the deferred payment as December 15 for some parts of areas in Iwate Prefecture and Miyagi Prefecture, where measures had been taken to defer the payments for labour insurance premiums and disability employment levies due to the enormous damages incurred by the earthquake disaster (October 26).

### ○ **Notice on the procedures to handle the workers’ accident compensation insurance in areas affected by the disaster**

- As it can be expected that the documents needed to approve the payment of workers’ compensation in the affected areas have been lost, the guidelines for conducting investigations in such cases were set out, in order to ensure speedy payment of the workers’ accident compensations. (March 24)

### ○ **Handling of claiming for the reimbursement of fees on medical services covered by the workers’ compensation insurance related to the Tohoku Region Pacific Coast Earthquake**

- The Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified of and asked to inform related organizations of the methods for claiming for the reimbursement of medical expenses covered by the workers’ accident compensation insurance when the designated medical institutions offering medical services for worker injuries had lost medical records due to the disaster or when the designated medical organizations in the affected areas found it difficult to claim for the medical fees on workers’ accidents through ordinary procedures. (March 30)



○ **Special provisions on the payment of survivors' pension benefits and the exemption of labour insurance premiums**

- The Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified that survivors' pension benefits,<sup>※</sup> whose provision required the fact of "death," could be paid without the declaration of disappearance being filed after 1 year under the civil law, if the person had been missing for 3 months since the earthquake. Furthermore the "Law related to the special financial assistance and grants to deal with the Great East Japan Earthquake" that stipulates the special provisions on the exemption of labour insurance premiums were officially announced and enforced, and notified to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus on the same date. (May 2)
- The Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified that in case workers' accident compensation insurance benefits<sup>※</sup> were claimed for a person missing due to the disaster caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake, confirmation of the missing person was made based on allegation by a claimant and testimony by third persons. (June 9)

※ Similar measures were taken on the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Act, the Act on Asbestos Health Damage Relief, and the Act on Mutual Relief System for the Prevention of Bankruptcies of Small and Medium Enterprises.

- MHLW notified Prefectural Labour Bureaus that with the enforcement of the "Cabinet Order partially revising the Cabinet Order prescribing municipalities stipulated in Article 2, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Act for Extraordinary Expenditures and Assistance to Cope with the Great East Japan Earthquake," special disaster-hit areas had been additionally designated and that the special measures on the exemption of the labour insurance premiums in the additionally designated areas were retrospectively applied as of March 1, 2011. (August 17)

○ **Special measures for the Merit System of the workers' accident compensation insurance**

A Special Ministerial Ordinance for the "Enforcement of the Act on the Collection, etc. of Insurance Premiums of Labour Insurance" was established, which stipulates that workers' compensation insurance benefits granted for occupational accidents associated with the Tohoku Region Pacific Coast Earthquake shall not be taken into account when calculating the balance of workers' accident compensation insurance of respective businesses; the content of the Act was notified to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus (August 11).

**7. Prevention of work-related accidents in areas affected by the disaster**

- The full enforcement of measures on the prevention of work-related injuries during the disaster recovery work was requested to construction business organizations and notified to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus. (March 18)
- The following concrete points regarding the full enforcement of measures on the prevention of work-related injuries during the disaster recovery work were requested to construction business organizations and notified to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus. (March 28)
  - 1) Measures to prevent industrial accidents during the demolition of buildings, restoration work, and the clearing of rubbles; and
  - 2) Safety measures to be taken during the construction of emergency temporary housings.
- Anti-dusk masks donated from mask manufactures were distributed for free at the Prefectural Labour Bureaus in the affected areas (the first distribution: 20,000 masks (from April 1 to present), the second distribution: 70,000 masks (from April 11 to present), the third distribution: 100,000 masks (from June 8 to present), the fourth distribution: 60,000 masks (from June 30 to present)).
- In order to deal with the shortage of anti-dust masks used while working on the clearing of rubbles outdoor, masks that meet the U.S. standards and capable of catching dust, either equaling or surpassing the Japanese inspection standards, were provisionally approved for use. (April 11)

- As the work on the clearing of rubbles go into full-scale operation from now on, the Q&A on measures for preventing work-related injuries was prepared, and the Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified to announce and fully enforce it. (April 22)
- Leaflets, which put together the points of caution for the safety of people working on the disposal of rubbles, were prepared and distributed at the Labour Standards Inspection Offices in the affected areas. (April 22)
- Joint patrols were conducted by MHLW, respective Labour Bureaus, respective Labour Standards Inspection Offices, the Japan Construction Occupational Safety and Health Association, and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and health, Japan at the sites in which rubbles were cleared. Also, lectures on safety were given to people engaging in the clearing of rubbles for the first time, and thus giving instructions industrial accident prevention. Sendai-shi (city), Miyagi prefecture (April 22); Soma-shi (city), Shinchi-machi (city), and Iwaki-shi (city), Fukushima Prefecture (April 27); Miyako-shi (city), Kamaishi-shi (city), Ofunato-shi (city), Iwate Prefecture; Sendai-shi (city), Miyagi Prefecture (April 28); within Iwate Prefecture and Miyagi Prefecture (from April 29 to May 5).
- Employers were asked to be sure to give a new employee orientation on the prevention of work-related accidents for workers who, for the first time, worked on the clearing of rubbles, and the Prefectural Labour Bureaus were instructed to hold seminars for such workers. (Individual business owners and volunteers can also attend the seminars.) (April 25)
- As work on the demolition of ships washed up on the shore by the tsunami was expected to increase, shipbuilding related organizations were requested that they take comprehensive measures on industrial accident prevention concerning working in high places, using heavy machinery, and related to asbestos. Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified of them as well. (May 10; the notification was revised on August 12)
- In the Hama-dori and Naka-dori areas of Fukushima Prefecture, the Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified of the concrete measures that should be taken to secure the safety and health of workers when hiring then for tasks dealing with disaster waste in areas excluding the Evacuation Zone and the Planned Evacuation Zone. Fukushima Prefecture and related organizations were requested that they make announcements of the said measures. (May 11)
- Prefectural Labour Bureaus, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, and Tochigi Prefecture were notified of the points to consider when sewage sludge is treated at the sewage treatment plants within Fukushima Prefecture and facilities accepted the sewage sludge as cement raw materials. (May 17)
- Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified of measures taken against health hazards of workers permitted to work on disaster emergency tasks within the 20 km zone of the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant. Fukushima Prefecture and related organizations were requested that they make announcements of the said measures. (May 17)
- The Fukushima Labour Bureau and Fukushima Prefecture were notified of the important points on the prevention of workers' health hazards from radioactivity, when business offices continued to operate in the Planned Evacuation Zone on an exceptional basis. (May 24)
- Regarding the full enforcement of measures on industrial accident in disaster relief work, construction business organizations were requested the following points that became of particular concern beginning in the rainy season. Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified of them as well. (May 27)
  - 1) Prevention of fall accidents associated with repair work on the roofs of low-rise apartment houses; and
  - 2) Prevention of the sediment disaster in roadworks and the water and sewage work.

- As the public and private sectors jointly and fully enforced measures on industrial accident prevention in the earthquake disaster relief and recovery work, the “Safety Promotion Headquarters for the Great East Japan Earthquake Relief and Recovery Work” was set up within the construction industry (Secretariat: Japan Construction Occupational Safety and Health Association), and its first meeting was held upon the MHLW’s request (June 3). The second meeting was held to discuss concrete measures on the construction of a consultative mechanism on safety and health per affected region and full implementation of education on safety and health in small and medium-sized companies. (July 6) The third meeting was held to consider the establishment and operation of a liaison conference for the relief and recovery construction work carried out in the disaster-hit areas. (September 5)
- MHLW notified the Fukushima Labour Bureau of measures that should be taken on the prevention of workers’ health hazards when business offices that straddled the boundaries of the 20 km zone around the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant operated with permission of city/town/village mayors, and requested Fukushima Prefecture that it publicize the measures concerned. (June 21)
- MHLW instructed the Prefectural Labour Bureaus on the points to consider when dewatered sludge and disaster wastes relevant to radioactive materials were treated in facilities, such as sewage treatment plants, water treatment plants, incineration facilities, and waste repositories, and requested relevant 10 prefectures that they publicize them. (June 23)
- As cases in which air-borne asbestos had been dispersed in areas hit by the Great East Japan Earthquake were confirmed, MHLW and the Ministry of Environment (MOE) in their joint names notified the Prefectural Labour Bureau and the local governments to fully enforce measures against the prevention of the dispersion of asbestos from buildings with sprayed asbestos and exposure to dispersed asbestos, and asked related organizations to implement measures. (June 30)
- 3 Labour Bureaus of Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures carried out intensive patrols to prevent work-related injuries during the work of the clearing of rubbles that had been going into full-scale operation. (From July 6 to 8; from August 24 to 26)

In addition, group guidance is planned to be given to local construction companies contracted to work on the clearing of rubbles, regarding the: 1) full implementation of education on safety and health; 2) full enforcement of prevention measures against heat stroke; and 3) full implementation of wearing of anti-dusk masks.

In Iwate Prefecture: Miyako-shi (city) (July 14), Kamaishi-shi (city) (July 15), and Rikuzentakata-shi (city) (July 15);

In Miyagi Prefecture: Kesenuma-shi (city) (July 15)

- Regarding the disposal of disaster waste ordered by local governments, MHLW and MOE in their joint names requested the relevant 12 Prefectural Governments that the local governments, as ordering parties, give consideration for the health and safety of workers and notified the relevant 12 Prefectural Labour Bureaus of the request. (August 30)
- In regard to the full enforcement of measures on industrial accident prevention in disaster relief work, MHLW requested construction business organizations that they take 1) general safety measures, such as the prevention of falling, as well as measures on demolition work based on the structures of buildings and 2) measures to prevent exposure to asbestos during the demolition work, and address concerns related to the “demolition work of buildings damaged by the earthquake and tsunami” to be carried out intensively from now on, and notified the Prefectural Labour Bureaus of the request (August 31)
- As the “guidelines for implementing decontamination at the municipal level” was released by the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters of the Government, MHLW notified the Prefectural Labour Bureaus and

relevant 9 Prefectural Governments of things employers should carry out when assigning labourers to work on decontamination tasks, such as recording the workers' external radiation exposure doses and providing them with education on safety and health (September 9).

- In order to address the problem where a multiple number of constructions take place closely packed in specific areas as the town development goes into a full-scale, MHLW instructed the 3 Labour Bureaus in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures to establish 1) an organization for people concerned to discuss safety and health measures per “construction area” and 2) a liaison meeting to smoothly set up and operate 1) and made requests to related trade organizations. (October 21)
- On October 29, industrial accident occurred in relation to mobile cranes at TEPCO's No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. Moreover, the process to put the reactor into a state of cold shutdown (step 2) completes by the end of the year. Thereafter, various new construction work begins to restore the reactor to its normal state. Against this background, an instruction was given to the Fukushima Labour Bureau to fully enforce industrial accident prevention measures and to TEPCO to reinforce safety measures as a contractee (November 24).

## 8. Securing Work Conditions

- **Establishment of emergency counseling service counters**
  - Emergency counseling service counters were set up mainly at the Labour Bureaus in the affected areas and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices in the Labour Bureaus' service areas, in order to deal with consultations requested by workers and employers regarding working conditions, safety and health, labour insurance, and workers' accident compensation. (March 25)
- **The implementation status of promotional/ educational activities on cases of dismissals and the termination of employment associated with the earthquake disaster**
  - Promotional/ educational activities were carried out on dismissals and the end of employment caused by direct and indirect damages (as it had become unable to buy materials) of the earthquake disaster. At 468 workplaces, on 596 cases (395 cases on the dismissals and 201 cases on the end of employment). (as of October 31)
- **Request for clear specification of working conditions in a proper manner**

Under the joint names of the heads of the Labour Standards Bureau and the Employment Security Bureau, the TEPCO, the main economic organizations, and associations of human resources business were requested that they appropriately specify working conditions when recruiting workers, accepting applications on jobs, and concluding employment contracts. (May 13)
- **Request for publicizing the decision criteria of dormitories attached to construction companies related to the disaster relief work associated with the earthquake disaster**
  - MHLW requested that construction contractors publicize the compliance of rules of dormitories attached to construction companies related to the disaster relief work, and notified it to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus. (July 11)
- **Request for the compliance with the Worker Dispatch Act in the implementation of the earthquake disaster relief work**
  - MHLW requested construction contractors to comply with the Worker Dispatch Act in the implementation of the earthquake disaster relief work through notification of the prohibition of the dispatch of workers in construction work. (July 25)

## 9. Measures taken by the Labour Bureau

→ Refer to Attachment 5, “Measures taken by the Labour Bureau,” for the actual implementation status of on-site counseling services

○ **Measures currently being implemented**

- Setting up the special counseling services at the Labour Bureaus in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture., the Public Employment Security Offices, and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices.
- Providing support to the Labour Bureaus in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture, the Public Employment Security Offices, and the Labour Standards Offices nationwide (from April 4 to present).
- Offering support by professional staff with expertise on health hazard prevention against ionizing radiation (from March 28 to present).
- Implementing on-site counseling services nationwide at the Public Employment Security Offices and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices for the people in the evacuation shelters.

○ **Actual records of on-site counseling services offered**

Labour Bureau	Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima	Other
On-site counseling services (*1)	1,131 times	907 times	894 times	440 times
	3,808 cases	3,554 cases	1,701 cases	4,551 cases

\*1: As of October 31

\*2: Hokkaido, Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Toyama, Fukui, Yamanashi, Nagano, Gifu, Shiga, and Kyoto

○ **The status of job referrals given through the Public Employment Security Offices**

<The numbers of employment status.> (in September, excluding \*1)

Labour Bureau	Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima	Total
The number of active job offerings	22,078 persons	46,909 persons	31,277 persons	100,264 persons
The number of active job seekers	37,120 persons	63,338 persons	46,049 persons	146,507 persons
The number of persons newly employed	4,130 persons	5,038 persons	4,450 persons	13,618 persons
the number of persons employed by the Job Creation Fund Projects (*1)	4,523 persons	6,694 persons	8,995 persons	20,212 persons
The number of persons newly decided to grant employment insurance benefits (*2)	1,305 persons	2,627 persons	2,136 persons	6,068 persons
The number of persons receiving employment insurance benefits (*2)	10,783 persons	24,193 persons	19,965 persons	54,941 persons

\*1: As of October 14

\*2: Including persons who left their jobs due to the closure of the companies because of the earthquake, voluntarily left their jobs and retire at retirement age.

(Reference)

- The number of leave-notice issues for the payment of employment insurance benefits: 187,329 cases in total in 3 affected prefectures (from March 12 to November 6) (1.6 times larger compared to that of the previous year)
- The expecting status of the Job Creation Fund: 32,000 people in a total in 3 affected prefectures.

○ **Applications received at the Labour Standards Inspection Offices**

Labor Bureau	Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima	Other
Applications				
Related to the reimbursement of unpaid wages (*1)				
Applications approved (the number of companies)	57 cases	66 cases	26 cases	—
Applications confirmed (the number of workers)	<u>370</u> cases	<u>409</u> cases	127 cases	—
Claims for workers' compensation (*2) (cases of survivor benefits)	<u>637</u> cases ( <u>562</u> cases)	<u>1,503</u> cases ( <u>1,227</u> cases)	<u>244</u> cases ( <u>151</u> cases)	<u>989</u> cases ( <u>33</u> cases)
Cases in which workers' compensation was decided to be paid (cases of survivor benefits)	<u>616</u> cases ( <u>532</u> cases)	<u>1,434</u> cases ( <u>1,163</u> cases)	<u>231</u> cases (139 cases)	<u>971</u> cases ( <u>30</u> cases)

\*1: From March 22 to November 23      \*2: As of November 24

○ **The status of opening hours of the Labour Standards Inspection Offices and the Public Employment Security Offices**

- The current status of opening hours of the Labour Standards Inspection Offices and the Public Employment Security Offices in the Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Labour Bureaus' service areas is posted on the MHLW homepage. URL <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/2r98520000015q3n.html>

**(8) Announcements made by MHLW**

**1. One-stop service**

In order to provide a wide range of support for the livelihood of people forced to live in evacuation shelters, the one-stop service, in which counseling services on welfare & living as well as on employment & labour are jointly offered by the staffs of the Labour Bureaus, the Social Welfare Councils and the Japan Pension Service, is implemented.

**2. Distribution of information to evacuation shelters**

The “News on the Livelihood Support,” which places information on the maintenance of health, livelihood support, and job search for people affected by the disaster, was issued and started distributing it to evacuation shelters.

No. 1 issue (April 5), No. 2 issue (April 12), No. 3 (April 19), No. 4 issue (April 26),  
No. 5 issue (May 5), and No. 6 issue (May 10)

**3. Distribution of information by category**

○ **Employment and Labour**

- Leaflets, which put together special measures on employment and labour, targeting “employees, the unemployed, and trainees” and “employers,” were prepared and distributed at the Public Employment Security Offices and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices in the affected and other areas (Ver. 1 on March 29, Ver. 2 on April 15, Ver. 3 on May 23, and Ver. 4 on October 21).
- The Q&A on the Labour Standards Law as related to the Great East Japan Earthquake (1<sup>st</sup> version (March 18), 2<sup>nd</sup> version (March 31), and 3<sup>rd</sup> version (April 27) and the key points of the Q&A (April 27) were prepared and distributed at the emergency counseling service counters of the Labour Standards Inspection Offices and during the on-site counseling services offered at the evacuation shelters.

- The “Q&A related to the closure of businesses within the Caution Zone around the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant accident” was prepared and distributed at the Fukushima Labour Bureau and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices in the Labour Bureau’s service areas. (May 25)
- In order to promote applications for the reimbursement of unpaid wages, leaflets (March 30 and April 18) and the Q&A (April 5) explaining in a clear way the overview and the procedures of the system were prepared, and distributed at the emergency counseling service counters of the Labour Standards Inspection Offices and during the on-site counseling services offered at the evacuation shelters.
- Leaflets, which compiled special measures on the small and medium enterprise retirement allowance mutual aid system and the workers’ property accumulation owner house loan system, targeting “employees” and “employers,” were prepared and distributed at the Labour Standards Inspection Offices in the affected and other areas. (from March 24 to present)
- A “Q&A on the Tohoku Region Pacific Coast Earthquake and the Workers’ Accident Compensation Insurance” was created to give clear explanations to disaster victims and their families on the handling of the workers’ accident compensation insurance in case of earthquake disasters and tsunamis and distributed to the Labour Standards Inspection Offices including those located in the disaster-hit areas. (from March 24 to present).
- Leaflets and Q&As, which clearly explain the outline and procedures of the system concerning the special provisions for the exemption of the labour insurance premiums, were prepared, sent to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus and relevant organizations, and posted on the MHLW’s homepage (June 1).
- Tax exemption measures on interests on the withdrawal of property accumulation residence and pension savings for unintended purposes due to the Great East Japan Earthquake damages were posted on the MHLW’s homepage. (from May 2 to present)
- Leaflets were prepared to provide clear explanations about the special measures to be taken when workers affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake received new workers’ property accumulation owner house loans. The leaflets were sent to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus and posted on the MHLW homepage (from July 8 to present).
- **The Q&A on counseling services on labour matters related to the employment of dispatched workers**  
The Q&A was compiled on counseling services on labour matters brought up by dispatched workers, temporary staffing agencies, and companies supplied with temporary personnel affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, and was posted on the MHLW homepage. (April 18)

## **(9) The Nuclear Power Plant Accident**

→ Please refer to Attachment 6, “Nuclear Power Plant Accident,” for the past developments.

