

Act on Special Measures concerning the Handling of  
Environment Pollution by Radioactive Materials  
Discharged by the NPS Accident Associated with the  
Tohoku District - Off the Pacific Ocean Earthquake That  
Occurred on March 11, 2011

Basic Principles

November 11, 2011

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## **1. The basic direction on the handling of environmental pollution from radioactive materials discharged by the accident**

With contamination of the environment occurring on account of radioactive materials discharged by the nuclear power stations damaged in an accident associated with the Tohoku District - Off the Pacific Ocean Earthquake that occurred on March 11, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as “radioactive materials discharged by the accident”), it has become a pressing issue to promptly reduce the impact of the pollution of the environment from radioactive materials discharged by the accident on human health and the living environment.

Under these circumstances, the “Act on Special Measures concerning the Handling of Environment Pollution by Radioactive Materials Discharged by the Nuclear Power Station Accident Associated with the Tohoku District - Off the Pacific Ocean Earthquake That Occurred on March 11, 2011” (Act No. 110 of 2011; hereinafter referred to as the “Act”) was approved and enacted in lawmaker-initiated legislation and promulgated in August 2011.

Japan’s handling of environmental pollution from radioactive materials discharged by the accident (hereinafter referred to as the “handling of the environment pollution”) from this point onward shall be implemented in accordance with these basic principles and through cooperation between the persons concerned so that the impacts of the pollution of the environment from radioactive materials discharged by the accident on human health and the living environment will promptly be reduced and reconstruction efforts will be accelerated.

The basic direction to be taken in the handling of the environmental pollution is detailed below.

- 1) The relevant nuclear operator (which means the nuclear operator that has released the radioactive materials discharged by the accident; the same shall apply hereinafter) shall bear the primary responsibility for the handling of the environmental pollution. The national government shall, in consideration of its social responsibilities associated with the promotional efforts thus far channeled into its nuclear energy policy, take any necessary measures regarding the handling of the resulting environmental pollution on its own responsibility, while local governments shall cooperate with the measures taken by the national government in accordance with the natural and social conditions of their respective areas.
- 2) The relevant nuclear operator shall implement any necessary measures for the handling of the environmental pollution in good faith and cooperate with the measures taken by the national or local governments. Nuclear operators other than the relevant nuclear operator shall also endeavor to cooperate with the measures taken by the national or local governments.
- 3) Since environmental pollution from radioactive materials discharged by the accident has occurred extensively and some areas are subject to measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., (which means measures taken for the soil, vegetation, structures, etc., contaminated by radioactive materials discharged by the accident including the removal of contaminated soil, fallen leaves and twigs, sludge accumulation in ditches, etc., measures to prevent the pollution from spreading, and other measures; the same shall apply hereinafter), for example, including land, etc., owned by local residents, the national and local governments shall ask for support from the local residents (including their participation) in the handling of the environmental pollution.

- 4) Ministries and agencies, relevant local governments, organizations concerned such as research institutes, business operators, etc., shall mobilize all available resources and make concerted efforts to proceed with the handling of the environment pollution as quickly as possible. However, it shall be borne in mind that long-term handling of the environmental pollution is required for areas with significantly high levels of radiation.
- 5) The handling of the environment pollution shall be implemented expeditiously by capitalizing on the scientific and technological knowledge thus far collected in Japan and from abroad. Moreover, the methods of handling shall be reviewed based on the development of such knowledge, so that the handling of the environment pollution will be carried out more effectively and efficiently.
- 6) When tackling measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., it is crucial to ensure extra care regarding children; the living environment of children (schools, playgrounds, etc.) shall be subject to such measures on a priority basis.
- 7) The national government shall, in consideration of the fact that decontamination and other measures (which means measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., as well as the collection, transfer, storage and disposal of the removed soil; the same shall apply hereinafter) and the disposal of waste contaminated with radioactive materials discharged by the accident need to be implemented as soon as possible, set standards for such operations.
- 8) The national government shall take responsibility for preparing interim storage facilities (which means facilities for the steady and intensive storage and management of substantial quantities of soil and waste for a certain period of time; the same shall apply hereinafter) and landfill sites as well as ensuring the safety and security of these facilities and sites.
- 9) In facilitating decontamination, etc., the national and local governments shall ask for support from local residents (including their participation); provide accurate and prompt information to local residents; and communicate concerning risks with the local residents.
- 10) The national government shall commit to the above-mentioned approaches by liaising and working with the international community and tapping all the wisdom in Japan and abroad. In addition, it will share with the international community the experience, knowledge and lessons that will be acquired or learnt from such commitment.

