Nuclear emergency

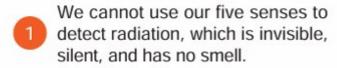
Nuclear emergency

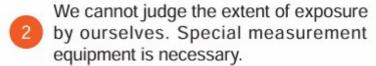
Nuclear power plants take various multi-layered safety measures to ensure that, if there is an accident or breakdown, the immediate external release of large amounts of radioactive material is prevented. However, if the situation is serious and large amounts of radioactive materials are released outside a nuclear facility, that could result in contamination of the nearby environment and exposure of the residents. Such a situation is called a "nuclear emergency".

Taking measures to minimize damage and protect the safety and assets of residents in case of a nuclear emergency is called "nuclear preparedness".

Characteristics of a nuclear emergency

Nuclear emergencies have unique characteristics which are absent from fires, or natural disasters such as earthquakes, storms or floods.





Nuclear emergency preparedness

Disaster preparedness is to protect the lives, health, and assets of residents, workers and visitors from disasters, and to provide support for disaster victims and recovery from disasters, should a disaster occur. This is also true for nuclear emergency preparedness.

The most important point in nuclear emergency preparedness is to strengthen safety measures in nuclear facilities, and many measures are actually taken in the design, construction, and operation of nuclear facilities. However, it is important for us to know the basic facts on radiation and radioactivity, as well as the correct actions to take in order to minimize exposure in the case of a nuclear emergency.

There are three fundamental principles for radiation protection, as shown below.

Three principles to reduce external exposure