### **1. Measures taken against the nuclear power plant accident**

- **Health and safety of workers**
  - Because emergency measures need to be taken to prevent the spread of nuclear disaster at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, the effective radiation dose limit for radiation workers was raised from 100 mSv to 250 mSv, provided that they are under emergency situations (ministerial ordinance revised). (March 15)
  - The Fukushima Labour Bureau instructed persons in charge at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant to conduct provisional health checkups for workers engaged in emergency tasks at the plant. MHLW also summoned to the ministry the persons in charge at the TEPCO Headquarters to explain about the above instruction and requested that the company headquarters properly manage it. (March 16)

- Following the accident at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant on March 24, in which 3 workers were irradiated, the Fukushima Labour Bureau gave a verbal instruction to the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant to resume its work after it established the health and safety management system (March 24). The Labour Bureau also gave a written instruction on the matter by issuing instruction cards (March 26).
- The Fukushima Labour Bureau verbally instructed the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant to fully enforce the measurement of its workers' personal radiation dose and the management of the radiation dose limit. (March 30)
- The Fukushima Labour Bureau instructed relevant companies to conduct health checkups from now on for the 3 workers irradiated at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant on March 24. (April 10)
- The Fukushima Labour Bureau instructed relevant companies to conduct provisional health checkups every month or less as a rule for workers whose effective radiation limit exceeded 100 mSv while working and for those whose working period exceeded one month, in addition to the provisional health examinations they performed on these workers after the workers finished working on emergency tasks. (April 25)
- When an excessive amount of radiation above the dose limit was detected for female workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, the Fukushima Labour Bureau gave a verbal instruction to TEPCO to fully enforce the management of the workers' radiation dose limit. (April 27)
- The Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified of important points when giving instructions on the radiation dose for workers involved in emergency tasks at the TEPCO's the Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant returning to their usual radiation work. (April 28)
- The Headquarters of TEPCO was requested that it give instructions to fully enforce the management of the radiation dose limit based on the above notification, and to give due consideration so that the measures taken on the employment of workers, including those working at the TEPCO's cooperative firms, are not handled in an unfavorable way, following their engagement in emergency tasks. (April 28)
- Among workers engaged in emergency tasks at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, the Fukushima Labour Bureau verbally instructed TEPCO to promptly conduct surveys for those considered to have had a high-dose internal radiation exposure. (April 30)
- Upon receiving the on-site survey results at J-Village on May 2, the Fukushima Labour Bureau instructed TEPCO to once again fully enforce the management of the radiation dose and conduct provisional health checkups and measure the radiation dose from internal exposure. The Fukushima Labour Bureau also requested that TEPCO fully enforce the health management of workers by improving their living environment, addressing physical and mental health problems, and enhancing the prevention measures against heat stroke. (May 13)
- In order to conduct health checkups of workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plants, doctors were dispatched from the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan. (from May 15 to present)
- "The Office of Countermeasures for the Health Management of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant" was established in MHLW to promote measures on the health management of workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, as set out in the "Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Nuclear Sufferers" (decided by the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters of the Government on May 17). (May 20)



(On June 8, the name of the office was changed to “The Office of Countermeasures for Health of Workers at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant.”)

- In the light of the “Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Nuclear Sufferers,” TEPCO was instructed to establish safety and health management system at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant, strengthen education on radiation protection and safety and health, and report on certain emergency work that it performed to the Labour Standards Inspection Offices. (May 23)
- In order to strengthen the health management system of workers at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant, doctors of the Rosai Hospitals were dispatched from the Japan Labour health and Welfare Organization (from May 29 to present). In addition to the doctors sent from the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan, a system was established to place doctors inside the TEPCO’s Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power plant for 24 hours.
- At the direction of the Minister of Health, Labour, and Welfare, proposals were made to the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry and the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, in regard to technicians with specialized and high skills engaged in the emergency work at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant, that they assess the needed personnel if emergency work was carried forward according to the Roadmap for Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Nuclear Sufferers and proceed with the training of such technicians who might be required in the future by taking into account unforeseeable circumstances. (May 27)
- The Office on Countermeasures for the Health Management of Workers at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant (MHLW, Fukushima Labour Bureau, and Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection office) conducted an on-site survey on the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant (May 27). In the name of the head of the Fukushima Labour Bureau, TEPCO was advised to cure the breach of the Industrial Safety and health Act related to the case in which 3 persons had been exposed to radiation. (May 30)
- As it became clear that 2 workers at TEPCO’s the Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant had the risk of internal exposure above 250 mSv, TEPCO was instructed to determine the internal dose of the said 2 workers and immediately conduct the measurement of the internal dose of workers who had been engaged in emergency tasks until today. (May 30)
- Based on the TEPCO’s report that the radiation dose of 2 workers at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant had possibly exceeded the dose limit of 250 mSv, the Office of Countermeasures for Health of Workers at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant (MHLW, Fukushima Labour Bureau) conducted an on-site survey on the plant. (June 7) In the name of the head of the Fukushima Labour Bureau, TEPCO was advised to cure the breach of the Industrial Safety and Health Act for having made the said 2 workers engage in tasks exceeding the dose limit of 250 mSv. In addition, MHLW summoned to the ministry the executive officers of TEPCO to explain about the above corrective instruction and give them a warning. (June 10)
- In order to strengthen preventative measures against heat stroke at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, TEPCO was instructed not to perform tasks under the blazing sun from 14:00 to 17:00 in July and August, while taking into consideration of the road map for restoring the situation to normal. (June 10)
- Regarding the radiation dose of workers at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, upon receiving the TEPCO’s report that another 6 workers (later corrected to 4 workers) had possibly exceeded the radiation dose limit of 250 mSv at the plant, TEPCO was instructed to immediately remove workers exceeding the provisional limit of radiation dose of 200 mSv from emergency tasks (June 13). Moreover, TEPCO was instructed not to make workers exceeding the provisional limit of internal exposure of 100 mSv engage in tasks, pending the outcome of precise dosimetry measurement. (June 14)

- As it became clear that workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant had used masks without radiation filter during their tasks on 13th, TEPCO was instructed to fully enforce appropriate use of the masks including in cooperative companies. (June 13) Also, relevant companies were advised to take corrective measures under the name of the Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office, for having violated the Industrial Safety and Health Act by not making the workers wear effective respiratory protective equipment. (June 22) Moreover, as it was found out that workers had forgotten to put radiation filters on their masks and gone outside of the seismic evacuation center on June 29, MHLW, in the name of the Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office, advised relevant companies to implement corrective measures (July 1).
- Upon receiving the TEPCO's report on the radiation dose of workers who engaged in emergency work during March at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, TEPCO was instructed to further make speedy progress in the measurement of the radiation dose of internal exposure for workers, including TEPCO had trouble contacting with. TEPCO was also instructed to immediately remove workers exceeding the provisional limit of radiation dose of 200 mSv from the emergency tasks and also not to make workers exceeding the provisional limit of internal exposure dose of 100 mSv engage in tasks that put them to the risk of internal exposure, pending the outcome of precise dosimetry measurement. (June 20)
- Relevant companies were advised to take corrective measures under the name of the Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office, for having violated the Industrial Safety and Health Act by not banning workers from smoking in workplace where the risk of inhaling or ingesting radioactive materials existed, when it was reported that a driver of a crane vehicle had smoked without wearing masks while engaging in tasks at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant on June 15. (June 22)
- Concerning cases in which workers engaged in the above emergency tasks at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant forgot to put radiation filters on their masks or smoked by taking off their masks, an instruction card was issued to relevant companies under the name of the Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office against TEPCO to fully enforce measures against reoccurrence of such problems. (June 22)
- MHLW instructed master contractors who engaged in emergency work at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant to monthly report on the contracting system, work being carried out, the number of workers of subcontractors, the implementation status of safety and health education, and the implementation status of health checkups. (June 27)
- In order to strengthen the medical system at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, MHLW and MEXT jointly supported the new dispatch of medical teams and set up a system to place a multiple number of doctors, including those sent from the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan and Rosai Hospitals, who could operate on 24-hour schedules within the nuclear power plant. (June 30)
- TEPCO was provided guidance regarding delays in the measurement and evaluation of exposed doses of workers engaged in emergency tasks at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, as well as significant delays in following the instructions to correct the task report to be submitted on emergency tasks. (June 30)
- As TEPCO reported that 3 new workers' radiation dose at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant had been confirmed to have exceeded the dose limit of 250 mSv (making the total number to 6 people), the Office on Countermeasures for the Health Management of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant (MHLW and the Fukushima Labour Bureau) conducted on-site surveys on the nuclear power plant. (July 11) The Office advised TEPCO to take corrective measures, under the name of the Chief of the Fukushima Labour Bureau, against violation of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, such as having not made its workers use effective respiratory protective devices. (July 14)

- While TEPCO reported MHLW on the internal exposure dose of new workers who engaged in emergency work during April, it was found out that 118 workers' contact information was missing and about 1,300 workers' exposure doses had not been measured. MHLW thus instructed TEPCO to make full investigation of the missing workers and report again. In addition, MHLW instructed TEPCO to construct a system that provides its workers with written notifications on daily external exposure doses and to improve its safety and health education, including informing them of the general overview of the workers' accident compensation insurance scheme. (July 13)
- Adding to instructions to TEPCO, MHLW instructed TEPCO 22 master contractors to survey workers whose dosimetry assessment of internal radiation exposure dose had not been completed and to have these workers tested without delay. MHLW also instructed the contractors, including relevant subcontractors, to set up a comprehensive management system for safety and health. (July 22)
- From TEPCO's additional report on the radiation dose of workers engaged in emergency work, it was discovered that 440 workers' internal exposure doses had still not been measured and that as much as 184 workers' contact information was missing, among workers involved in the emergency work from March to April. MHLW instructed TEPCO to conduct full investigation on the matter and report again. (July 29)
- Subject headings of a database on the long-term health management of workers engaged in emergency work at TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant and the framework of the health management were put together and publicly announced as a grand design. (August 3)
- The Fukushima Labour Bureau notified important points when conducting provisional health check-ups on workers engaged in emergency work and instructed relevant companies to regularly report on their implementation status. (August 5)
- As TEPCO reported to MHLW on the internal radiation exposure dose of workers who got involved in emergency tasks during May and that of workers engaged in the emergency work during March and April not yet reported, and the contact information of 143 people was found out missing, MHLW instructed TEPCO to fully look into the matters and report on them again. Furthermore, because a task report had not been submitted on tasks during which occurrence of unplanned radiation exposure was identified, MHLW instructed TEPCO to turn it in at an earliest date and take appropriate measures to reduce radiation. (August 10)
- MHLW under the name of the Chief of the Fukushima Labour Bureau advised 15 relevant companies including TEPCO and 6 master contractors to take corrective measures on the violation of the Industrial Safety and Health Act as the internal radiation exposure of workers engaged in emergency work in March had not been measured once within every 3 months. (From August 30 to 31)  
At the same time, MHLW summoned the executive officers of TEPCO to the ministry to give an explanation on the content of the above advice and give them a warning. MHLW also gave instructions on it to the headquarters of the master contractors (August 31).
- As TEPCO reported to MHLW on the internal exposure doses of workers who joined emergency work in June and those of workers involved in the emergency work from March to May not reported and that a total of workers whose contact information was missing was amounting to 88, MHLW instructed TEPCO to further investigate into the matters and to report on them again. (August 31)
- In preparation for the lowering of the radiation dose limit related to emergency work at the TEPCO's No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant, MHLW formed a review team and instructed TEPCO to clarify the tasks involving high-dose radiation and high-dose radiation areas and to consider measures to reduce radiation exposure, (August 31).

- Based on TEPCO's report on the radiation doses of workers who newly engaged in emergency work during July and those not yet reported concerning workers involved in emergency tasks from March to June, and because a total of 65 people's contact information was missing, MHLW instructed TEPCO to make an investigation of the missing workers and properly carry out measurements. In addition, in response to the occurrence of unplanned exposure and body contamination, MHLW instructed TEPCO to investigate the causes and take corrective measures. (September 15)
- Compiled and publicly announced a report of a Review Meeting on the long-term health management of emergency workers at the TEPCO's No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant (26 September)
- Base on the Review Meeting's report publicly announced on 26 September, MHLW consulted the Labour Policy Council and reported on the findings on the "outline of the draft ministerial ordinance that partially amends the Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards," which obligates companies to submit records on radiation doses, for the long-term health management of emergency workers at the TEPCO's No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. (30 September)
- Based on TEPCO's report on the radiation doses of workers who newly engaged in emergency work during August and those not yet reported for workers involved in emergency tasks from March to July, it was found out that a total of 20 people's contact information was missing. MHLW instructed TEPCO to make an investigation of the missing workers and properly carry out measurements. (September 30)
- The Office on Countermeasures for the Health Management of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant (Fukushima Labour Bureau) conducted on-site surveys on the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant. The Office advised relevant companies to take corrective measures, under the name of the Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office, against violation of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, related to body contamination on August 31. (October 5)
- The Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards was amended to obligate companies to record radiation doses and submit results of medical checkups, for the long-term health management of emergency workers at the TEPCO's No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. In addition, the "Guidelines for the Maintenance and Promotion of the Health of Emergency Workers at the TEPCO's No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant," which stipulated the implementation of the health examinations in accordance with the amount of radiation doses, was officially announced. (October 11)
- As the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Japan compiled a report on the survey results and proposals for improvement in regard to the fitness (※) of full-mask respiratory protective equipment used during emergency work, MHLW instructed TEPCO to implement measures based on the proposals in the report. (14 October) (※The degree of attachment between the face of wearers and the respiratory protective device.)
- Regarding the proposed revision of the Ministerial order to lower the radiation dose limit for workers who conduct emergency work (starting on the date of the revision of the order, which is scheduled for November 1, 2011) to 100 millisievert (mSv), except for cases when their tasks are in response to the loss of the reactor cooling function at the nuclear reactor facilities or the surrounding areas where there is the possibility of exceeding 0.1 mSv per hour, MHLW consulted with and made recommendations to the Labour Policy Council. (October 24). The revised Ministerial order is issued and put in force (1 November).
- Based on TEPCO's report on the radiation doses of workers who newly engaged in emergency work during September and those not yet reported for workers involved in emergency tasks from March to August, it was found out that 173 workers' internal exposure doses had still not been measured (in which a total of 16

people's contact information was missing). MHLW instructed TEPCO to make an investigation of the missing workers and properly carry out measurements. (31 October)

- MHLW consulted with and made recommendations to the Labour Policy Council on a draft ministerial order that abolishes a special provision of the radiation dose limit which had been raised to 250 mSv for some tasks, on completion of the process of putting nuclear reactors at TEPCO's No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant into a stable cold shutdown state (step 2), planned to be accomplished before the year ends, (November 21).

#### ○ **Health Counseling and the Dispatch of Doctors**

- In regard to health counseling given on the effects of radiation, the following points were communicated:
  - 1) The scope of people for whom decontamination was not required was revised after the Nuclear Safety Commission changed the screening levels of decontamination.
  - 2) The issuance of certificates, which recognize that a person had been checked by the survey meter, was not handled in a desirable way during health counseling. (March 21)
- Information on, such as, the Q&A for the general public and that prepared by other ministries, relevant organizations, and academic conferences was provided, to be used during health counseling. (March 23)
- Upon Fukushima Prefecture's request to coordinate the dispatch of doctors to handle physical decontamination screenings, aimed at resolving radiation anxiety at evacuation shelters, based on Article 30 of the Disaster Countermeasure Basic Act, the Prefectural Governments and the cities and special districts in which public health centers were set up were inquired about the extent to which they could respond to the local government's request (March 15). MHLW coordinated the dispatch of doctors to Fukushima Prefecture (March 17).

#### ○ **The Japan Cord Blood Bank Network**

The Japan Cord Blood Bank Network builds a system of emergency contacts in preparation for radiation damage caused by the nuclear power plant accident.

#### ○ **The Japan Skin Bank Network**

The Japan Skin Bank Network constructs a system of emergency contacts in order to quickly respond to burn injuries caused by disasters. Information relevant for specialist physicians is posted on its homepage.

URL <http://www.jsbn.jp/index.html#topics>

#### ○ **Transfer of hospital patients to outside Fukushima Prefecture**

With the coordination of the Prime Minister's cabinet crisis management center, MHLW arranged the transfer of hospital patients accommodated in hospitals and those housed in Special Elderly Nursing Homes and Geriatric Health Services Facilities located within the 20-30 km Indoor Standby Zone, by matching the needs of Fukushima Prefecture and those of cooperating prefectures.

- Hospital patients  
The transfer of about 700 patients, in 6 hospitals, who needed to be moved completed by March 21.
- People accommodated in Care Facilities  
The transfer of about 980 people (maximum allowable capacity) in 18 facilities, who needed to be moved, completed on March 22 (the number includes those arranged by their families).

#### ○ **Survey related to radioactivity concentration in breast milk**

- In order to urgently conduct a survey on radioactivity concentration in breast milk, breast milk was collected on cooperating individuals and measured through relevant organizations. (April 26)
- In this survey, radioactivity concentration was not detected (below the minimum limit of detection) or a tiny amount of it was detected in the breast milk of 23 people (4 people in Fukushima Prefecture, 9 in Ibaraki

Prefecture, 2 in Chiba Prefecture, 1 in Saitama Prefecture, and 7 in Tokyo). It was thus publicly announced that breast milk seemed to pose no health effects for infants. (April 30)

## 2. Water Supply

- Regarding the measures taken against radioactive materials in tap water related to the nuclear power plant accident, the heads of departments in charge of water supply administration in each Prefectural Government and water supply utilities were notified of the following:
  - 1) To refrain from drinking water, in case the level of radioactive materials in tap water exceeds the index level (radioactive iodine: 300 Bq/kg, and radioactive cesium: 200 Bq/kg) and having infants intake tap water, including giving them formula milk dissolved by tap water, in case the level of radioactive iodine in tap water exceeds 100 Bq/kg.
  - 2) The tap water poses no problem for domestic use without any concern.
  - 3) It is not intended to restrict drinking water in case you have no access to alternative drinking water. (March 19 and 21)
- Water supply utilities were notified to consider taking countermeasures, such as reducing or suspending water intake and placing covers on water treatment plants after rainfall, to the extent that they did not affect water supply, because radioactive materials in tap water tended to be detected in a high level of concentration after rain. (March 26)
- The heads of departments in charge of water supply administration in relevant prefectures were requested to regularly report on the survey results obtained at the water supply utilities administered by them, regardless of entities carrying out the surveys, so that MHLW could sort out the survey results of radioactive materials in water supply and publicly announce them. (March 31)
- As for the index levels on radioactive materials in tap water, the following were publicly announced and notified to water supply utilities: 1) the maintenance of the present index levels for the time being, 2) the monitoring policy on radioactive materials in tap water, and 3) the ideas of judging the need of and cancelling the intake limit based on survey results. (April 4)
- A meeting of the Task Force on the Living Environment and Water Supply, the Health Science Council of MHLW, was held, in which efforts made in relation to radioactive materials in tap water damaged by the nuclear power plant accident were reported and discussed, and the decision to establish the “Meeting to Consider Countermeasures against Radioactive Materials in Tap Water” was taken. (April 19)
- Relevant prefectures were notified of the MHLW’s report on the status of formulation and implementation of survey plans on radioactive materials within food and tap water, compiled based on the relevant prefectures’ reports. (April 28)
- Holding the Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water
  - The Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water (1<sup>st</sup> meeting) was held to report on the status of activities and to consider the mechanism on the impact of radioactive materials in tap water (April 25)
  - The Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water (2<sup>nd</sup> meeting) was held to consider the mechanism on the impact of radioactive materials in tap water, measures to reduce radioactive materials in tap water, and the mid-and-long-term efforts made based on the results of monitoring surveys. (May 26)
  - The Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water (3<sup>rd</sup> meeting) was held to consider the “Interim Report on Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water”, in regard to the

mechanism on the impact of radioactive materials in tap water and measures to reduce radioactive materials in tap water. (June 13)

- “The Interim Report on Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water” was publicly announced. (June 21)
- The Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water (4<sup>th</sup> meeting) was held to report on the status of monitoring tap water and raw water and to consider the “Manual on the Radiation Measurement of Tap Water.” (September 29)
- Based on the report of the Government’s Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, “A view on the provisional handling of by-products generated from the water and sewage treatment process in which radioactive materials are detected,” relevant prefectures and water supply utilities were notified to appropriately handle water purification sludge based on such a view. (June 16)
- Based on the Interim Report of the “Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water,” relevant prefectures and water supply utilities were notified to properly deal with the measures to reduce radioactive materials in tap water. (June 21)
- A meeting of the Task Force on the Living Environment and Water Supply, the Health Science Council of MHLW, was held, in which recent developments related to water supply related to the Great East Japan Earthquake were reported and discussed, and the future monitoring policy of radioactive materials in tap water was examined, in light of the interim report issued by the “Meeting to Consider Countermeasures against Radioactive Materials in Tap Water,” and approved. On the same day, the monitoring policy was notified to respective water supply utilities. (June 30)
- The “Manual on the Radiation Measurement of Tap Water” was compiled, and MHLW notified all prefectures and water supply utilities to make use of it as a reference when conducting radioactive measurements on tap water and raw water. (October 12)
- The survey results on radioactive materials within tap water were publicly announced (9 most recent data announced)

[11 November]	82 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,168 data outside the prefecture
[14 November]	163 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[15 November]	112 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[16 November]	99 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[17 November]	169 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[18 November]	84 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,092 data outside the prefecture
[21 November]	151 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[22 November]	108 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[24 November]	184 data within Fukushima Prefecture

【The results of the most recently conducted surveys】

Among 3,412 data obtained from November 11 to 24, 0 case exceeded the index level.