These basic principles have been formulated based on the level of knowledge and technology at the time of their formulation. The national government shall regularly examine the progress of the handling of the environmental pollution and review these basic principles from time to time taking into account the results of monitoring and measurement of the status of the environmental pollution from radioactive materials discharged by the accident, the status of technological developments, etc.

“Basic Policy for Emergency Response on Decontamination Work” (determined by the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters on August 26, 2011) have been developed into these basic principles.

## **2. Basic matters concerning the monitoring and measurement of the status of the environmental pollution from radioactive materials discharged by the accident**

Detailed monitoring and measurement of the status of the environmental pollution from radioactive materials discharged by the accident need to be conducted in order to understand and estimate the levels of radiation, to review measures to deal with the environmental pollution from radioactive materials discharged by the accident, etc. The national and local governments shall conduct monitoring and measurement as set forth below.

### **(1) Monitoring and measurement by the national government**

- 1) The national government shall conduct detailed monitoring and measurement of the status of the environment pollution from radioactive materials discharged by the accident to review and facilitate measures to deal with the pollution, to contribute to the provision of integrated and comprehensible information, etc.
- 2) In order to conduct detailed monitoring and measurement, the national government shall, in coordination with local governments, nuclear operators, etc., and with the appropriate allocation of roles, take responsibility for preparing a system of unified monitoring and measurement.
- 3) The national government shall conduct monitoring and measurement on a regular basis to get a broad-based picture of the effects of the disposal of waste contaminated with radioactive materials discharged by the accident and decontamination and other measures.
- 4) The national government shall immediately make any information it has obtained from the monitoring and measurement available to the public.

### **(2) Monitoring and measurement by local governments**

Local governments shall endeavor to conduct monitoring and measurement in collaboration with the national government, nuclear operators, etc., and in accordance with the local conditions of their respective areas. In addition, in cooperation with the national government, nuclear operators, etc., they shall utilize and disseminate the information obtained from the monitoring and measurement.

## **3. Basic matters concerning the disposal of waste contaminated with radioactive materials discharged by the accident**

### **(1) Basic concept**

The disposal of waste standing in the way of the life of local residents such as that generated from measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., and disaster waste near living quarters shall be prioritized.

In order to reduce the impacts of the radioactive materials discharged by the accident on human health and the living environment as promptly as possible, it is important to proceed with the disposal of waste contaminated with radioactive materials discharged by the accident by actively utilizing as many of the available waste disposal systems, facilities, etc., under the current “Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act” (Act No. 137 of 1970) as possible.

In light of the fact that the amount of waste contaminated with radioactive materials discharged by the accident, that generated from measures for the decontamination of the soil, etc., among others, is huge, it is crucial to separate combustible materials from incombustible ones and reduce the volume of waste through intermediate treatment such as incineration, etc., to the greatest degree that is achievable, while ensuring safety and security. Waste that comes under the classification of designated waste as set forth in Article 17, paragraph 1 of the Act as a result of volume reduction that has concentrated radioactive materials discharged by the accident in the waste shall be disposed of by the national government pursuant to the Act. Furthermore, while ensuring safety and security, attempts shall be made to recycle the waste; for example, concrete rubble can be used as reconstruction material for the disaster-stricken areas.

