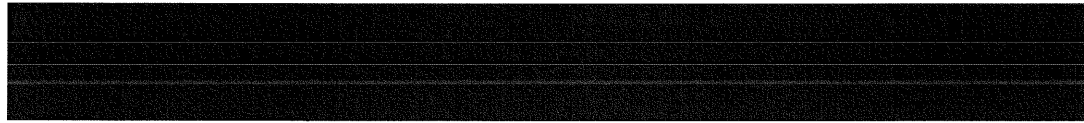


Group D: Request 3.17



[Answer from TEPCO]

Neither short-life radionuclides nor beta-emitters (e.g. Sr-90) were considered in internal dose estimations.

[Answer from the specialist of NIRS]

NIRS performed internal dose estimations for all the nuclides detected by means of in vivo counting. The content of I-131 in the thyroid was quantified by a thyroid monitor and the other nuclides were quantified as the whole body content by a whole-body counter. The latter nuclides were found to be mostly Cs-134 and Cs-137, but occasionally, Te-129m and Cs-136 were detected especially for highly contaminated subjects. The dose contribution of these minor nuclides was very small in the total dose. Short-life radionuclides (e.g., Te-132, I-132, I-133) were not detected in the individual monitoring at NIRS because the first measurement was conducted on the end of May, 2011.

[Answer from the specialist of JAEA]

Short lived nuclides of Te-132 and I-132 were found for some persons who were measured in the early stage of individual monitoring conducted by JAEA in Onahama-town from March 22, 2011. Tentative dose estimations for nuclides detected (including Te-132 and I-131) were performed and were reported to TEPCO. For the persons whose tentative internal dose estimates were above 20 mSv in the committed effective dose (CED), additional individual monitoring was conducted at the JAEA-NFCEL (Nuclear Fuel Cycle Engineering Laboratories) from April 20, 2011. The nuclides detected were mostly Cs-134, Cs-137 and I-131 (for early subjects), but occasionally small amounts of mTe-129 and Cs-136 were detected (especially for highly contaminated subjects).