- Measures were taken as follows based on the survey results
  - No water supply utilities place intake restrictions for infants and the general public at present.

### 3. Foods

- **Measures taken against foods containing radioactive materials based on the Food Sanitation Act**  
<<Establishment of the provisional regulation values>>

- The provisional regulation values are set for radioactive materials in foods with reference to the index levels designated by the Nuclear Safety Commission. (March 17)
- The Food Safety Commission was consulted upon for scientific evaluation of the effects of radioactive materials in foods on health. (March 20)
- The Food Sanitation Commission of the Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation Council announced its remarks that, under the present situation, the provisional regulation values set based on the Food Sanitation Act should be maintained in the light of the “Emergency Reports” issued by the Food Safety Commission. (April 4)
- In the light of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters’ concepts on the establishment and cancellation of the restrictions of the distribution and consumption of foods concerned, an announcement was made on Prefectural Governments’ inspection plans, decided in consultation with the relevant ministries, together with the handling of the provisional regulation values of radioactive materials within foods. (April 4)
- Because a significant level of radioactive iodine was detected in fishery products, the provisional regulation values of radioactive iodine in the fishery products were set up upon the Nuclear Safety Commission’s advice. (April 5)
- The Food Safety Committee was asked for evaluation of the health effects on foods related to radioactive iodine in fishery products. (April 6)
- The Task Force on the Countermeasures against Radioactive Materials, the Food Safety Commission, the Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation Council, was set up and compiled provisional remarks on the handling of provisional regulation values related to radioactive iodine in fishery products. (April 8)
- Relevant prefectures were notified of the MHLW’s report on the status of formulation and implementation of survey plans on radioactive materials within foods and tap water, compiled based on the relevant prefectures’ reports. (April 28)
- “The concepts of inspection planning and establishing and cancelling items and areas to which restriction of distribution and/or consumption of foods concerned applies” were revised. (June 27)
- “The concepts of inspection planning and establishing and cancelling items and areas to which restriction of distribution and/or consumption of foods concerned applies” were revised. (August 4)
- The Food Safety Committee submitted an evaluation report of the health effects on foods to the Minister for Health, Labour and Welfare (October 27).
- The Minister for Health, Labour and Welfare declared in ministerial meetings the future basic policy in regard to the establishment of new regulation values to replace the provisional regulation values. (October 28)

<<**Public announcement of survey results**>> (12 most recent data announced)

[244<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Koto-ku (ward), Meguro-ku (ward), Kawasaki-shi (city), Yokosuka-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Fukui Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Osaka-shi (city), Hyogo Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture and Takamatsu-shi (city) (November 11)



- [245<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Yamanashi Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture and Tokushima Prefecture (November 12)
- [246<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Tokushima Prefecture (November 14)
- [247<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Minato-ku (ward), Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokosuka-shi (city), Sagami-hara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Shizuoka Prefecture, and Tokushima Prefecture (November 15)
- [248<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Sagami-hara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Kyoto-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, and Takamatsu-shi (city) (November 16)
- [249<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Hamamatsu-shi (city), Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Osaka-shi (city), and Shimane Prefecture (November 17)
- [250<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Minato-ku (ward), Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Yamanashi Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture and Shimane Prefecture (November 18)
- [251<sup>st</sup> announcement] Yamagata Prefecture and Kyoto-shi (city) (November 19)
- [252<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kashiwa-shi (city), Kanagawa Prefecture, Sagami-hara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Kyoto-shi (city), Hyogo Prefecture, Himeji-shi (city), Tottori Prefecture and Tokushima Prefecture (November 21)
- [253<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Hokkaido, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokosuka-shi (city), Kanazawa-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, and Kochi-shi (city) (November 22)
- [254<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, and Kanazawa-shi (city) (November 23)

[255<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Sendai-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Fujisawa-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Shizuoka Prefecture, Hamamatsu-shi (city), Osaka-shi (city), Shimane Prefecture, and Takamatsu-shi (city) (November 24)

**【The implementation status of surveys】**

61,419 survey cases, out of which 937 cases exceeded the provisional regulation values (as of November 24)

○ **Instructions on restrictions of distribution and/or consumption, based on the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness**

- The instructions on restrictions of distribution and/or consumption instructed November
  - [November 1] Odawara-shi (city), Kanagawa Prefecture [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Tea leaf]
  - [November 4] Hirono-machi (town) and Kawauchi-mura (village), Fukushima Prefecture (excluding areas within the 2 km radius from TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant) [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution and consumption→Non-head type leafy vegetables including spinach; the cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Turnip]
  - [November 7] Kanuma-shi (city) and Yaita-shi (city), Tochigi Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→Log-grown brick cap (outdoor cultivation)]
  - [November 8] Otawara-shi (city) and Nasushiobara-shi (city), Tochigi Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→Log-grown brick cap (outdoor cultivation)]
  - [November 9] Soma-shi (city), Minamisoma-shi (city), Hirono-machi (town), Naraha-machi (town), Tomioka-machi (town), Okuma-machi (town), Futaba-machi (town), Namie-machi (town), Shinchi-machi (town), Kawauchi-mura (village), Katsurao-mura (village), and Iitate-mura (village), Fukushima Prefecture [Restrictions of consumption and restriction→Boar meat]
  - [November 10] Ibaraki-machi (town) and Ami-machi (town), Ibaraki Prefecture [Restrictions of distribution→log-grown shiitake (Log-grown cultivation)]  
Ibaraki-machi (town), Ibaraki Prefecture [Restrictions of distribution→Log-grown shiitake (hothouse cultivation)]  
Manazuru-machi (town), Kanagawa Prefecture [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Tea leaf]
  - [November 14] Kawamata-machi (town), Fukushima Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→Log-grown shiitake (hothouse cultivation)]  
Nasushiobara-shi (city) and Nikko-shi (city), Tochigi Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→Log-grown pholiota nameko (outdoor cultivation)]  
Ashikaga-shi (city), Sano-shi (city), Moka-shi (city), Sakura-shi (city), Nasukarasuyama-shi (city), Kaminokawa-machi (town), Mogi-machi (town), Ichikai-machi (town), Haga-machi (town), and Takanezawa-machi (town)  
[Restriction of distribution→Log-grown brick cap (outdoor cultivation)]
  - [November 17] Fukushima-shi (city), Fukushima Prefecture (limited to former Oguni-mura (village)  
[Restriction of distribution→Rice (produced in 2011)]

[November 18] Nagareyama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture [Restrictions of distribution→Log-grown shiitake [outdoor cultivation]]

- Refer to the MHLW's homepage for more information related to the instructions on restrictions of distribution and consumption. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/2r9852000001a3pj-att/2r9852000001a3rg.pdf>

#### **(10) Electricity Supply-Demand Measures in Summer Time**

- Emergency consultation service counters were set up mainly at the Labour Bureaus that administer TEPCO and the Tohoku Electric Power Company's electricity supply areas and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices in the Labour Bureaus' service areas to respond to consultations by workers and employers saving electricity during summer. (May 13)
- Pamphlets, putting together the contents and important points of the Labour Standards Laws related to the working hours system considered possible to be used as part of the power saving measures, were prepared and sent to the Labour Bureaus that were instructed to inform relevant trade associations of the contents of the pamphlets. (May 13)
- The Labour Bureaus were notified of the handling of room temperature, lighting and air ventilation in business offices where electricity supply-demand measures for summer time compiled by the Electricity Supply-Demand Emergency Response Headquarters had been applied, and were requested to inform relevant organizations of it. (May 20)
- In light of the electricity supply-demand measures in summer time compiled by the Electricity Supply-Demand Emergency Response Headquarters, Prefectural Governments were notified of the handling of the maintenance of specified buildings (room temperature and air ventilation) based on the Law for Maintenance of Sanitation in Buildings. (May 20)
- The "Q&A related to the review of working hours in preparation for electricity saving" was prepared sent to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus, and publicly announced on the MHLW homepage. (May 30)
- Prefectural Governments were notified that, under certain conditions, the labour-management agreement related to the irregular working hour system carried out for a period of more than one month and within one year could be changed or cancelled, while measures on power saving were being implemented in the summer. (May 31)
- Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified on the handling of the method for calculating overtime work when holidays were moved from the weekend to weekdays because of power saving measures taken at companies adopting the flexible work time system and also meeting certain requirements (June 21)
- In order to secure appropriate long-term services and/or welfare services for the disabled to respond to the demand, MHLW informed Prefectural Governments that they make changes in the planning of care plans and/or service utilization and provide service on Saturday and Sunday. (June 21)
- Moreover, MHLW informed prefectures that for business offices providing welfare services for persons with disabilities on Saturdays and Sundays, the provisional special funds to support the independence of these people would be used and expenses and the operating costs for providing transportation services to and from these offices would be subsidized. (June 30)
- MHLW notified the Prefectural Labour Bureaus to inform workplaces of, such as the importance of making an effort to avoid creating disadvantages for workers, through full discussion between labour and management,

related to the suspension of business due to rolling blackouts implemented when the balance of electrical power supply and demand was worsened. (July 14)

- By assuming the possibility of the rolling blackouts and major power outage due to the sharp increase in power demand and problems at electrical power plants, the heads of departments in charge of water supply administration in each Prefectural Government and water supply utilities in TEPCO and the Tohoku Electric Power Company's service areas were asked to take appropriate measures at the water supply utilities and immediately report on water outage. (July 19)
- Based on "This summer's electricity supply-demand measures taken by 5 companies in Western Japan" compiled at the Review Meeting on electricity supply-demand held on July 20, a notification was issued to properly provide consultation service by opening emergency labour consultation counters related to power-saving measures at the Labour Bureaus that exercise jurisdiction over the electricity supply areas of the 5 electricity companies in the Western Japan area and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices under the jurisdiction of the Labour Bureaus, as needed. (July 22)
- MHLW notified the Prefectural Labour Bureaus of the closure, as of September 30, of the emergency consultation service counters mainly established at the Labour Bureaus administering TEPCO and the Tohoku Electric Power Company's electricity supply areas and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices in the Labour Bureaus' service areas to respond to consultation by workers and employers saving electricity during summer. (September 29))

**→ Refer to Attachment 7, "Measures taken related to the Rolling Blackouts," for the past development regarding the Rolling Blackouts.**

### **3. Notices**

- New notices issued after the 107<sup>th</sup> Announcement, other than the above, are as follows:  
None in particular.
- As for the Notices already issued, refer to the list of Notices posted in the MHLW's homepage.  
[http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdo/2r9852\\_00000178dn.html](http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdo/2r9852_00000178dn.html)
- Refer to the MHLW's homepage for the budget and law related to the earthquake disaster
  - The overview of the first supplementary budget of the fiscal 2011 of MHLW  
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/wp/yosan/yosan/11hosei/index.html>
  - The overview of the second supplementary budget of the fiscal 2011 of MHLW  
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/wp/yosan/yosan/11hosei/02index.html>
  - Law related to the special financial assistance and grants to deal with the Great East Japan Earthquake (related to MHLW)  
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/2r985000001b9z9.html>

## 【The Disaster Relief Act】

### ○ Application of the Disaster Relief Act (decisions taken by Prefectural Governors)

- Miyagi Prefecture : Applied in all 35 municipalities (as of 22:30, 11 March)
- Iwate Prefecture : Applied in all 34 municipalities (as of 18:00, 12 March)
- Tokyo : Applied in 47 municipalities (as of 18:00, 12 March) \*
- Fukushima Prefecture : Applied in all 59 municipalities (as of 14:00, 17 March)
- Nagano Prefecture : Applied in 1 village (as of 17:00, 12 March) \*\*
- Niigata Prefecture : Applied in 2 cities and 1 town (as of 17:00, 12 March) \*\*
- Aomori Prefecture : Applied in 1 city and 1 town (as of 18:15, 13 March)
- Ibaraki Prefecture : Applied in 28 cities, 7 towns, and 2 villages (as of 20:30, 15 March)
- Tochigi Prefecture : Applied in 15 cities and towns (as of 14:30, 17 March)
- Chiba Prefecture : Applied in 6 cities, 1 ward, and 1 town (as of 18:00, 24 March)

\* Measures were taken for people who had difficulty returning home.

\*\* The law was applied following the 12 March earthquake epicentered in the northern part of Nagano Prefecture.

(Note) The Act was applied in no municipalities due to the aftershock at 23:32 on April 7 (maximum seismic intensity: 6 upper in Kurihara-shi (city), Miyagi Prefecture). (In most areas related to the aftershock, the Disaster Relief Act had already been applied (since March 11. The Act is provisionally applied in the evacuation shelters for 2 months, which may be extended in the future.) In other areas, the extent of damage was not significant so as to require the application of the Disaster Relief Act [based on the judgment of relevant prefectures])

(Note) The Act was applied in no municipalities due to the aftershocks at 17:16 on April 11 (maximum seismic intensity: 6 lower in Nakadori-areas, Fukushima Prefecture) and at 14:07 on April 12 (maximum seismic intensity: 6 lower in Hamadori-area, Fukushima Prefecture). (In most areas related to the aftershock, the Disaster Relief Act had already been applied (since March 11. The Act is provisionally applied in the evacuation shelters for 2 months, which may be extended in the future.) In other areas, the extent of damage was not significant so as to require the application of the Disaster Relief Act [based on the judgment of relevant prefectures])

**【Medical Services】**

○ **The medical service system of disaster base hospitals in Miyagi, Fukushima, and Iwate Prefectures**

※ Data was collected from telephone calls made to medical institutions (as of 11:00, June 16)

Miyagi Prefecture : Of 14 hospitals, 13 hospitals put no restriction on hospitalization, and 13 hospitals put no limit on outpatient care service.

Fukushima Prefecture : Of 8 hospitals, 7 hospitals put no restriction on hospitalization, and 7 hospitals put no limit on outpatient care service.

Iwate Prefecture : Of 11 hospitals, 9 hospitals put no restriction on hospitalization, and 10 hospitals put no limit on outpatient care service.

○ **The number of available beds**

A survey was conducted on the number of beds available for accepting patients at medical institutions in prefectures outside the affected prefectures.

- National Hospital Organization's hospitals : 1,579 beds in 135 hospitals, (as of August 1)
- National Centers : 211 beds in 8 hospitals (as of July 19)
- Social Insurance Hospital, Kosei Nenkin (employee pension) Hospital, and Seamen's Insurance Hospital : About 640 beds in 53 hospitals (as of May 13)
- Rosai (workers injuries) Hospital : 351 beds in 30 hospitals (as of September 1)
- Japan Association of Medical and Care Facilities : About 1,100 beds in 192 hospitals (as of May 20)
- Japan Hospital Association : 3,664 beds in 475 hospitals (as of May 20)

○ **Coordination for the dispatch of the "mental healthcare teams"**

- Request was received from Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture and Sendai-shi (city) to coordinate the dispatch of the mental healthcare teams, based on Article 30 of the Disaster Relief Act. Together with the National Center for Neurology and Psychiatry and all prefectures, quick coordination of the number and period of teams to be sent to the affected areas began. (March 13)
- During March, 35 teams were secured in order to provide a system that operated in emergency situations and only for a period in which they could be dispatched. The teams sequentially operated in the affected prefectures (from March 17 to 31)
- Coordination was made with respective prefectures once again, so that in April and thereafter, as a rule, a team from the same prefectures can continuously carry out support activities in the same region. 44 teams have been secured at present moment to provide continuous support. The teams sequentially provide support activities in the respective areas.