In the disposal of waste contaminated with radioactive materials discharged by the accident, any necessary steps shall be taken to protect the health of residents living in the vicinity and to maintain their living environment; such steps shall include measures to prevent the waste from dispersing or outflowing, implementation of monitoring, keeping track of amount, transfer destination, etc., of specified waste and so forth. In addition, in accordance with the guidelines proposed in the “Near-term Policy to Ensure the Safety for Treating and Disposing Contaminated Waste around the Site of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plants” (issued by the Nuclear Safety Commission (NSC) on June 3, 2011; hereinafter referred to as the “Near-term Policy”), waste shall be disposed of in a safe way that ensures any additional radiation dose affecting residents living in the vicinity that is derived from the disposal, etc., shall not exceed 1 mSv/year. Moreover, the final disposal shall meet the “allowable dose” proposed by the NSC, which specifically requires that the additional radiation dose affecting residents living in the vicinity of the disposal facilities should be 10  $\mu$ Sv/year or lower in a safety assessment based on a scientifically plausible post-management period scenario. Meanwhile, disaster waste other than that which is considerably hard to dispose of, such as that significantly contaminated with radioactive materials discharged by the accident and for which it will take a long time to be demolished, shall be transferred to temporary storage facilities for disaster waste by around the end of March 2012 under the condition that such facilities should be secured. Waste generated from measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., shall be disposed of in line with the progress of such measures.

**(2) Matters concerning the disposal of waste within the management area**

The scope of any contaminated waste management area as provided for in Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Act, shall be determined taking the following circumstances into consideration: because the levels of radiation are high in the area and waste within it has been contaminated at a level that requires special controls, high level technology is very likely to be required in the disposal of the waste, while due consideration should be given to securing the safety of workers engaged in the disposal; access to the area is restricted by the national government; and so forth.

The Ministry of the Environment shall dispose of waste within the management area prescribed in Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act.

**(3) Matters concerning the disposal of designated waste**

Designation standards of designated waste shall be set taking the following matters into consideration: disposal methods required according to the level of radioactive

contamination; disposal technology and ability of disposal facilities, etc. of municipalities in charge of waste disposal on a normal basis; and so forth.

In the disposal of designated waste, the following ministries shall take responsibility for the disposal of the waste under their respective jurisdictions: the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, deposition substances such as sludge and other waste generated from water facilities; the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, sludge, etc., generated with respect to public sewerage or basin sewerage; the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, deposition substances such as sludge and other waste generated from industrial water facilities; and the Ministry of the Environment in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, deposition substances such as sludge and other waste generated from rural community sewerage systems together with agriculture and forestry-related by-products. In addition, designated waste shall be disposed of within the prefecture from which the waste was generated.

**(4) Matters concerning the disposal of waste contaminated with radioactive materials discharged by the accident other than waste within management areas and designated waste**

In the disposal of waste contaminated with radioactive materials discharged by the accident other than waste within management areas and designated waste, monitoring and measurement of radioactive materials contained in exhaust gases, discharged water, etc., shall be conducted, and based on the results of these, measures shall be taken to prevent radioactive materials discharged by the accident from being dispersed.

**4. Basic matters concerning measures for the decontamination of the soil, etc.**

**(1) Basic concept**

Since significant areas encompassing soil, structures, roads, rivers, lakes, marine coastal waters, ports and harbors, farmland, forests, etc., are subject to measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., it is imperative that the top priority be placed on areas for which decontamination is most urgently required from the viewpoint of the protection of human health and to implement such measures finely tuned to the levels of radiation by formulating a decontamination plan for a Special Decontamination Area or a decontamination plan. Of the prioritized areas for decontamination, paramount importance shall be attached to the living environment surrounding children who are more susceptible to radiation than adults. Meanwhile, large areas of farmland and forests exist in areas polluted from radioactive materials discharged by the accident. Measures for the decontamination of the soil, etc., with respect to farmland shall be carried out with extra care so that they help restore the conditions for the resumption of agricultural production. With regard to forests, such measures shall be taken with the top priority given to residential buildings, etc., located in the vicinity.