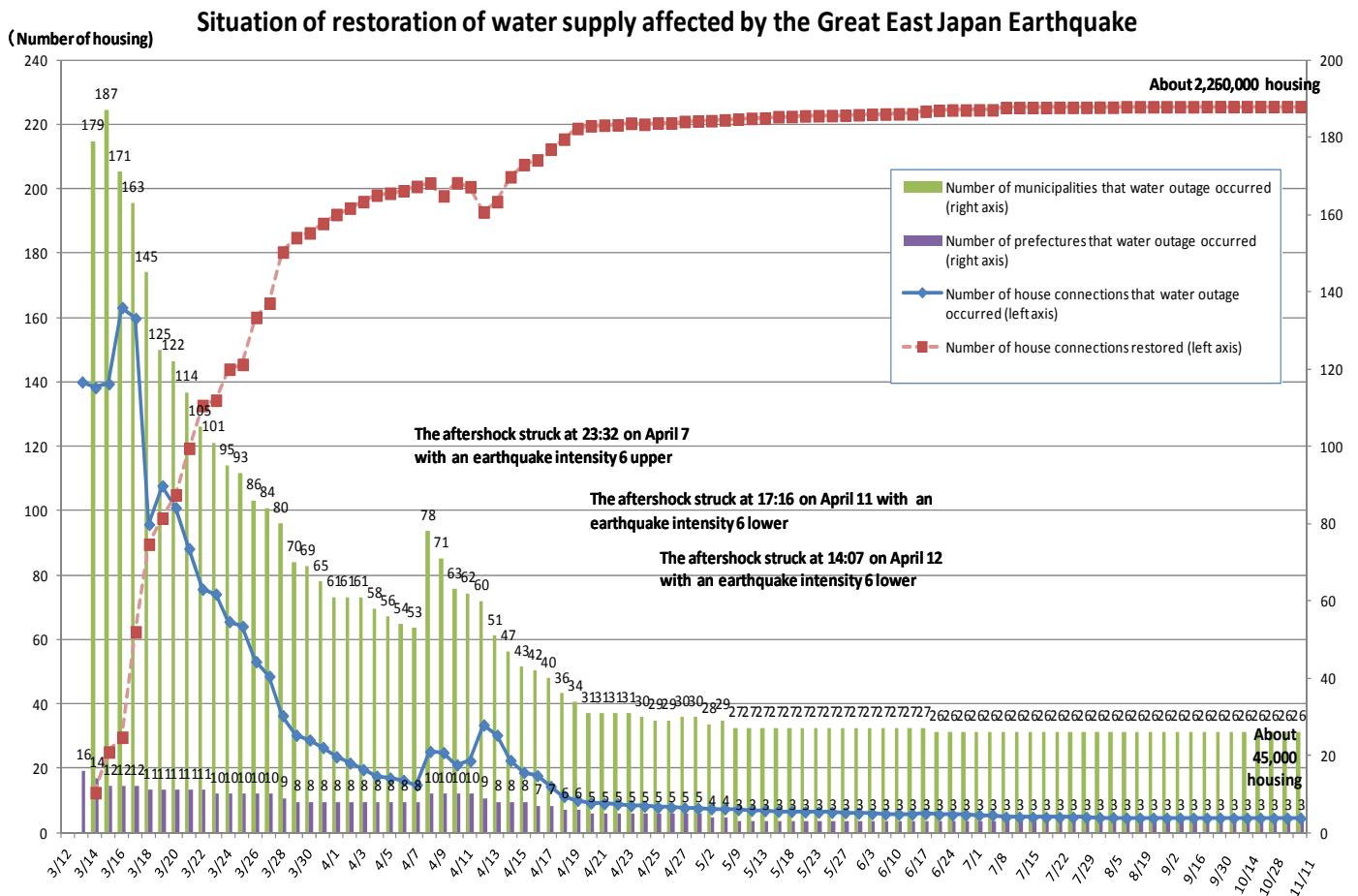
○ **Surveys on infectious diseases conducted by the National Institute of Infectious Diseases**

- The National Institute of Infectious Diseases conducted surveys and evaluations on the present situation of the occurrence of infectious diseases at evacuation shelters in Iwate Prefecture and Miyagi Prefecture and compiled recommendations on the prevention of infectious diseases. (April 11)

- **The status of the dispatch of medical teams**
- Japan Medical Association (as of 0:00, November 24)
  - To Iwate Prefecture: 4 staffs (2 teams)
  - To Fukushima Prefecture: 4 staffs (1 team)

**【The Damage Situation in Water Supply】**

(1) Progress of the restoration of water supply (as of 11:00, November 25)



(2) The damage situation by prefecture

1) Iwate Prefecture

<About 21,161 house connections in water outage (Only those located in areas where houses have been swept away)>

Municipalities	Number of house connections in water outage		House connections that water supply is restored
	Total	→ At present (Only those located in areas where houses have been swept away)	
Ofunato-shi (city)	15,600	2,600	13,000
Rikuzentakata-shi (city)	8,000	3,662	4,338
Kamaishi-shi (city)	13,604	4,779	8,825
Otsuchi-cho (town)	5,605	3,108	2,497
Miyako-shi (city)	21,388	3,459	17,929
Yamada-machi (town)	6,000	3,000	3,000



Iwaizumi-cho (town)	188		40	148
Tanohata-mura (village)	395		182	213
Noda-mura (village)	801		331	470

**Water supply restored**

Morioka-shi (city), Iwate-machi (town), Takizawa-mura (village), Shizukuishi-cho (town), Kuzumaki-machi (town), Yahaba-cho (town), Shiwa-cho (town), Hanamaki-shi (city), Tono-shi (city), Kitakami-shi (city), Nishiwaga-machi (town), Oshu-shi (city), Kanegasaki-cho (town), Hiraizumi-cho (town), Fujisawa-cho (town), Kuji-shi (city), Fudai-mura (village), Hirono-cho (town), Ninohe-shi (city), Ichinohe-machi (town), and Ichinoseki-shi (city)

2) Miyagi Prefecture

<About 21,317 house connections in water outage (Only those located in areas where houses have been swept away)>

Municipalities	Number of house connections in water outage			House connections that water supply is restored
	Total	→	At present (Only those located in areas where houses have been swept away)	
Sendai-shi (city)	209,500		1,700	207,800
Kesenuma-shi (city)	25,809		6,182	19,627
Onagawa-cho (town)	3,049		1,849	1,200
Iwanuma-shi (city)	15,979		609	15,370
Natori-shi (city)	9,200		2,200	7,000
Watari-cho (town)	11,847		503	11,344
Shichigahama-machi (town)	6,518		150	6,368
Yamamoto-cho (town)	5,453		1,388	4,065
Ishinomaki District Water Supply Authority (Ishinomaki-shi (city), Higashimatsushima-shi (city))	75,673		3,787	71,886
Minamisanriku-cho (town)	5,066		2,949	2,117

**Water supply restored**

Murata-machi (town), Kakuda-shi (city), Matsushima-machi (town), Shiroishi-shi (city), Wakuya-cho (town), Marumori-machi (town), Ogawara-machi (town), Taiwa-cho (town), Ohira-mura (village), Tomiya-machi (town), Kawasaki-machi (town), Rifu-cho (town), Shikama-cho (town), Zao-machi (town), Kami-machi (town), Misato-machi (town), Tome-shi (city), Kurihara-shi (city), Osato-cho (town), Osaki-shi (city), Shibata-machi (town), Shichikashuku-machi (town), Shiogama-shi (city), and Tagajo-shi (city)

3) Fukushima Prefecture

<About 2,728 house connections in water outage (Only those located in areas where houses have been swept away)>

Municipalities	Number of house connections in water outage		House connections that water supply is restored
	Total	→ At present (Only those located in areas where houses have been swept away)	
Fukushima-shi (city)	111,000	19*	110,981
Minamisoma-shi (city)	17,500	500	17,000
Iwaki-shi (city)	130,000	358	129,642
Soma District Water Supply Authority (Soma-shi (city), Shinchi-machi (town))	20,940	1,763	19,177
Futaba District Water Supply Authority (areas of Hirono-machi (town))	2,154	88	2,066

※ The 19 house connections in Fukushima-shi (city) are located in areas where people cannot live because of the instruction to evacuate as the mudslide occurred.

**Water supply restored** Fukushima District Water Supply Authority, Shirakawa District Water Supply Authority, Nihonmatsu-shi (city), Date-shi (city), Motomiya-shi (city), Kori-machi (town), Kawamata-machi (town), Otama-mura (village), Tamakawa-mura (village), Miharu-machi (town), Ono-machi (town), Hirata-mura (village), Nakajima-mura (village), Tanagura-machi (town), Yamatsuri-machi (town), Aizuwakamatsu-shi (city), Inawashiro-machi (town), Kunimi-machi (town), Tenei-mura (village), Izumizaki-mura (village), Tamura-shi (city), Shirakawa-shi (city), Nishigo-mura (village), Koriyama-shi (city), Sukagawa-shi (city), Kagamiishi-machi (town), Iitate-mura (village), Samegawa-mura (village), and Yabuki-machi (town)

※ At the Futaba District Water Authority (areas of Futaba-machi (town), Okuma-machi (town), Tomioka-machi (town), and Naraha-machi (town)), and in Minamisoma-shi (city) (in part), Namie-machi (town), and Katsurao-mura (village), activities including investigation into damages have been suspended according to the evacuation order.

◎ Prefectures in which all water supplies in their districts have been restored: Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture

※ The numbers mentioned under the “house connections located in areas where houses have been swept away” are based on reported numbers of house connections whose water supply is scheduled to be restored and constructed together with the reconstruction of areas where houses have been destroyed by the tsunami.

※ The reference, “emergency water is currently being provided,” is made based only on what have been reported.

## **【The Procurement of Medicines and Supplies】**

### ○ **Medicines and Hygiene Products** (as of 12:00, November 25)

The status of demand and supply for medicines and medical equipment

- Upon receiving request for the supply of oxygen tanks for medical use, a total of 538 tanks (7,000L x 103 tanks) and a total of 68 tanks (7,000L x 20 tanks) have been delivered to Miyagi Prefecture and Iwate Prefecture, respectively.
- 100 units of tetanus toxoid vaccines have been delivered upon request (to Miyagi Prefecture).
- 270 units of infusion solution for dialysis have been delivered upon request (to Miyagi Prefecture).
- 2,000 units of dialyzer have been delivered upon request (to Miyagi Prefecture).
- 6,000 units of emergency kits have been delivered upon request.
- 1,000 kg of pre-washed rice, 1,320L of water, 2,006 packs of rice gruels, and 2,520 packages of concentrated liquid diets have been delivered request for the supply of hospital meals (to Miyagi Prefecture).
- 2,140,000 disposable diapers have been delivered upon request (to Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures).
- The Japan Pharmaceutical Association, the Kanagawa-ken Pharmaceutical Association, the Japan Association of Chain Drug Stores, and the Japan Self-Medication Industry delivered a total of 4,680 boxes containing the general drugs and medicines (e.g. cold and digestive medicines) and packages of sanitary goods (e.g. napkins and diapers) to Iwate Prefecture and Miyagi Prefecture on March 21, 25, 28, and 29 by the shipping service of the Fisheries Agency. After the boxes entered the ports of respective prefectures, they were transported to the collection points of drugs and medicines in each prefecture, carried by doctors and nurses arriving in the field and supplied to the evacuation shelters together with daily commodities.
- 1,000 blankets have been transported upon request for the supply of linens (to Miyagi Prefecture).
- 7,600 of wet-tissues and 9,000 of disinfectant jells have been transported upon request for the supply of wet-tissues (to Miyagi Prefecture).
- As for medical drugs requested by medical associations in the disaster areas (of Miyagi and Iwate Prefectures), the Japan Medical Association procured them from the Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association as requested by MHLW and delivered them (about 10 tons) to the medical associations operating in the field.
- 1,900,000 items of women's sanitary goods have been transported upon request (to Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures).
- 1,240,000 masks have been delivered upon request (to Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures).
- The Japan Generic Medicines Association (JGA) delivered medical drugs, including chronic disease medication, in cooperation with the Japan Society of Generic Medicines, to Miyagi Prefecture and Fukushima Prefecture by March 26.

- As requested by the Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures, 1,500 items of general medical supplies, such as disinfectants and plasters, have been delivered to Iwate Prefecture, as part of the workers' accident compensation insurance that aims to support workers affected by the disaster (as of 15:00, March 23). In addition, 8,000 items of general medical supplies have been delivered to Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures by 17:00, March 29.
  - In cooperation with the Japan Dental Association, relief goods related to dental health, including about 206,000 toothbrushes for adults and children, for the affected areas were sent to Miyagi, Iwate, and Fukushima Prefectures. (March 24 and 30)
  - 30 tons of medical supplies for the evacuation shelters, such as antibacterial drugs, diabetes medicines, and antihypertensive drugs, were delivered to Miyagi, Iwate, and Fukushima Prefectures on March 25, in cooperation with the Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. In addition, on March 30, 4 tons of medical supplies, including antibacterial medicines and combination cold remedy, were delivered to Fukushima Prefecture.
  - Organizations associated with the Japan Dental Association were requested to cooperate in regard to relief goods related to dental health, such as toothbrushes. (March 29)
  - Prefectural Governments were asked to cooperate on the provision of support needed for ensuring dental health in the affected areas, such as lending mobile dental clinics that they own. (March 29)
  - Upon request for the supply of general medical supplies, about 151,000 items/bottles of the general medical goods, such as cold medicines, and 180,000 masks were directly shipped by manufacturers and delivered by trucks arranged by the Prime Minister's official residence (to Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures) (From March 23 to 29)
  - In cooperation with the Japan Dental Association, a total of 8 dental mobile clinics were lent. Currently, a total of 4 in Iwate Prefecture (1 owned by Chiba prefecture (from April 1 to 14), 1 owned by the Aichi Dental Association (from April 3 to present), 1 owned by the Gifu Dental Association (April 15 to 30), 1 owned by the Japan Dental Association (May 27 to present)), a total of 4 in Miyagi Prefecture (1 owned by the Hiroshima Dental Association (from April 2 to present), 1 owned by Tochigi Prefecture (from April 3 to the end of June as scheduled), 1 owned by the Tokushima Dental Association (from April 7 to 30), 1 owned by the Kyoto Dental Association (from May 2 to present)) are in operation (May 30).
  - In response to request for the supply of first-aid fever reducer sheets, 6,000 sheets have been delivered (to Iwate Prefecture and Fukushima Prefecture).
  - Upon request for the supply of mouthwash, 5,300 have been delivered (to Iwate Prefecture).
  - In response to request for the supply of dental health supplies, about 55,000 tablets of denture cleaner have been delivered (to Miyagi Prefecture and Fukushima Prefecture), in cooperation with the Japan Dental Association. (April 28)
- **Poisonous and Deleterious Materials**
- In order to respond to situations in which poisonous and deleterious materials flow outside business offices, the Local Governments were requested to take measures, such as calling for the attention of residents living in the vicinity, quickly collecting poisonous and deleterious substances, and providing information to the police and fire departments. (March 30)

- Information on the survey results on the status of outflow of poisonous and deleterious materials, which the Local Governments had been requested to report on March 30, was provided to the respective Local Governments. (May 26)

○ **Co-op**

**【Food and Daily Necessities】**

- The Japanese Consumers' Co-operation Union, in cooperation with co-ops located in various areas across the country, delivered emergency relief supplies to support the affected people. The Co-op Union has provided about 11.7 million items of water, food, and blankets mainly to co-ops in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture. (as of April 6)
- The Iwate co-op and the Miyagi co-op provide meals by preparing them outdoors in the affected areas.

**【Fuels】**

- Regional co-ops have provided 75.1 kiloliter of gasoline, 142.8 kiloliter of light oil, 236.9 kiloliter of kerosene via tankers to be used to deliver goods in the affected areas. (as of April 8)

**【Other】**

- 182 regional co-ops have carried out emergency fund raising in stores and via home delivery (as of April 7)
- 23 regional co-ops, mainly among union members in the affected areas, supported making inquiries on the safety of people and visiting the affected people to express sympathy. (From March 17 to present)

※ Information on the details of these activities is provided in the homepage of the Japanese Consumers' Co-operation Union. URL <http://jccu.coop/>

○ **Equipment for Long-Term Care Covered by Public Aid**

- About 1,500 items of equipment for long-term care covered by public aid, including 199 wheelchairs, 253 walking aids, 221 walkers for aged people, 103 mattresses, and about 12,500 items of hygiene products, such as 11,200 masks and 1,277 deodorants were sent, in cooperation with the Japan Assistive Products Association, upon request for the provision of equipment for long-term care covered by public aid (from Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures) (from April 3 to May 20)
- In cooperation with organizations related to hearing aids, including the Japan Hearing Instruments Manufacturers Association and the Japan Hearing Instruments Dispensers Association, about 1,100 hearing aids, about 14,000 packages of batteries, and repair and inspection services have been provided for free in the affected areas (as of July 12).

## **【Nuclear Power Plant Accident】**

### ○ **Health and safety of workers**

- The Fukushima Medical University Hospital (the designated medical institution for secondary radiation exposure) has set up a system to accept patients. The Fukushima Rosai (workers injuries) Hospital (the designated medical institution for initial radiation exposure) and the Kashima Rosai (workers injuries) have prepared a system to accept and support patients.
- The Fukushima Labour Bureau collects information on the status of workers hit by the disaster.
- Because emergency measures need to be taken to prevent the spread of nuclear disaster at the Tokyo Electric Power Company's (TEPCO's) Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, the effective radiation dose limit for radiation workers was raised from 100 mSv to 250 mSv, provided that they are under emergency situations (publicly announced in the official gazette of the relevant ministry dated March 15). The Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified on the enforcement of the ministerial order on the same date.
- In light of the enforcement of the above ministerial order, the Fukushima Labour Bureau instructed persons in charge at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant to conduct provisional health checkups for workers engaged in emergency tasks at the plant. MHLW also summoned to the ministry the persons in charge at the TEPCO Headquarters to explain about the above instruction and requested that the company headquarters properly manage it. (March 16)
- Following the accident at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant on March 24, in which 3 workers were irradiated, the Fukushima Labour Bureau gave a verbal instruction to the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant to resume its work after it established the health and safety management system (March 24). The Labour Bureau also gave a written instruction on the matter by issuing instruction cards (March 26).
- Regarding the above instructions, the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant reported on improvement to the Fukushima Labour Bureau. At this time, the Fukushima Labour Bureau verbally instructed the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant to fully enforce the measurement of its workers' personal radiation dose and the management of the radiation dose limit. (March 30)
- The Fukushima Labour Bureau instructed relevant companies to conduct health checkups from now on for the 3 workers irradiated at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant on March 24. (April 10)
- The Fukushima Labour Bureau instructed relevant companies to conduct provisional health checkups, as a rule, every month or less for workers whose effective radiation limit exceeded 100 mSv while working and for those whose working period exceeded one month, in addition to the provisional health examinations performed on the workers after they finished working on emergency tasks. (April 25)
- The Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified of important points when giving instructions on the radiation dose for workers involved in emergency tasks at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant returning to their usual radiation work. (April 28)
- The Headquarters of TEPCO was requested that it give instructions to fully enforce the management of the radiation dose limit based on the above notification, and to give due consideration so that the measures taken on the employment of workers, including those working at the TEPCO's cooperative firms, were not handled in an unfavorable way, following their engagement in emergency tasks. (April 28)

- Among workers engaged in emergency tasks at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, the Fukushima Labour Bureau verbally instructed TEPCO to promptly conduct surveys for those considered to have had a high-dose internal radiation exposure. (April 30)
- Upon receiving the on-site survey results at J-Village on May 2, the Fukushima Labour Bureau instructed TEPCO to once again fully enforce the management of the radiation dose and conduct provisional health checkups and measure the radiation dose from internal exposure. The Fukushima Labour Bureau also requested that TEPCO fully enforce the health management of workers by improving their living environment, addressing physical and mental health problems, and enhancing the prevention measures against heat stroke. (May 13)
- In order to conduct health checkups of workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 and No. 2 Nuclear Power Plants, doctors were dispatched from the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan. (To the TEPCO's No.1 plant: from May 15 to June 30; to the TEPCO's No.2 plant: from May 25 to the beginning of July)
- "The Office of Countermeasures for the Health Management of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant" was established in MHLW to promote measures on the health management of workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, as set out in the "Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Nuclear Sufferers" (decided by the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters of the Government on May 17). (May 20)  
(On June 8, the name of the office was changed to "The Office of Countermeasures for Health of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant.")
- In the light of the "Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Nuclear Sufferers," TEPCO was instructed to establish safety and health management system at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant, strengthen education on radiation protection and safety and health, and report on certain emergency work that it performed to the Labour Standards Inspection Offices. (May 23)
- In order to strengthen the health management system of workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant, doctors of the Rosai Hospitals were dispatched from the Japan Labour Health and Welfare Organization (from May 29 to present). In addition to the doctors sent from the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan, a system was established to place doctors inside the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power plant for 24 hours.
- At the direction of the Minister of Health, Labour, and Welfare, proposals were made to the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry and the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, in regard to technicians with specialized and high skills engaged in the emergency work at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant, that they assess the needed personnel if emergency work was carried forward according to the Roadmap for Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Nuclear Sufferers and proceed with the training of such technicians who might be required in the future by taking into account unforeseeable circumstances. (May 27)
- The Office on Countermeasures for the Health Management of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant (Tomioaka Labour Standards Inspection Office, Fukushima Labour Bureau, MHLW) conducted an on-site survey on the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant (May 27). In the name of the head of the Fukushima Labour Bureau, TEPCO was advised to cure the breach of the Industrial Safety and Health Act related to the case in which 3 persons had been exposed to radiation. (May 30)
- As it became clear that 2 workers at TEPCO's the Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant had the risk of internal exposure above 250 mSv, TEPCO was instructed to determine the internal dose of the said 2 workers and immediately conduct the measurement of the internal dose of workers who had been engaged in emergency tasks until today. (May 30)

- Based on the TEPCO's report that the radiation dose of 2 workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant had possibly exceeded the dose limit of 250 mSv, the Office of Countermeasures for Health of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant (Fukushima Labour Bureau, MHLW) conducted an on-site survey on the plant (June 7). In the name of the head of the Fukushima Labour Bureau, TEPCO was advised to cure the breach of the Industrial Safety and Health Act for having made the said 2 workers engage in tasks exceeding the dose limit of 250 mSv. In addition, MHLW summoned to the ministry the executive officers of TEPCO to explain about the above corrective instruction and give them a warning. (June 10)
- In order to strengthen preventative measures against heat stroke at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, TEPCO was instructed not to perform tasks under the blazing sun from 14:00 to 17:00 in July and August, while taking into consideration of the road map for restoring the situation to normal. (June 10)
- Regarding the radiation dose of workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, upon receiving the TEPCO's report that another 6 workers had possibly exceeded the radiation dose limit of 250 mSv at the plant, TEPCO was instructed to immediately remove workers exceeding the provisional limit of radiation dose of 200 mSv from emergency tasks (June 13). Moreover, TEPCO was instructed not to make workers exceeding the provisional limit of internal exposure of 100 mSv engage in tasks, pending the outcome of precise dosimetry measurement. (June 14)
- As it became clear that workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant had used masks without radiation filter during their tasks on 13th, TEPCO was instructed to fully enforce appropriate use of the masks including in cooperative companies. (June 13) Also, relevant companies were advised to take corrective measures under the name of the Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office, for having violated the Industrial Safety and Health Act by not making the workers wear effective respiratory protective equipment. (June 22) Moreover, as it was found out that workers had forgotten to put radiation filters on their masks and gone outside of the seismic evacuation center, MHLW, in the name of the Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office, advised relevant companies to implement corrective measures (July 1).
- Upon receiving the TEPCO's report on the radiation dose of workers who engaged in emergency work during March at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, TEPCO was instructed to further make smooth progress in the measurement of the radiation dose from internal exposure for workers including those companies belonging to TEPCO have trouble contacting with. TEPCO was also given instructions to be immediately remove workers exceeding the provisional limit of radiation dose of 200 mSv from the emergency tasks and not to make workers exceeding the provisional limit of internal exposure of 100 mSv engage in tasks, pending the outcome of precise dosimetry measurement. (June 20)
- Relevant companies were advised to take corrective measures under the name of the Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office, for having violated the Industrial Safety and Health Act by not banning workers from smoking in workplace where the risk of inhaling or ingesting radioactive materials existed, when it was reported that a driver of a crane vehicle had smoked without wearing masks while engaging in tasks at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant on June 15. (June 22)
- Concerning cases in which workers engaged in the above emergency tasks at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant forgot to put radiation filters on their masks or smoked by taking off their masks, an instruction card was issued to relevant companies under the name of the Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office against TEPCO to fully enforce measures against reoccurrence of such problems. (June 22)
- MHLW instructed master contractors who engaged in emergency work at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant to monthly report on the contracting system, work being carried out, the number of



workers of subcontractors, the implementation status of safety and health education, and the implementation status of health checkups. (June 27)

- In order to strengthen the medical system at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, MHLW and MEXT jointly supported the new dispatch of medical teams and set up a system to place a multiple number of doctors, together with the doctors sent from the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan and Rosai Hospitals, who could operate on 24-hour schedules within the nuclear power plant. (June 30)
- TEPCO was given instructions regarding delays in the measurement and evaluation of exposed doses of workers engaging in emergency tasks at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, and significant delays in giving instructions on changes regarding the task report to be submitted on emergency tasks. (June 30)
- As TEPCO reported that 3 new workers' radiation dose at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant had been confirmed to have exceeded the dose limit of 250 mSv (making the total number to 6 people), the Office on Countermeasures for the Health Management of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant (MHLW and the Fukushima Labour Bureau) conducted on-site surveys on the nuclear power plant. (July 11) The Office advised TEPCO to take corrective measures, under the name of the Chief of the Fukushima Labour Bureau, against violation of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, such as having not made its workers use effective respiratory protective devices. (July 14)
- While TEPCO reported MHLW on the internal exposure dose of new workers who engaged in emergency work during April, it was found out that 118 workers' contact information was missing and about 1,300 workers' exposure doses had not been measured. MHLW thus instructed TEPCO to make full investigation of the missing workers and report again. In addition, MHLW instructed TEPCO to construct a system that provides its workers with written notifications on daily external exposure doses and to improve its safety and health education, including informing them of the general overview of the workers' accident compensation insurance scheme. (July 13)
- Adding to instructions to TEPCO, MHLW instructed 22 master contractors to survey workers whose dosimetry assessment of internal radiation exposure dose had not been completed and to have these workers tested without delay. MHLW also instructed the contractors, including relevant subcontractors, to set up a comprehensive management system for safety and health. (July 22)
- From TEPCO's additional report on the radiation dose of workers who engaged in emergency work, it was discovered that 440 workers' internal exposure doses had still not been measured and that as much as 184 workers' contact information was missing, among workers involved in the emergency work from March to April. MHLW instructed TEPCO to conduct full investigation on the matter and report again. (July 29)
- Subject headings of a database on the long-term health management of workers engaged in emergency work at TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant and the framework of the health management were put together and publicly announced as a grand design. (August 3)
- The Fukushima Labour Bureau notified important points when conducting provisional health check-ups on workers engaged in emergency work and instructed relevant companies to regularly report on their implementation status. (August 5)
- As TEPCO reported to MHLW on the internal radiation exposure dose of workers who got involved in emergency tasks during May and that of workers engaged in the emergency work during March and April not yet reported, and the contact information of 143 people was found out, MHLW instructed TEPCO to fully look into the matters and report on them again. Furthermore, because a task report had not been submitted on tasks

during which occurrence of unplanned radiation exposure was identified, MHLW instructed TEPCO to turn it in at an earliest date and take appropriate measures to reduce radiation. (August 10)

- MHLW under the name of the Chief of the Fukushima Labour Bureau advised 15 relevant companies including TEPCO and 6 master contractors to take corrective measures on the violation of the Industrial Safety and Health Act as the internal radiation exposure of workers engaged in emergency work in March had not been measured once within every 3 months. (From August 30 to 31)  
At the same time, MHLW summoned the executive officers of TEPCO to the ministry to give an explanation on the content of the above advice and give them a warning. MHLW also gave instructions on it to the headquarters of the master contractors (August 31).
- As TEPCO reported to MHLW on the internal exposure doses of workers who joined emergency work in June and those of workers involved in the emergency work from March to May not reported and that a total of workers whose contact information was missing was amounting to 88, MHLW instructed TEPCO to further investigate into the matters and to report on them again. (August 31)
- In preparation for the lowering of the radiation dose limit related to emergency work at the TEPCO's No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant, MHLW formed a review team and instructed TEPCO to clarify the tasks involving high-dose radiation and high-dose radiation areas and to consider measures to reduce radiation exposure, (August 31).
- Based on TEPCO's report on the radiation doses of workers who newly engaged in emergency work during July and those not yet reported concerning workers involved in emergency tasks from March to June, and because a total of 65 people's contact information was missing, MHLW instructed TEPCO to make an investigation of the missing workers and properly carry out measurements. In addition, in response to the occurrence of unplanned exposure and body contamination, MHLW instructed TEPCO to investigate the causes and take corrective measures. (September 15)
- Compiled and publicly announced a report of a Review Meeting on the long-term health management of emergency workers at the TEPCO's No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant (26 September)
- Base on the Review Meeting's report publicly announced on 26 September, MHLW consulted the Labour Policy Council and reported on the findings on the "outline of the draft ministerial ordinance that partially amends the Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards," which obligates companies to submit records on radiation doses, for the long-term health management of emergency workers at the TEPCO's No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. (30 September)
- Based on TEPCO's report on the radiation doses of workers who newly engaged in emergency work during August and those not yet reported for workers involved in emergency tasks from March to July, it was found out that a total of 20 people's contact information was missing. MHLW instructed TEPCO to make an investigation of the missing workers and properly carry out measurements. (September 30)
- The Office on Countermeasures for the Health Management of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant (Fukushima Labour Bureau) conducted on-site surveys on the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant. The Office advised relevant companies to take corrective measures, under the name of the Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office, against violation of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, related to body contamination on August 31. (October 5)
- The Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards was amended to obligate companies to record radiation doses and submit results of medical checkups, for the long-term health management of emergency workers at the TEPCO's No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. In addition, the "Guidelines for the Maintenance and Promotion of the Health of Emergency Workers at the TEPCO's No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear

Power Plant,” which stipulated the implementation of the health examinations in accordance with the amount of radiation doses, was officially announced. (October 11)

- As the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Japan compiled a report on the survey results and proposals for improvement in regard to the fitness (※) of full-mask respiratory protective equipment used during emergency work, MHLW instructed TEPCO to implement measures based on the proposals in the report. (14 October) (※The degree of attachment between the face of wearers and the respiratory protective device.)
  - Regarding the proposed revision of the Ministerial order to lower the radiation dose limit for workers who conduct emergency work (starting on the date of the revision of the order, which is scheduled for November 1, 2011) to 100 millisievert (mSv), except for cases when their tasks are in response to the loss of the reactor cooling function at the nuclear reactor facilities or the surrounding areas where there is the possibility of exceeding 0.1 mSv per hour, MHLW consulted with and made recommendations to the Labour Policy Council. (October 24) The revised Ministerial order is issued and put in force (1 November).
  - Based on TEPCO’s report on the radiation doses of workers who newly engaged in emergency work during September and those not yet reported for workers involved in emergency tasks from March to August, it was found out that 173 workers’ internal exposure doses had still not been measured (in which a total of 16 people’s contact information was missing). MHLW instructed TEPCO to make an investigation of the missing workers and properly carry out measurements. (31 October)
  - MHLW consulted with and made recommendations to the Labour Policy Council on a draft ministerial order that abolishes a special provision of the radiation dose limit which had been raised to 250 mSv for some tasks, on completion of the process of putting nuclear reactors at TEPCO’s No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant into a stable cold shutdown state (step 2), planned to be accomplished before the year ends, (November 21).
- **Health Counseling and the Dispatch of Doctors**
- Upon request of Yamagata Prefecture, the Radiation Effects Research Foundation was requested to dispatch radiation technologists (March 16). The same research organization conducted dosimetry measurement and health counseling on radiation for people evacuating to Yamagata Prefecture. (March 18)
  - As residents’ requests for health counseling on radiation effects are expected to arise, all prefectures (excluding Fukushima Prefecture) are asked to set up a system to, such as interview actions taken at the time of the accident and afterwards and conduct surveillance on contamination, based on their requests made at the public health centers. (March 18)
  - In regard to health counseling on the effects of radiation, the following points were communicated:
    - (1) The scope of people for which decontamination was not required was revised after the Nuclear Safety Commission changed the screening levels of decontamination.
    - (2) The issuance of certificates, which recognize that a person had been checked by the survey meter, was not handled in a desirable way during health counseling. (March 21)
    - (3) And the following point was informed:

The Q&A for the general public and that prepared by other ministries, relevant organizations, and academic conferences were provided, to be used during health counseling. (March 23)
  - Upon Fukushima Prefecture’s request to coordinate the dispatch of doctors to handle physical decontamination screenings, aimed at resolving radiation anxiety at evacuation shelters, based on Article 30 of the Disaster Countermeasure Basic Act, the Prefectural Governments and the cities and special districts in which public health centers were set up were inquired about the extent to which they could respond to the local government’s request (March 15). MHLW coordinated the dispatch of doctors to Fukushima Prefecture. (March 17)

- Upon receiving request from Fukushima Prefecture to coordinate the dispatch of radiation technologists through the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters of the Cabinet Office, in response to the expected increase of applicants for screening, all prefectures were inquired whether they can respond to the requested matter. (May 9)
- As the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters of the Government requested for the coordination of the extension of the dispatch of radiation technologists based on Fukushima Prefecture's request, the Prefectural Governments were inquired whether they could respond to the requested matters. (June 1)
- As the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters of the Government requested for the coordination of the extension of the dispatch of radiation technologists based on Fukushima Prefecture's request, the Prefectural Governments were inquired whether they could respond to the requested matters. (August 4)

○ **Transfer of hospital patients to outside Fukushima Prefecture**

- Hospital patients  
With the coordination of the Prime Minister's cabinet crisis management center, MHLW arranged the transfer of hospital patients accommodated in hospitals located within the 20-30 km Indoor Standby Zone, by matching the needs of Fukushima Prefecture and those of cooperating prefectures.  
The transfer of about 700 patients, in 6 hospitals, that needed to be moved completed by March 21.
- People accommodated in long-term care facilities  
With the coordination of the Prime Minister's cabinet crisis management center, MHLW arranged the transfer of hospital patients accommodated in Special Elderly Nursing Homes and Geriatric Health Services Facilities located within the 20-30 km Indoor Standby Zone, by matching the needs of Fukushima Prefecture and those of cooperating prefectures.  
The transfer of about 980 people, in 18 facilities, required to be moved completed at 21:00 on March 22 (the number includes those whose transfer was arranged by their families).

○ **Measures taken against water supply and foods related to the nuclear power plant accident**

**【Water Supply】**

- Regarding the measures taken against radioactive materials in tap water related to the nuclear power plant accident, the heads of departments in charge of water supply administration in each Prefectural Government and water supply utilities were notified of the following:
  - 1) To refrain from drinking water, in case the level of radioactive materials in tap water exceeds the index level (radioactive iodine: 300 Bq/kg, and radioactive cesium: 200 Bq/kg) and having infants intake tap water, including giving them formula milk dissolved by tap water, in case the level of radioactive iodine in tap water exceeds 100 Bq/kg.
  - 2) The tap water poses no problem for domestic use without any concern.
  - 3) It was not intended to restrict drinking water in case you have no access to alternative drinking water. (March 19 and 21)
- Water supply utilities were notified to consider taking countermeasures, such as reducing or suspending water intake and placing covers on water treatment plants after rainfall, to the extent that they did not affect water supply, because radioactive materials in tap water tended to be detected in a high level of concentration after rain. (March 26)
- The heads of departments in charge of water supply administration in relevant prefectures were requested to regularly report on the survey results obtained at the water supply utilities administered by them, regardless of entities carrying out the surveys. MHLW could then sort out the survey results of radioactive materials in water supply and publicly announce them. (March 31)
- As for the index levels on radioactive materials in tap water, the following were publicly announced and notified to water supply utilities: 1) the maintenance of the present index levels for the time being, 2) the

monitoring policy on radioactive materials in tap water, and 3) the ideas of judging the need of and cancelling the intake limit based on survey results. (April 4)

- A meeting of the Task Force on the Living Environment and Water Supply, the Health Science Council of MHLW, was held, in which efforts made in relation to radioactive materials in tap water damaged by the nuclear power plant accident were reported and discussed, and the decision to establish the “Meeting to Consider Countermeasures against Radioactive Materials in Tap Water” was taken. (April 19)
- The Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water (1<sup>st</sup> meeting) was held in which the status of the above activities was reported and the mechanism on the impact of radioactive materials on tap water was considered. (April 25)
- Relevant prefectures were notified of the MHLW’s report on the status of formulation and implementation of survey plans related to radioactive materials in food and tap water, compiled based on what were reported by the relevant prefectures. (April 28)
- The Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water (2<sup>nd</sup> meeting) was held to consider the mechanism on the impact of radioactive materials in tap water, measures to reduce radioactive materials in tap water, and the mid-and-long-term efforts made based on the results of monitoring surveys. (May 26)
- The Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water (3<sup>rd</sup> meeting) was held to consider the “Interim Report on Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water”, in regard to the mechanism on the impact of radioactive materials in tap water and measures to reduce radioactive materials in tap water. (June 13)
- “The Interim Report on Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water” was publicly announced (June 21)
- The Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water (4<sup>th</sup> meeting) was held to report on the status of monitoring tap water and raw water and to consider the “Manual on Radiation Measurement of Tap Water.” (September 29)
- Based on the report of the Government’s Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, “A view on the provisional handling of by-products generated from the water and sewage treatment process in which radioactive materials are detected,” relevant prefectures and water supply utilities were notified to appropriately handle water purification sludge based on such a view. (June 16)
- Based on the Interim Report of the “Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water,” related prefectures and water supply utilities were notified to properly deal with the measures to reduce radioactive materials in tap water. (June 21)
- A meeting of the Task Force on the Living Environment and Water Supply, the Health Science Council of MHLW, was held, in which recent developments related to water supply related to the Great East Japan Earthquake were reported and discussed, and the future monitoring policy of radioactive materials in tap water was examined, in light of the interim report issued by the “Meeting to Consider Countermeasures against Radioactive Materials in Tap Water,” and approved. On the same day, the monitoring policy was notified to respective water supply utilities. (June 30)
- The “Manual on the Radiation Measurement of Tap Water” was compiled, and MHLW notified all prefectures and water supply utilities to make use of it as a reference when conducting radioactive measurements on tap water and raw water. (October 12)

- The survey results on radioactive materials in tap water were publicly announced
  - [19 March] 6 locations within Fukushima Prefecture including Kawamata-machi (town)
  - [21 March] Iitate-mura (village), Fukushima Prefecture
  - [21 March] 7 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [22 March] 77 locations within Fukushima Prefecture (surveyed on 21 March) and 6 locations (surveyed from 16 to 19 March)
  - [23 March] 5 locations within Fukushima Prefecture and 3 locations within Tokyo
  - [23 March] 7 locations within Ibaraki Prefecture
  - [24 March] 3 locations within Chiba Prefecture and 4 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [24 March] 19 locations within Ibaraki Prefecture
  - [25 March] Utsunomiya-shi (city), Tochigi Prefecture
  - [25 March] 15 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [25 March] 38 locations within Ibaraki Prefecture and 1 location within Chiba Prefecture
  - [26 March] 12 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [27 March] 16 locations within Fukushima Prefecture and 6 locations within Chiba Prefecture
  - [28 March] 13 locations within Fukushima Prefecture and 6 locations within Chiba Prefecture
  - [29 March] 67 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [29 March] 46 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [29 March] 49 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [30 March] 14 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [30 March] 133 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [31 March] 73 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [31 March] 13 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [1 April] 76 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [2 April] 109 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [3 April] 129 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [4 April] 119 locations within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [5 April] 17 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 96 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [6 April] 64 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 91 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [6 April] 40 data within Fukushima Prefecture
  - [7 April] 114 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 246 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [8 April] 72 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 641 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [9 April] 141 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 45 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [10 April] 92 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 45 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [11 April] 113 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 287 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [12 April] 93 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 248 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [13 April] 104 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 102 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [14 April] 77 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 514 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [15 April] 107 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 174 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [16 April] 51 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 45 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [17 April] 109 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 45 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [18 April] 112 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 270 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [19 April] 106 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 171 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [20 April] 60 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 230 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [21 April] 122 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 213 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [22 April] 141 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 287 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [23 April] 93 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 45 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [24 April] 84 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 45 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [25 April] 106 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 190 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [26 April] 81 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 739 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [27 April] 109 data within Fukushima prefecture and 209 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [28 April] 78 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 201 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
  - [29 April] 117 data within Fukushima Prefecture

[30 April]	85 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[1 May]	104 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[2 May]	87 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 493 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
[3 May]	92 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[4 May]	69 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[5 May]	108 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[6 May]	79 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[7 May]	112 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[8 May]	98 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[9 May]	119 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 817 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
[10 May]	83 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[11 May]	102 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[12 May]	87 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[13 May]	92 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,043 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
[14 May]	88 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[15 May]	94 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[16 May]	66 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[17 May]	109 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[18 May]	85 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[19 May]	106 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[20 May]	83 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,198 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
[21 May]	103 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[22 May]	88 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[23 May]	137 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[24 May]	84 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[25 May]	78 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[26 May]	84 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[27 May]	112 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,044 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
[28 May]	86 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[29 May]	106 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[30 May]	94 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[31 May]	95 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[1 June]	90 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[2 June]	106 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[3 June]	86 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,029 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
[4 June]	75 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[5 June]	109 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[6 June]	61 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[7 June]	117 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[8 June]	159 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[9 June]	114 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[10 June]	106 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,178 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
[11 June]	101 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[12 June]	106 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[13 June]	82 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[14 June]	109 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[15 June]	88 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[16 June]	106 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[17 June]	90 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,104 data outside Fukushima Prefecture
[18 June]	101 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[19 June]	92 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[20 June]	106 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[21 June]	87 data within Fukushima Prefecture

[22 June] 107 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [23 June] 86 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [24 June] 109 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 996 data outside Fukushima Prefecture  
 [25 June] 90 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [26 June] 92 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [27 June] 75 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [28 June] 87 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [29 June] 112 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [30 June] 92 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [1 July] 108 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,208 data outside the prefecture  
 [2 July] 97 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [3 July] 84 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [4 July] 98 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [5 July] 97 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [6 July] 95 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [7 July] 95 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [8 July] 96 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,096 data outside the prefecture  
 [9 July] 98 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [10 July] 99 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [11 July] 92 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [12 July] 105 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,096 data outside the prefecture  
 [13 July] 83 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [14 July] 102 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [15 July] 95 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 987 data outside the prefecture  
 [19 July] 379 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [20 July] 103 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,096 data outside the prefecture  
 [21 July] 98 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [22 July] 108 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,039 data outside the prefecture  
 [25 July] 272 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [26 July] 101 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [27 July] 98 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [28 July] 94 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [29 July] 94 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,024 data outside the prefecture  
 [1 August] 270 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [2 August] 77 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [3 August] 106 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [4 August] 65 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [5 August] 99 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,035 data outside the prefecture  
 [8 August] 250 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [9 August] 104 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [10 August] 102 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [11 August] 80 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [12 August] 88 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,034 data outside the prefecture  
 [15 August] 285 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [16 August] 76 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [17 August] 93 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [18 August] 91 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [2 September] 102 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,019 data outside the prefecture  
 [5 September] 283 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [6 September] 84 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [7 September] 103 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [8 September] 98 data within Fukushima Prefecture  
 [9 September] 100 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 945 data outside the prefecture



[12 September]	278 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[13 September]	91 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[14 September]	105 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[15 September]	92 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[16 September]	98 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,214 data outside the prefecture
[20 September]	386 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[21 September]	93 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[22 September]	100 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[26 September]	386 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 994 data outside the prefecture
[27 September]	92 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[28 September]	105 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[29 September]	101 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[30 September]	99 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 960 data outside the prefecture
[3 October]	268 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[4 October]	80 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[5 October]	109 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[6 October]	155 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[7 October]	84 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,203 data outside the prefecture
[11 October]	243 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[12 October]	112 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[13 October]	153 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[14 October]	82 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,239 data outside the prefecture
[17 October]	162 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[18 October]	127 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[19 October]	100 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[20 October]	165 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[21 October]	91 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,279 data outside the prefecture
[24 October]	165 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[25 October]	123 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[26 October]	99 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[27 October]	163 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[28 October]	89 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 992 data outside the prefecture
[31 October]	165 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[1 November]	117 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[2 November]	99 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[4 November]	247 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 893 data outside the prefecture
[7 November]	159 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[8 November]	112 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[9 November]	96 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[10 November]	178 data within Fukushima Prefecture
[11 November]	82 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,168 data outside the prefecture
[14 November]	<u>163 data within Fukushima Prefecture</u>
[15 November]	<u>112 data within Fukushima Prefecture</u>
[16 November]	<u>99 data within Fukushima Prefecture</u>
[17 November]	<u>169 data within Fukushima Prefecture</u>
[18 November]	<u>84 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 1,092 data outside the prefecture</u>
[21 November]	<u>151 data within Fukushima Prefecture</u>
[22 November]	<u>108 data within Fukushima Prefecture</u>
[24 November]	<u>184 data within Fukushima Prefecture</u>

【The results of the most recently conducted surveys】

Among 3,412 data obtained from November 11 to 24, 0 case exceeded the index level.

- The following measures were taken based on the survey results

Prefecture	Water supply utility	Infants		General public	
		Start	Cancel	Start	Cancel
Fukushima	Iitate-mura Small-Scale Water Supply Utilities (Iitate-mura (village))	3/21	5/10	3/21	4/1
	Date-shi Tsukitate Small-Scale Water Supply Utilities (Date-shi (city))	3/22	3/26		
		3/27	4/1		
	Kawamata-machi Water Supply Utilities (Kawamata-machi (town))	3/22	3/25		
	Koriyama-shi Water Supply Utilities (Koriyama-shi (city))	3/22	3/25		
	Minamisoma-shi Haramachi Water Supply Utilities (Minamisoma-shi (city))	3/22	3/30		
	Tamura-shi Water Supply Utilities (Tamura-shi (city))	3/22	3/23		
3/26		3/28			
	Iwaki-shi Water Supply Utilities (Iwaki-shi (city))	3/23	3/31		
Ibaraki	Tokai-mura Water Supply Utilities (Tokai-mura (village))	3/23	3/26		
	Suifu District Hokubu (northern area) Small-Scale Water Supply Utility (Hitachiota-shi (city))	3/23	3/26		
	Kita-Ibaraki-shi Water Supply Utility (Kitaibaraki-shi (city))	3/24	3/27		
	Hitachi-shi Water Supply Utility (Hitachi-shi (city))	3/24	3/26		
	Kasama-shi Water Supply Utility (Kasama-shi (city))	3/24	3/27		
	Koga-shi Water Supply Utility (Koga-shi (city))	3/25	3/25		
	Ibaraki-Ken-Nan Water Supply Utility (Toride-shi (city))	3/25	3/26		
Tochigi	Utsunomiya-shi Water Supply Utility (Utsunomiya-shi (city))	3/25	3/25		
	Nogi-machi Water Supply Utility (Nogi-machi (town))	3/25	3/26		
Chiba	Chiba Prefecture Water Supply Utility (Chiba Nogikunosato Water Treatment Plant and Kuriyama Water Treatment Plant)	3/23	3/25		
	(Kashiwai Water Treatment Plant (East side facility))	3/26	3/27		
	Kitachiba-Koiki Bulk Water Supply Utility	3/23	3/26		
	Inba-gun (country) Bulk Water Supply Utility	3/26	3/27		
Tokyo	Tokyo Water Supplies (23 wards and 5 cities)	3/23	3/24		

※ “Infants” refer to intake restriction for infants; “General public” means that for the general public. In addition, “Start” and “Cancel” refer to the “beginning” and “cancellation” of the relevant intake restrictions and public announcement of them.

※ At present, no water supply utilities place intake restrictions on tap water for infants or the general public.

### 【Foods】

Measures taken against foods containing radioactive materials based on the Food Sanitation Act.

《Establishment of the provisional regulation values》

- The provisional regulation values are set for radioactive materials in foods with reference to the index levels designated by the Nuclear Safety Commission. (March 17)
- The Food Safety Commission was consulted upon for scientific evaluation of the effects of radioactive materials in foods on health. (March 20)
- The Food Sanitation Commission of the Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation Council announced its remarks that, under the present situation, the provisional regulation values set based on the Food Sanitation Act should be maintained in the light of the “Emergency Reports” issued by the Food Safety Commission. (April 4)
- In the light of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters’ concepts on the establishment and cancellation of the instructions to restrict distribution and/or consumption of foods concerned, an announcement was made

on Prefectural Governments' inspection plans, decided in consultation with the relevant ministries, together with the handling of the provisional regulation values of radioactive materials within foods. (April 4)

- Because a significant level of radioactive iodine was detected in fishery products, the provisional regulation values of radioactive iodine in the fishery products were set up upon the Nuclear Safety Commission's advice. (April 5)
- The Food Safety Committee was asked for evaluation of the health effects on foods related to radioactive iodine in fishery products. (April 6)
- The Task Force on the Countermeasures against Radioactive Materials, the Food Safety Commission, the Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation Council, was set up and compiled provisional remarks on the handling of provisional regulation values related to radioactive iodine in fishery products. (April 8)
- Relevant prefectures were notified of the MHLW's report on the status of formulation and implementation of survey plans on radioactive materials within foods and tap water, compiled based on the relevant prefectures' reports. (April 28)
- "The concepts of inspection planning establishing and cancelling items and areas to which the restriction of distribution and/or consumption of foods concerned applies" were revised. (June 27)
- "The concepts of inspection planning establishing and cancelling items and areas to which the restriction of distribution and/or consumption of foods concerned applies" were revised. (August 4)

《Public announcement of monitoring survey results》

[1 <sup>st</sup> announcement]	The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Ibaraki Prefecture (19 March)
[2 <sup>nd</sup> announcement]	The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Ibaraki Prefecture and Niigata Prefecture (20 March)
[3 <sup>rd</sup> announcement]	Tochigi Prefecture, Tokyo, and Gunma Prefecture (20 March)
[4 <sup>th</sup> announcement]	The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Nagano Prefecture and Chiba Prefecture (21 March)
[5 <sup>th</sup> announcement]	Saitama Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture (21 March)
[6 <sup>th</sup> announcement]	The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture (22 March)
[7 <sup>th</sup> announcement]	Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Kyoto-shi (city) (23 March)
[8 <sup>th</sup> announcement]	The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Tochigi Prefecture and Gunma Prefecture (23 March)
[9 <sup>th</sup> announcement]	Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, and Aichi Prefecture (24 March)
[10 <sup>th</sup> announcement]	Tokyo (24 March)

- [11<sup>th</sup> announcement] Chiba Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Miyagi Prefecture (25 March)
- [12<sup>th</sup> announcement] Aichi Prefecture (25 March)
- [13<sup>th</sup> announcement] Niigata Prefecture (26 March)
- [14<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Gunma Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture (26 March)
- [15<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture and Yamagata Prefecture (27 March)
- [16<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Miyagi Prefecture (28 March)
- [17<sup>th</sup> announcement] Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, and Yamagata Prefecture (29 March)
- [18<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Nagoya-shi (city) (30 March)
- [19<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Chiba Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Kyoto-fu (Prefecture), Tokyo, and Kyoto-shi (city) (31 March)
- [20<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, and Kyoto-fu (Prefecture) (1 April)
- [21<sup>st</sup> announcement] Niigata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture (1 April)
- [22<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture and Ibaraki Prefecture (2 April)
- [23<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture and Ibaraki Prefecture (3 April)
- [24<sup>th</sup> announcement] Ibaraki Prefecture and the Hirakata Fisheries Cooperative (4 April)
- [25<sup>th</sup> announcement] Niigata Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), and the Hirakata Fisheries Cooperative (4 April)
- [26<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, and Ibaraki Prefecture (5 April)
- [27<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hyogo Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, and Kyoto-shi (city) (6 April)

- [28<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), and relevant organizations (7 April)
- [29<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, and Nagoya-shi (city) (8 April)
- [30<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture and Ibaraki Prefecture (9 April)
- [31<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture and Ibaraki Prefecture (10 April)
- [32<sup>nd</sup> announcement] Gunma Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture (11 April)
- [33<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Yamagata Prefecture (12 April)
- [34<sup>th</sup> announcement] Ibaraki Prefecture (12 April)
- [35<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Miyagi Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, and Yamagata Prefecture (13 April)
- [36<sup>th</sup> announcement] Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, and Nagoya-shi (city) (14 April)
- [37<sup>th</sup> announcement] Kanagawa Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture (15 April)
- [38<sup>th</sup> announcement] Ibaraki Prefecture and Niigata Prefecture (16 April)
- [39<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Ibaraki Prefecture and Niigata Prefecture (17 April)
- [40<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido (Prefecture), Gunma Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Chiba Prefecture (18 April)
- [41<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Kyoto-shi (city) (19 April)
- [42<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Gunma Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Yokohama-shi (city) (20 April)

- [43<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Tokyo, Yamagata Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Nagoya-shi (city), and Kyoto-fu (Prefecture) (21 April)
- [44<sup>th</sup> announcement] Gifu Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture and Yamagata Prefecture (22 April)
- [45<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture (23 April)
- [46<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture (24 April)
- [47<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Kawasaki-shi (city) (25 April)
- [48<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Hokkaido (Prefecture), Niigata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Tokyo, and Kyoto-shi (city) (26 April)
- [49<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Miyagi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, and Yamagata Prefecture (27 April)
- [50<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Niigata Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Kyoto-shi (city) (28 April)
- [51<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Chiba Prefecture (29 April)
- [52<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture (30 April)
- [53<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture (1 May)
- [54<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Miyagi Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, and Yamagata Prefecture (2 May)
- [55<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Ibaraki Prefecture and Niigata Prefecture (3 May)
- [56<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Gunma Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, and Niigata Prefecture (4 May)
- [57<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Tochigi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, and Niigata Prefecture (5 May)

- [58<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, and Yamagata Prefecture (6 May)
- [59<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Ibaraki Prefecture and Niigata Prefecture (7 May)
- [60<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Ibaraki Prefecture and Niigata Prefecture (8 May)
- [61<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, and Yamagata Prefecture (9 May)
- [62<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Tokyo (10 May)
- [63<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Miyagi Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture (11 May)
- [64<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Nagano Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Hokkaido, Niigata Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Tokyo, Yamagata Prefecture, and Kanazawa-shi (city) (12 May)
- [65<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, and Tokyo (13 May)
- [66<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture (14 May)
- [67<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture (15 May)
- [68<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hyogo Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Tokyo (16 May)
- [69<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Utsunomiya-shi (city), and Saitama-shi (city) (17 May)
- [70<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, and Chiba Prefecture (18 May)
- [71<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kyoto-fu, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Niigata

- Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kawasaki-shi (city), Tokyo, Yamagata Prefecture, and Tochigi Prefecture (19 May)
- [72<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Hyogo Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, and Yamagata Prefecture (20 May)
- [73<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Ibaraki Prefecture and Niigata Prefecture (21 May)
- [74<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture (22 May)
- [75<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, and Yamagata Prefecture (23 May)
- [76<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Kanagawa Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture (24 May)
- [77<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Miyagi Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, and Chiba Prefecture (25 May)
- [78<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Nagano Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Tochigi Prefecture, Kawasaki-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Sendai-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, and Iwate Prefecture (26 May)
- [79<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture (27 May)
- [80<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Miyazaki Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, and Niigata Prefecture (28 May)
- [81<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture (29 May)
- [82<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Tochigi Prefecture (30 May)
- [83<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), and Kyoto-shi (city) (31 May)
- [84<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Hokkaido, Niigata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Gunma Prefecture (1 June)



- [85<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Tokyo, Yamagata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture (2 June)
- [86<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Nagano Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Kawasaki-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, and Kyoto-shi (city) (3 June)
- [87<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture (4 June)
- [88<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture (5 June)
- [89<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Tokyo (6 June)
- [90<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Hokkaido (prefecture), Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Kyoto-shi (city) (June 7)
- [91<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Miyagi Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kawasaki-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, and Gunma Prefecture (June 8)
- [92<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Tokyo, and Nagoya-shi (city) (June 9)
- [93<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hyogo Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Yamagata Prefecture (June 10)
- [94<sup>th</sup> announcement] Niigata Prefecture (June 11)
- [95<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture (June 12)
- [96<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Yamagata Prefecture (June 13)
- [97<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, and Yamagata Prefecture (June 14)

- [98<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Miyagi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture (June 15)
- [99<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Tokyo, Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture (June 16)
- [100<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Kawasaki-shi (city), Hyogo Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Kyoto-shi (city), and Kyoto (June 17)
- [101<sup>st</sup> announcement] Niigata Prefecture (June 18)
- [102<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture (June 19)
- [103<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Saitama Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Chiba Prefecture (June 20)
- [104<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Tokyo, Niigata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Saitama-shi (city), Kyoto and Fukushima Prefecture (June 21)
- [105<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Miyagi Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), and Fukushima Prefecture (June 22)
- [106<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Chiba Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Kyoto-shi (city), and Yokohama-shi (city) (June 23)
- [107<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Tokyo, Hokkaido, Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), and Nagoya-shi (city) (June 24)
- [108<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture (June 25)
- [109<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture (June 26)
- [110<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Yokohama-shi (city) (June 27)

- [111st announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Miyagi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city) (June 28)
- [112nd announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Yamagata Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), and Yokohama-shi (city) (June 29)
- [113rd announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Ibaraki prefecture, Tokyo, Niigata Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Itabashi Ward (June 30)
- [114<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Sagami-hara-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Yokosuka-shi (city), Yokohama-shi (city), Kyoto (July 1)
- [115<sup>th</sup> announcement] Niigata Prefecture (July 2)
- [116<sup>th</sup> announcement] Niigata Prefecture (July 3)
- [117<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hyogo Prefecture, Tokyo, Niigata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city) (July 4)
- [118<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Kanagawa Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tokyo, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Kyoto (July 5)
- [119<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Chiba Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, and Yokohama-shi (city) (July 6)
- [120<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Miyagi Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Tochigi Prefecture, Tokyo, Chiba Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Kawasaki-shi (city) (July 7)
- [121<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Nagano Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Tokyo, Kyoto-shi (city), Yokohama-shi (city) (July 8)
- [122<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Tokyo, Niigata Prefecture (July 9)
- [123<sup>rd</sup> announcement] Niigata Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city) (July 10)

- [124<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Shizuoka Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Tokyo, Kyoto-shi (city), Shizuoka-shi (city), and Yokohama-shi (city) (July 11)
- [125<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Chiba Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Sendai-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Hokkaido, Fujisawa-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), and Tokyo (July 12)
- [126<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kochi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tokyo, Chiba Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Gunma Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), and Sapporo-shi (city) (July 13)
- [127<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Tokyo, Gunma Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Hokkaido, Kyoto Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Kawasaki-shi (city), Fujisawa-shi (city), and Nagoya-shi (city) (July 14)
- [128<sup>th</sup> announcement] Information on beef cattle shipped by livestock farmers in Asakawa-machi (town) in Fukushima Prefecture; Tokyo (July 15)
- [129<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Nagano Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Kumamoto Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), and Yokohama-shi (city) (July 15)
- [130<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Saitama Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Akita-shi (city), Tokyo, Yamanashi Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, and Niigata Prefecture (July 16)
- [131<sup>th</sup> announcement] Yamagata Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tokyo, Saitama Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Nagano Prefecture (July 17)
- [132<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Kawasaki-shi (city), and Nishinomiya-shi (city) (July 18)
- [133<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Gunma Prefecture, Funabashi-shi (city), Ishikawa Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, and Mie Prefecture (July 19)
- [134<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Ehime Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Oita Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Tokyo, Tokushima Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Saitama Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, and Sendai-shi (city) (July 20)
- [135<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Kagawa Prefecture, Fukui Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Kanagawa

Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Saga Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Tokyo, Tokushima Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, and Yamanashi Prefecture (July 21)

- [136<sup>th</sup> announcement] Kawasaki-shi (city), Kagawa Prefecture, Okayama-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Fujisawa-shi (city), Hokkaido, Fukuoka Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Kochi-shi (city), Kochi Prefecture, Tokyo, Tochigi Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Iwate Prefecture, Kitakyushu-shi (city), Wakayama Prefecture, Sagami-hara-shi (city), Ehime Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Hiroshima-shi (city), Funabashi-shi (city), Nagoya-shi (city), Fukushima Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), and Fukui Prefecture (July 22)
- [137<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Osaka-shi (city), Niigata-shi (city), Miyazaki Prefecture, Himeji-shi (city), Toyohashi-shi (city), Chiba-shi (city), Nara Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kurashiki-shi (city), Takamatsu-shi (city) and Kagawa Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Hokkaido, Hiroshima-shi (city), Nagoya-shi (city), Funabashi-shi (city), Tochigi Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Sagami-hara-shi (city), and Saitama-shi (city) (July 23)
- [138<sup>th</sup> announcement] Yamagata Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Takamatsu-shi (city), Yamaguchi Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), and Niigata Prefecture (July 24)
- [139<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Tokyo, Himeji-shi (city), Shizuoka-shi (city), Oita Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Toyohashi-shi (city), Mie Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Hokkaido, Yamagata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, and Kawasaki-shi (city) (July 25)
- [140<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Tokyo, Shimane Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Otsu-shi (city), Niigata-shi (city), Yokohama-shi (city), Tokushima Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, and Kanagawa Prefecture (July 26)
- [141<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Tochigi Prefecture, Tokyo, Kashiwa-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Funabashi-shi (city), Fukuoka Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Toyohashi-shi (city), Osaka-shi (city), Yamaguchi Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Hokkaido, Nagano Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), and Higashi-Osaka-shi (city) (July 27)
- [142<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Yamagata Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Kawasaki-shi (city), Hokkaido, Akita Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Fukuoka-shi (city), Kurume-shi (city), Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Kitakyushu-shi (city), Mie Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Koriyama-shi (city), Tokyo, and Osaka-shi (city) (July 28)

- [143<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Ibaraki Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Hiroshima-shi (city), Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Niigata-shi (city), Gifu Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Hokkaido, Tokyo, Chiba Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Sendai-shi (city), Iwate Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), and Kyoto-shi (city) (July 29)
- [144<sup>th</sup> announcement] Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Nagano Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Sapporo-shi (city), and Nagoya-shi (city) (July 30)
- [145<sup>th</sup> announcement] Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Koriyama-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, and Tokyo (July 31)
- [146<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aichi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Kobe-shi (city), Sagami-hara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Tokyo, and Wakayama Prefecture (August 1)
- [147<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Akita Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Hiroshima-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Koriyama-shi (city), Sapporo-shi (city), Nagoya-shi (city), Kagoshima-shi (city), Tokyo, Wakayama Prefecture, Wakayama-shi (city), Iwate Prefecture (August 2)
- [148<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Miyagi Prefecture, Hokkaido, Iwate Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Kawasaki-shi (city) (August 3)
- [149<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Yokosuka-shi (city), Saitama Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Sapporo-shi (city), Fujisawa-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, and Hokkaido (August 4)
- [150<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Takamatsu-shi (city), Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Aomori Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Sendai-shi (city), Kashiwa-shi (city), Yokohama-shi (city), Kawasaki-shi (city), Shizuoka Prefecture, Niigata-shi (city), Kyoto-shi (city), Shiga Prefecture, Kobe-shi (city), Saitama Prefecture, Tokyo, Mie Prefecture, Hokkaido, Iwate Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Fujisawa-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, and Nagano Prefecture (August 5)
- [151<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Gunma Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Akita-shi (city), Iwate Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Funabashi-shi (city) (August 6)

- [152<sup>nd</sup> announcement] Shizuoka-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture (August 7)
- [153<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Funabashi-shi (city), Kyoto Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Shizuoka Prefecture, Shizuoka-shi (city), Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Nagano Prefecture (August 8)
- [154<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Sakai-shi (city), Osaka-shi (city), Tokyo, Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture (August 10)
- [155<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Tokyo, Kyoto Prefecture, Niigata-shi (city), Nishinomiya-shi (city), Fukuoka Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture (August 10)
- [156<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Funabashi-shi (city), Yokohama-shi (city), Fukushima Prefecture, Hiroshima-shi (city), Sendai-shi (city), Tokyo, Yamanashi Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), and Kochi Prefecture (August 11)
- [157<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Aomori Prefecture, Hokkaido, Sendai-shi (city), Iwate Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Yokohama-shi (city), Kochi Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Tokyo, Fukuoka Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), and Hyogo Prefecture (August 12)
- [158<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Gifu Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Hokkaido, and Niigata Prefecture (August 13)
- [159<sup>th</sup> announcement] Tokushima Prefecture and Niigata Prefecture (August 14)
- [160<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Kobe-shi (city), Ishikawa Prefecture, Tokyo, Kashiwa-shi (city), Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, and Niigata Prefecture (August 15)
- [161<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Shizuoka-shi (city), Tochigi Prefecture, Tokyo, Fujisawa-shi (city), Kagoshima-shi (city), Akita-shi (city), Shimane Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, and Niigata Prefecture (August 16)

- [162<sup>nd</sup> announcement] Hokkaido, Saitama Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Yamanashi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Ishikawa Prefecture (August 17)
- [163<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Miyagi Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Osaka-shi (city), Kawasaki-shi (city), Tokyo, Shizuoka Prefecture, Ishikawa Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, and Kochi Prefecture (August 18)
- [164<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Kawasaki-shi (city), Koriyama-shi (city), Himeji-shi (city), Hiroshima-shi (city), Shiga Prefecture, Sendai-shi (city), Tokyo, Fukuoka Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Nagano-shi (city), and Hiroshima Prefecture (August 19)
- [165<sup>th</sup> announcement] Kawasaki-shi (city), Osaka-shi (city), Yokohama-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, and Niigata Prefecture (August 20)
- [166<sup>th</sup> announcement] Kawasaki-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, and Chiba Prefecture (August 21)
- [167<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Tokyo, Ibaraki Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Ishikawa Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), and Hyogo Prefecture (August 22)
- [168<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Koriyama-shi (city), Saitama Prefecture, Tokyo, Aomori-shi (city), Sendai-shi (city), Chiba-shi (city), Sagamihara-shi (city), Funabashi-shi (city), Hokkaido, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, and Osaka-shi (city) (August 23)
- [169<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Iwate Prefecture, Ishikawa Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Kawasaki-shi (city), Aomori Prefecture, Akita-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Hiroshima-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Hokkaido, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, and Yamaguchi Prefecture (August 24)
- [170<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Sagamihara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Himeji-shi (city), Hiroshima Prefecture, Hiroshima-shi (city), and Fukuoka Prefecture
- [171<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Sendai-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Funabashi-shi (city), Kanagawa



Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Ishikawa Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, and Hiroshima-shi (city) (August 26)

- [172<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Yamagata Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Chiba Prefecture (August 27)
- [173<sup>rd</sup> announcement] Aomori Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Chiba Prefecture (August 28)
- [174<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Hokkaido, Sendai-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Iwaki-shi (city), Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Funabashi-shi (city), Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Toyama Prefecture (August 29)
- [175<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Ibaraki Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), and Hyogo Prefecture (August 30)
- [176<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Sapporo-shi (city), Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Funabashi-shi (city), Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Nagano Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Osaka-shi (city), and Hiroshima-shi (city) (August 31)
- [177<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kashiwa-shi (city), Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Yamanashi Prefecture, and Osaka Prefecture (September 1)
- [178<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Akita Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Kashiwa-shi (city), Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Ishikawa Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Shiga Prefecture (September 2)
- [179<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Ibaraki Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Osaka-shi (city), Tokyo, and Miyagi Prefecture (September 3)
- [180<sup>th</sup> announcement] Niigata Prefecture (September 4)
- [181<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Iwate Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Yamanashi Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, and Kyoto-shi (city) (September 5)

- [182<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, and Hyogo Prefecture (September 6)
- [183<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Kawasaki-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Ishikawa Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Gifu Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Kyoto-shi (city) (September 7)
- [184<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Akita-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Tokyo, Yokohama-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Niigata-shi (city), Fukui Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka-shi (city), Nagoya-shi (city), and Kyoto-shi (city) (September 8)
- [185<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Kawasaki-shi (city), Fujisawa-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Fukui Prefecture, and Osaka-shi (city) (September 9)
- [186<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Asahikawa-shi (city), Miyagi Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Toyama Prefecture (September 10)
- [187<sup>th</sup> announcement] Akita Prefecture and Niigata Prefecture (September 11)
- [188<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Iwaki-shi (city), Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kashiwa-shi (city), Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Sagamihara-shi (city), Kanazawa-shi (city), Yamanashi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Osaka Prefecture (September 12)
- [189<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Sapporo-shi (city), Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Sendai-shi (city), Akita-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Kyoto Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, and Kumamoto Prefecture (September 13)
- [190<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Ishikawa Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Nagano Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Osaka Prefecture (September 14)
- [191<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Kawasaki-shi (city), Sagamihara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture,

Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, and Kochi Prefecture (September 15)

- [192<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Akita-shi (city), Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Fukui Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), and Hyogo Prefecture (September 16)
- [193<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Yamagata Prefecture (September 17)
- [194<sup>th</sup> announcement] Niigata Prefecture (September 18)
- [195<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, (September 19)
- [196<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Tokyo, Sagami-hara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Shizuoka Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Nishinomiya-shi (city), and Himeji-shi (city) (September 20)
- [197<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Sendai-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Yokohama-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), and Kyoto Prefecture (September 21)
- [198<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Kashiwa-shi (city), Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Fukui Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, and Kyoto-shi (city) (September 22)
- [199<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, and Niigata Prefecture (September 23)
- [200<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture (September 24)
- [201<sup>st</sup> announcement] Niigata Prefecture (September 25)
- [202<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences, Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Tokyo, Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), and Toyama Prefecture (September 26)

- [203<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Gunma Prefecture, Sapporo-shi (city), Kyoto-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Iwate Prefecture, , and Tochigi Prefecture (September 27)
- [204<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanazawa Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), and Niigata Prefecture (September 28)
- [205<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Kashiwa-shi (city), Tokyo, Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Shizuoka Prefecture, and Hiroshima Prefecture (September 29)
- [206<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, and Himeji-shi (city) (September 30)
- [207<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Koriyama-shi (city) and Tochigi Prefecture (October 1)
- [208<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Fujisawa-shi (city), Sagami-hara-shi (city), Kyoto Prefecture, and Hiroshima Prefecture (October 3)
- [209<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Kawasaki-shi (city), Nagoya-shi (city), Hyogo Prefecture, and Tottori Prefecture (October 4)
- [210<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Fujisawa-shi (city), Nagano Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, and Shimane Prefecture (October 5)
- [211<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences, Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Sendai-shi (city), Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kawasaki-shi (city), Nagano Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Toyama Prefecture, Fukui Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, and Takamatsu-shi (city) (October 6)
- [212<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Fukui Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, and Kyoto Prefecture (October 7)

- [213<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Tochigi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Osaka-shi (city) (October 8)
- [214<sup>th</sup> announcement] Niigata Prefecture (October 9)
- [215<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences, and Niigata Prefecture (October 10)
- [216<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, and Shimane Prefecture (October 11)
- [217<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Sapporo-shi (city), Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Tottori Prefecture (October 12)
- [218<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Sendai-shi (city), Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, and Takamatsu-shi (city) (October 13)
- [219<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Takamatsu-shi (city), and Kochi Prefecture (October 14)
- [220<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Osaka-shi (city) (October 15)
- [221<sup>st</sup> announcement] Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Yamanashi Prefecture and Niigata Prefecture (October 16)
- [222<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Kawasaki-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Tottori Prefecture, and Shimane Prefecture (October 17)
- [223<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Aomori-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Kyoto-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, and Tokushima Prefecture (October 18)

- [224<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kashiwa-shi (city), Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Sagami-hara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Fukui Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, and Tokushima Prefecture (October 19)
- [225<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Koto-ku (ward), Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Nagano Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Shimane Prefecture, Okayama-shi (city), and Takamatsu-shi (city) (October 20)
- [226<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, and Hiroshima Prefecture (October 21)
- [227<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, and Tokushima Prefecture (October 22)
- [228<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture and Tottori Prefecture (October 24)
- [229<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Sapporo-shi (city), Aomori Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Iwaki-shi (city), Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Kashiwa-shi (city), Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Fukui Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Tottori Prefecture, and Takamatsu-shi (city) (October 25)
- [230<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama-shi (city), Kawasaki-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Tottori Prefecture, and Shimane Prefecture (October 26)
- [231<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Sagami-hara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, Himeji-shi (city), Shimane Prefecture, and Tokushima Prefecture (October 27)
- [232<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Hokkaido, Aomori

Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Fujisawa-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, Osaka-shi (city), Tottori Prefecture and Hiroshima Prefecture (October 28)

[233<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture (October 29)

[234<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Kawasaki-shi (city), Sagami-hara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, and Kagawa Prefecture (October 31)

[235<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Tottori Prefecture (November 1)

[236<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Sapporo-shi (city), Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Toshima-ku (ward), Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokosuka-shi (city), Fujisawa-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, and Tokushima Prefecture (November 2)

[237<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Gunma Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Amagasaki-shi (city), and Tokushima Prefecture (November 3)

[238<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Hokkaido, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kashiwa-shi (city), Yokohama-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture and Takamatsu-shi (city) (November 4)

[239<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Chiba Prefecture, Minato-ku (ward), Tokyo, and Kyoto-shi (city) (November 5)

[240<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Sagami-hara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, and Tottori Prefecture (November 7)

[241<sup>st</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Sapporo-shi (city), Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), and Shimane Prefecture (November 8)

- [242<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Nagano Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Kyoto-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, and Shimane Prefecture (November 9)
- [243<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Sagami-hara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture (November 10)
- [244<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Koto-ku (ward), Meguro-ku (ward), Kawasaki-shi (city), Yokosuka-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Fukui Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Osaka-shi (city), Hyogo Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, and Takamatsu-shi (city) (November 11)
- [245<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Yamanashi Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, and Tokushima Prefecture (November 12)
- [246<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Tokushima Prefecture (November 14)
- [247<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Minato-ku (ward), Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokosuka-shi (city), Sagami-hara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Shizuoka Prefecture, and Tokushima Prefecture (November 15)
- [248<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Sagami-hara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagoya-shi (city), Kyoto-shi (city), Osaka Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, and Takamatsu-shi (city) (November 16)
- [249<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Iwate Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Hamamatsu-shi (city), Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Osaka-shi (city), and Shimane Prefecture (November 17)
- [250<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Minato-ku (ward), Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Yamanashi Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, and Shimane Prefecture (November 18)



- [251<sup>th</sup> announcement] Yamagata Prefecture and Kyoto-shi (city) (November 19)
- [252<sup>nd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kashiwa-shi (city), Kanagawa Prefecture, Sagami-hara-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Kyoto-shi (city), Hyogo Prefecture, Himeji-shi (city), Tottori Prefecture, and Shimane Prefecture (November 21)
- [253<sup>rd</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Inspection results of the National Institute of Health Sciences; Hokkaido, Miyagi Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokosuka-shi (city), Kanazawa-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, and Kochi-shi (city) (November 22)
- [254<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, and Kanazawa-shi (city) (November 23)
- [255<sup>th</sup> announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Sendai-shi (city), Yamagata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Fujisawa-shi (city), Niigata Prefecture, Kanazawa-shi (city), Shizuoka Prefecture, Hamamatsu-shi (city), Osaka-shi (city), Shimane Prefecture, and Takamatsu-shi (city) (November 24)

**【The implementation status of surveys】**

61,419 survey cases, out of which 937 cases exceeded the provisional regulation values (as of November 24)

- Instructions on restrictions of distribution and/or consumption, based on the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness
  - [March 21] Fukushima Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→ spinach, kakina, and raw milk]  
Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, and Gunma Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→ spinach and kakina]
  - [March 23] Fukushima Prefecture [Restrictions of distribution and/or consumption→ non-head type leafy vegetables and head type leafy vegetables, and flowerhead brassicas; Restriction of distribution → turnip]  
Ibaraki Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→ parsley and raw milk]
  - [April 4] Chiba Prefecture: Katori-shi (city) and Tako-machi (town) [Restriction of distribution→ spinach]  
Chiba Prefecture: Asahi-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→ spinach, qing-geng-cai, garland chrysanthemum, sanchu asian lettuce, celery, and parsley]
  - [April 8] Fukushima Prefecture: Kitakata-shi (city), Bandai-machi (town), Inawashiro-machi (town), Mishima-machi (town), Aizumisato-machi (town), Shimogo-machi (town), and Minamiaizu-machi (town) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ raw milk]  
Gunma Prefecture [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ spinach and kakina]
  - [April 10] Ibaraki Prefecture [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ raw milk]

- [April 13] Fukushima Prefecture: Iitate-mura (village) [Restrictions of distribution and/or consumption→ log-grown shiitake (grown outdoor)]  
 Fukushima Prefecture: Date-shi (city), Soma-shi (city), Minami-soma-shi (city), Tamura-shi (city), Iwaki-shi (city), Shинchi-machi (town), Kawamata-machi (town), Namie-machi (town), Futaba-machi (town), Okuma-machi (town), Tomioka-machi (town), Naraha-machi (town), Hirono-machi (town), Katsurao-mura (village), Kawauchi-mura (village) [Restrictions of distribution→ log-grown shiitake (grown outdoor)]
- [April 14] Tochigi Prefecture [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ kakina]
- [April 16] Fukushima Prefecture: Fukushima-shi (city), Nihonmatsu-shi (city), Date-shi (city), Motomiya-shi (city), Kunimi-machi (town), Otama-mura (village), Koriyama-shi (city), Sukagawa-shi (city), Tamura-shi (city) (excluding the areas of former Miyakoji-mura (village)), Miharu-machi (town), Ono-machi (town), Kagamiishi-machi (town), Ishikawa-machi (town), Asakawa-machi (town), Hirata-mura (village), Furudono-machi (town), Shirakawa-shi (city), Yabuki-machi (town), Izumizaki-mura (village), Nakajima-mura (village), Nishigo-mura (village), Samegawa-mura (village), Hanawa-machi (town), Yamatsuri-machi (town), and Iwaki-shi (city) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ raw milk]
- [April 17] Ibaraki Prefecture (excluding Kitaibaraki-shi (city) and Takahagi-shi (city)) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ spinach]  
 Ibaraki Prefecture [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ kakina and parsley]
- [April 18] Fukushima Prefecture: Fukushima-shi (city) [Restrictions of distribution→ log-grown shiitake (grown outdoor)]
- [April 20] Fukushima Prefecture [Restrictions of distribution and/or consumption→ sand lance (juvenile)]
- [April 21] Fukushima Prefecture: Soma-shi (city), Shинchi-machi (town) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ raw milk]  
 Tochigi Prefecture: Nasushiobara-shi (city), Shioya-machi (town) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ spinach]
- [April 22] Chiba Prefecture: Katori-shi (city), Tako-machi (town), Asahi-shi (city) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ spinach]  
 Chiba Prefecture: Asahi-shi (city) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ qing-geng-cai, garland chrysanthemum, sanchu asian lettuce, celery, and parsley]
- [April 25] Fukushima Prefecture: Motomiya-shi (city) [Restrictions of distribution→ log-grown shiitake (grown outdoor)]  
 Fukushima Prefecture: Iwaki-shi (city) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ log-grown shiitake (grown outdoor)]
- [April 27] Tochigi Prefecture [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ spinach]  
 Fukushima Prefecture: Shirakawa-shi (city), Yabuki-machi (town), Nishigo-mura (village), Izumizaki-mura (village), Nakajima-mura (village), Tanagura-machi (town), Yamatsuri-machi (town), Hanawa-machi (town), Samegawa-mura (village) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption→ flowerhead brassicas]  
 Fukushima Prefecture: Aizuwakamatsu-shi (city), Bandai-machi (town), Inawashiro-machi (town), Kitakata-shi (city), Kitashiobara-mura (village), Nishiaizu-machi (town), Aizumisato-machi (town), Aizubange-machi (town), Yugawa-mura (village), Yanaizu-machi (town), Mishimamachi (town), Kaneyama-machi (town), Showa-mura (village), Minami-aizu-machi (town), Shimogo-machi (town), Hinoemata-mura (village), Tadami-machi

(town) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption→ head type leafy vegetables]

- [May 1] Fukushima Prefecture: Minamisoma-shi (city) (within Kashima district, limited to areas excluding Karasuzaki, Ouchi, Kawago, and Shionosaki), Kawamata-machi (town) (excluding areas of Yamakiya) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ raw milk]
- [May 4] Fukushima Prefecture: Shirakawa-shi (city), Yabuki-machi (town), Tanagura-machi (town), Yamatsuri-machi (town), Hanawa-machi (town), Nishigo-mura (village), Izumizaki-mura (village), Nakajima-mura (village), Samegawa-mura (village) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption→ non-head type leafy vegetables including spinach]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Iwaki-shi (city) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption→ non-head type leafy vegetables e.g. spinach, head type leafy vegetables including cabbages, and flowerhead brassicas e.g. broccoli] [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ turnip]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Koriyama-shi (city), Sukagawa-shi (city), Tamura-shi (city) (excluding areas within 20 km radius from the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant), Kagamiishi-machi (town), Tenei-mura (village), Ishikawa-machi (town), Tamakawa-mura (village), Hirata-mura (village), Asakawa-machi (town), Furudono-machi (town), Miharu-machi (town), Ono-machi (town) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption → head type leafy vegetables e.g. cabbages] [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ turnip]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Fukushima-shi (city), Nihonmatsu-shi (city), Date-shi (city), Motomiya-shi (city), Kori-machi (town), Kunimi-machi (town), Kawamata-machi (town) (excluding areas of Yamakiya), Otama-mura (village) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ turnip]
- [May 9] Fukushima Prefecture: Date-shi (city), Soma-shi (city), Iwaki-shi (city), Miharu-machi (town), Tenei-mura (village), Hirata-mura (village) [Restriction of distribution→bamboo shoot]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Fukushima-shi (city), Kori-machi (town) [Restriction of distribution→ ostrich fern]
- [May 11] Fukushima Prefecture: Fukushima-shi (city), Nihonmatsu-shi (city), Date-shi (city), Motomiya-shi (city), Kori-machi (town), Kunimi-machi (town), Kawamata-machi (town) (excluding the areas of Yamakiya), and Otama-machi (town) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption→ head type leafy vegetables e.g. cabbages]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Koriyama-shi (city), Sukagawa-shi (city), Tamura-shi (city) (excluding areas within 20 km radius from the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant), Kagamiishi-machi (town), Tenei-mura (village), Ishikawa-machi (town), Tamakawa-mura (village), Hirata-mura (village), Asakawa-machi (town), Furudono-machi (town), Miharu-machi (town), Ono-machi (town) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption→ flowerhead brassicas e.g. broccoli]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Shirakawa-shi (city), Yabuki-machi (town), Tanagura-machi (town), Yamatsuri-machi (town), Hanawa-machi (town), Nishigo-mura (village), Izumizaki-mura (village), Nakajima-mura (village), and Samegawa-mura (village) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption→ head type leafy vegetables e.g. cabbages]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Aizuwakamatsu-shi (city), Bandai-machi (town), Inawashiro-machi (town), Kitakata-shi (city), Kitashiobara-mura (village), Nishiaizu-machi (town), Aizumisato-machi (town), Aizu bange-machi (town), Yugawa-mura (village), Yanaizu-machi (town), Mishima-machi (town), Kaneyama-machi (town), Showa-mura (village), Minamiaizu-machi (town), Shimogo-machi (town), Hinoemata-mura (village), Tadami-machi (town) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption→ non-head type leafy vegetables e.g. spinach]

- [May 13] Fukushima Prefecture: Minamisoma-shi (city), Motomiya-shi (city), Kori-machi (town), Kunimi-machi (town), Kawamata-machi (town), and Nishigo-mura (village) [Restriction of distribution→ bamboo shoot]
- [May 16] Fukushima Prefecture: Tamura-shi (city) (excluding areas within 20 km radius from the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant), Shinchi-machi (town) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ log-grown shiitake (grown outdoor)]
- [May 18] Fukushima Prefecture: Shirakawa-shi (city), Yabuki-machi (town), Tanagura-machi (town), Yamatsuri-machi (town), Hanawa-machi (town), Nishigo-mura (village), Izumizaki-mura (village), Nakajima-mura (village), Samegawa-mura (village) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ turnip]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Aizuwakamatsu-shi (city), Bandai-machi (town), Inawashiro-machi (town), Kitakata-shi (city), Kitashiobara-mura (village), Nishiaizu-machi (town), Aizumisato-machi (town), Aizubange-machi (town), Yugawa-mura (village), Yanaizu-machi (town), Mishima-machi (town), Kaneyama-machi (town), Showa-mura (village), Minamiaizu-machi (town), Shimogo-machi (town), Hinoemata-mura (village), Tadami-machi (town) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption→ flowerhead brassicas e.g. broccoli] [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ turnip]
- [May 23] Fukushima Prefecture: Kawauchi-mura (village) (excluding areas within 20 km radius from the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ log-grown shiitake (grown outdoor)]
- [May 25] Fukushima Prefecture: Shinchi-machi (town), Soma-shi (city), Minamisoma-shi (city) (excluding the Planned Evacuation Zone) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption→ non-head type leafy vegetables e.g. spinach, and head type leafy vegetables e.g. cabbages]
- [May 30] Fukushima Prefecture: Hirata-mura (village) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution → bamboo shoot]
- [June 1] Ibaraki Prefecture: Kitaibaraki-shi (city) and Takahagi-shi (city) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ spinach]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Koriyama-shi (city), Sukagawa-shi (city), Tamura-shi (city) (excluding areas within 20 km radius from the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant) Kagamiishi-machi (town), Tenei-mura (village), Ishikawa-machi (town), Tamakawa-mura (village), Hirata-mura (village), Asakawa-machi (town), Furudono-machi (town), Miharu-machi (town), Ono-machi (town) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption→ non-head type leafy vegetables e.g. spinach]
- [June 2] Ibaraki Prefecture: Whole area; Kanagawa Prefecture: Minamiashigara-shi (city), Odawara-shi (city), Aikawa-machi (town), Manazuru-machi (town), Yugawara-machi (town), and Kiyokawa-mura (village); Chiba Prefecture: Noda-shi (city), Narita-shi (city), Yachimata-shi (city), Tomisato-shi (city), Sanmu-shi (city), and Oamishirasato-machi (town); Tochigi Prefecture: Kanuma-shi (city) and Otawara-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→ tea leaf]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Fukushima-shi (city), Date-shi (city), and Kori-machi (town) [Restriction of distribution→ ume (Japanese plum)]
- [June 6] Fukushima Prefecture: Soma-shi (city), Minamisoma-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→ ume (Japanese plum)]

Fukushima Prefecture: Akimoto Lake, Hibara Lake, Onogawa Lake and rivers flowing into these Lakes, Nagase River (limited to upper reaches from the junction with Su River), Abukuma River within Fukushima Prefecture (including its branches) [Restriction of distribution→ cherry salmon yamame (excluding farmed fish)]

- [June 8] Fukushima Prefecture: Tamura-shi (city) (excluding areas within 20 km radius from the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant), Minamisoma-shi (city) (excluding areas within 20 km radius from the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant and the Planned Evacuation Zone ), Kawauchi-mura (village) (excluding areas within 20 km radius from the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ raw milk]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Iwaki-shi (city) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution→ bamboo shoot]
- [June 15] Fukushima Prefecture: Shinchi-machi (town), Soma-shi (city), Minamisoma-shi (city) (excluding areas within 20 km radius from the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant), Fukushima-shi (city), Nihonmatsu-shi (city), Date-shi (city), Motomiya-shi (city), Kori-machi (town), Kunimi-machi (town), Kawamata-machi (town) (excluding the areas de Yamakiya), and Otama-mura (village) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption→ flowerhead brassicas e.g. broccoli]
- [June 17] Fukushima Prefecture: Mano River (including its branches) [Restriction of distribution → cherry salmon yamame (excluding farmed fish) and Japanese dace]
- [June 21] Fukushima Prefecture: Kunimi-machi (town) and Tenei-mura (village) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution → bamboo shoot]
- [June 23] Kanagawa Prefecture: Sagami-hara-shi (city), Matsuda-machi (town) and Yamakita-machi (town) [Restriction of distribution→ tea leaf]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Shinchi-machi (town), Soma-shi (city), Minamisoma-shi (city) (excluding areas within 20 km radius from the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant and the Planned Evacuation Zone) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution → turnip]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Fukushima-shi (city), Nihonmatsu-shi (city), Date-shi (city), Motomiya-shi (city), Kori-machi (town), Kunimi-machi (town), Kawamata-machi (town) (excluding the areas of Yamakiya), and Otama-mura (village) [Cancellation of instruction to restrict distribution and/or consumption→ non-head type leafy vegetables e.g. spinach]
- [June 27] Kanagawa Prefecture: Nakai-machi (town) [Restriction of distribution→ tea leaf]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Abukuma River (limited to lower reaches of Shinobu Dam but including its branches) [Restriction of distribution → Ayu (excluding farmed fish) and Japanese dace]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Mano River (including its branches), Niida River (including its branches) [Restriction of distribution → Ayu (excluding farmed fish)]
- [June 30] Gunma Prefecture: Shibukawa-shi (city), Kiryu-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→ tea leaf]
- [July 4] Chiba Prefecture: Katsuura-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→ tea leaf]
- [July 8] Tochigi Prefecture: Tochigi-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→ tea leaf]
- [July 19] Fukushima Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→Cattle]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Date-shi (city) and Motomiya-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→ Log-grown shiitake (hothouse cultivation)]

- [July 22] Fukushima Prefecture: Shinchi-machi (town) [Restriction of distribution→ Log-grown shiitake (hothouse cultivation)]
- [July 28] Miyagi Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→ Cattle]
- [August 1] Iwate Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→ Cattle]
- [August 2] Tochigi Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→Cattle]
- [August 19] Miyagi Prefecture [Partial cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Cattle]
- [August 25] Fukushima Prefecture [Partial cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Cattle];  
Iwate Prefecture [Partial cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Cattle];  
Tochigi Prefecture [Partial cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Cattle]
- [August 29] Fukushima Prefecture: Fukushima-shi (city) and Minamisoma-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→Yuzu];  
Kanagawa Prefecture: Minamiashigara-shi (city) [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Tea leaf]
- [September 6] Fukushima Prefecture: Tanagura-machi (town) [Restrictions of distribution and consumption→ Mushroom belonging to mycorrhizal fungi gathered (limited to wild mushroom)]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Furudono-machi (town) [Restriction of distribution → Mushroom belonging to mycorrhizal fungi gathered (limited to wild mushroom)]
- [September 7] Fukushima Prefecture: Motomiya-shi (city) [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution→ Log-grown Shiitake (hothouse cultivation)]  
Chiba Prefecture: Ooamishirasato-machi (town) [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution →Tea leaf]
- [September 12] Kanagawa Prefecture: Yamakita-machi (town) and Matsuda-machi (town), [Cancellation of restriction of consumption→Tea leaf]
- [September 15] Fukushima Prefecture: Fukushima-shi (city), Nihonmatsu-shi (city), Date-shi (city), Motomiya-shi (city), Koriyama-shi (city), Sukagawa-shi (city), Tamura-shi (city), Shirakawa-shi (city), Soma-shi (city), Minamisoma-shi (city), Iwaki-shi (city), Kori-machi (town), Kunimi-machi (town), Kawamata-machi (town), Kagamiishi-machi (town), Ishikawa-machi (town), Asakawa-machi (town), Furudono-machi (town), Miharu-machi (town), Ono-machi (town), Yabuki-machi (town), Tanagura-machi (town), Yamatsuri-machi (town), Hanawa-machi (town), Inawashiro-machi (town), Hirono-machi (town), Naraha-machi (town), Tomioka-machi (town), Okuma-machi (town), Futaba-machi (town), Namie-machi (town), Shinchi-machi (town), Otama-mura (village), Tenei-mura (village), Tamakawa-mura (village), Hirata-mura (village), Nishigo-mura (village), Izumizaki-mura (village), Nakajima-mura (village), Samekawa-mura (village), Kawauchi-mura (village), Katsurao-mura (village) and Iitate-mura (village) [Restriction of distribution→Mushroom (limited to wild mushroom)]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Iwaki-shi (city) and Tanagura-machi (town) [Restriction of consumption→Mushroom (limited to wild mushroom)]
- [September 20] Fukushima Prefecture: Minamisoma-shi (city) [Restriction of consumption → Mushroom (limited to wild mushroom)]  
Fukushima Prefecture: Date-shi (city) and Minamisoma-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→ Chestnut]

- [October 7] Fukushima Prefecture: Aizuwakamatsu-shi (city), Kori-machi (town), Tenei-mura (village), Hinoemata-mura (village), Tadami-machi (town), Kitashiobara-mura (village), Nishiaizu-machi (town), Aizubange-machi (town), Yugawa-mura (village), Yanaizu-machi (town), Kanayama-machi (town), Showa-mura (village), Tanagura-machi (town), Tamakawa-mura (village), Hirono-machi (town), Naraha-machi (town, Fukushima Prefecture (excluding area within 20 km radius from the TEPCO's No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant) [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Raw Milk]
- [October 11] Chiba Prefecture: Abiko-shi (city) and Kimitsu-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→Log-grown Shiitake (outdoor cultivation)]
- [October 14] Ibaraki prefecture: Hokota-shi (city), Tsuchiura-shi (city), Omitama-shi (city), and Namegata-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→Log-grown shiitake (Outdoor cultivation)]  
Ibaraki Prefecture: Hokota-shi (city) and Tsuchiura-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→Log-grown shiitake (Hothouse cultivation)]  
Fukushima prefecture: Date-shi (city) and Kori-machi (town) [Restriction of distribution→Yuzu]  
Kanagawa prefecture: Aikawa-machi (town) and Kiyokawa-mura (village) [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Tea leaf]
- [October 18] Fukushima prefecture: Nihonmatsu-shi [Restriction of distribution→Log-grown Shiitake (outdoor cultivation)]  
Fukushima prefecture: Kitakata-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→Wild mushroom]  
Ibaraki prefecture: Koga-shi (city), Joso-shi (city), Bando-shi (city), Yachiyo-machi (town) and Sakai-machi (town) [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Tea leaf]
- [October 26] Sagami-hara-shi (city) and Nakai-machi (town), Kanagawa Prefecture [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Tea leaf]
- [October 28] Hirono-machi (town) and Kawauchi-mura (village) (excluding areas within a 20km radius zone of TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant), Fukushima Prefecture [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution and/or consumption→Head type leafy vegetables and flowerhead brassicas]
- [October 31] Soma-shi (city) and Iwaki-shi (city), Fukushima Prefecture [Restriction of distribution Log-grown pholiota nameko (outdoor cultivation)]
- The instructions on restrictions of distribution and/or consumption instructed in November
- [November 1] Odawara-shi (city), Kanagawa Prefecture [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Tea leaf]
- [November 4] Hirono-machi (town) and Kawauchi-mura (village), Fukushima Prefecture (excluding areas within the 2 km radius from TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant) [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution and consumption→Non-head type leafy vegetables including spinach; the cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Turnip]
- [November 7] Kanuma-shi (city) and Yaita-shi (city), Tochigi Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→Log-grown brick cap (outdoor cultivation)]
- [November 8] Otawara-shi (city) and Nasushiobara-shi (city), Tochigi Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→Log-grown brick cap (outdoor cultivation)]
- [November 9] Soma-shi (city), Minamisoma-shi (city), Hirono-machi (town), Naraha-machi (town), Tomioka-machi (town), Okuma-machi (town), Futaba-machi (town), Namie-machi (town), Shinchi-machi (town), Kawauchi-mura (village), Katsurao-mura (village), and Iitate-mura (village), Fukushima Prefecture [Restrictions of consumption and restriction→Boar meat]

[November 10] Ibaraki-machi (town) and Ami-machi (town), Ibaraki Prefecture [Restrictions of distribution→log-grown shiitake (Log-grown cultivation)]

Ibaraki-machi (town), Ibaraki Prefecture [Restrictions of distribution→Log-grown shiitake (hothouse cultivation)] Manazuru-machi (town), Kanagawa Prefecture [Cancellation of the restriction of distribution→Tea leaf]

[November 14] Kawamata-machi (town), Fukushima Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→Log-grown shiitake (hothouse cultivation)]

Nasushiobara-shi (city) and Nikko-shi (city), Tochigi Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→ Log-grown pholiota nameko (outdoor cultivation)]

Ashikaga-shi (city), Sano-shi (city), Moka-shi (city), Sakura-shi (city), Nasukarasuyama-shi (city), Kaminokawa-machi (town), Mogi-machi (town), Ichikai-machi (town), Haga-machi (town), and Takanezawa-machi (town) [Restriction of distribution→Log-grown brick cap (Outdoor cultivation)]

[November 17] Fukushima-shi (city), Fukushima Prefecture (limited to former Oguni-mura (village)) [Restriction of distribution→Rice (produced in 2011)]

[November 18] Nagareyama-shi (city), Chiba Prefecture [Restriction of distribution→Log-grown shiitake (outdoor cultivation)]



**[Measures Taken Related to the Rolling Blackouts]**

- Regarding measures taken on the rolling blackouts implemented by the TEPCO and the Tohoku Electric Power Company in the medical field, office memos have been issued to relevant prefectures and organizations, telephone calls have been made to home care supporting clinics and home-visit nursing stations, and emergency counseling service counters have been set up at the National Hospital Organization. Also, regarding the unpredictable large-scale rolling blackouts in the future, office memos were issued to the relevant prefectures and organizations.
- Prefectures whose electricity is supplied by the TEPCO and the Tohoku Electric Power Company were asked, through the public health centers, to give appropriate guidance so that all home care patients using ventilators could deal with the rolling blackouts without fail and to coordinate with the medical base hospitals for treating intractable diseases, due to tight electricity supply as the rolling blackouts are implemented since March 14. As of today, no damage associated with the rolling blackouts is reported by intractable disease patients.
- In order to provide support for family doctors of patients using ventilators at home and the home-visit nursing stations, emergency consultation service counters were set up in 45 hospitals (including National Hospital Organization, Rosai Hospitals, and Social Insurance Hospitals) located in Tokyo and 11 prefectures affected by the rolling blackouts implemented by the TEPCO and the Tohoku Electric Power Company.
- The departments responsible for intractable diseases in relevant prefectures and relevant patient groups were informed that, emergency counseling service counters had been established in hospitals (including National Hospital Organization, Rosai Hospitals, and Social Insurance Hospitals) and a system to accept patients for emergency, temporary stay had been set up, in order to make assurance doubly sure that measures would be taken for home care patients using ventilators, when the rolling blackouts were carried out by the TEPCO and the Tohoku Electric Power Company.
- The water supply utilities and bulk water suppliers were requested to be mindful of analyzing effects, inspect private electric generators, making public announcement to people in need of water supply, and securing a system to support water supply, as measures against the rolling blackouts.
- Pharmacies were asked, through prefectures and the cities and special districts in which public health centers were set up, to take appropriate measures so that the management of medical goods is not disrupted when the rolling blackouts are implemented. No major damage and interruption due to the rolling blackouts have been reported.
- The Blood Division of the Japan Red Cross was asked to make assurance doubly sure so that when the rolling blackouts are implemented, the production and storage of blood products are not affected. No major damage and interruption due to the rolling blackouts have been reported.
- Relevant prefectures and groups were asked to ensure that they sufficiently coordinate with relevant institutions such as medical organizations, so that the health conditions and living of people housed in social welfare facilities and facilities covered by long-term care insurance are not disrupted due to the rolling blackouts of the TEPCO. No major damage and interruption due to the rolling blackout has been reported.
- Prefectures, whose electricity is supplied by the Tohoku Electricity Power Company, was asked to call for attention of social welfare facilities in the company's service areas and to secure adequate coordination with relevant institutions, such as medical organizations, in case the rolling blackouts are implemented.
- Prefectures and water supply utilities, whose electricity is supplied by the TEPCO, were requested that they inspect private electric generators, publicly announce to people in need of water supply, and secure a system to support water supply, in preparation for the occurrence of the unforeseeable large-scale rolling blackouts within the TEPCO's service areas. (March 18)

- By assuming the possibility of the rolling blackouts and major power outage due to the sharp increase in power demand and problems at electrical power plants, the heads of departments in charge of water supply administration in each Prefectural Government and water supply utilities in TEPCO and the Tohoku Electric Power Company's service areas were asked to take appropriate measures at the water supply utilities and immediately report on water outage. (July 19)