Radiation levels targeted by measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., shall be set based on the 2007 Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), the “Basic Policy of Nuclear Safety Commission on Radiation Protection for Termination of Evacuation and Reconstruction” (issued by NSC on July 19, 2011), etc. To be more precise:

- 1) A step-by-step but prompt narrowing down of the areas where radiation exposure excluding that which comes from natural and medical sources (hereinafter referred to as the “additional radiation dose”) shall aim for any area with contamination at 20 mSv/year or higher; however, it shall be borne in mind that a long-term commitment to management is required for any area with such significantly high levels of radiation.

With regard to this target, specific goals shall be set from this point onward based on the effects of measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., the results of model projects, and so forth.

- 2) The following shall be aimed at areas where the additional radiation dose is less than 20 mSv/year:
  - a) To reduce the additional radiation dose to 1 mSv/year or lower over the long term;
  - b) To reduce the additional annual radiation dose the public is exposed to by around 50% (including the physical attenuation of radioactive materials) by the end of August 2013 from the level at the end of August 2011; and
  - c) To reduce the additional annual radiation dose affecting children by around 60% (including the physical attenuation of radioactive materials) by the end of August 2013 from the level at the end of August 2011 by decontaminating the living environment of children, such as schools, playgrounds, etc., on a priority basis, since it is crucial to recover the environment under which children can live safely and securely.

These targets shall be reviewed from time to time based on the effects of measures for the decontamination of the soil, etc. and so forth.

## **(2) Matters concerning Special Decontamination Areas**

### **1) Matters concerning the designation of a Special Decontamination Area**

A Special Decontamination Area provided for in Article 25, paragraph 1 of the Act, shall be designated by taking into account the following matters: because the levels of radiation are high in the area, high level technology and due consideration for securing the safety of workers are required in the implementation of measures for decontamination of the soil, etc.; and the access to the Special Decontamination Areas is restricted based on the direction of national government.

### **2) Guidelines for measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., in a Special Decontamination Area**

In a Special Decontamination Area where the additional radiation dose is not significantly high, buildings such as houses, offices, and public facilities, roads, farmland, forests near living quarters, etc., shall be planned to go through measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., by the end of March 2014, with the removed soil, etc. (which means the removed soil and waste generated from measures for decontamination of the soil, etc.; the same shall apply hereinafter) generated from such operations to be intermittently transferred to properly managed temporary storage facilities.



On the other hand, in Special Decontamination Areas where the additional radiation dose is significantly high, the national government shall first carry out a model project to develop efficient and effective decontamination techniques and systems to ensure the safety of workers in areas where the levels of radiation are extremely high; formulate a decontamination plan for a Special Decontamination Area; and proceed with measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., in a phased manner.

Any Special Decontamination Area includes various features ranging from farmland, forests and roads to rivers, etc. The Ministry of the Environment shall implement measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., in Special Decontamination Areas while receiving assistance (including personnel assistance) from the ministries and agencies concerned and equipped with knowledge and information on the use and management of such land.

In the formulation of a decontamination plan for a Special Decontamination Area, due consideration shall be given to the conditions of the respective area as well as the order of priority and feasibility. As a precondition for the plan, it is also required to build temporary storage facilities with sufficient capacity to store the removed soil, etc., generated under the plan.

### **(3) Matters concerning decontamination zones**

#### **1) Matters concerning the designation of intensive contamination survey areas**

An area where the additional radiation dose is 1 mSv/year or higher shall be designated as an intensive contamination survey area prescribed in Article 32, paragraph 1 of the Act.

#### **2) Matters concerning the designation of zones for which a decontamination plan is to be formulated**

Any zone where the additional radiation dose is 1 mSv/year or higher shall be designated as an area for which a decontamination plan prescribed in Article 36, paragraph 1 of the Act is to be prepared.

#### **3) Guidelines for measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., in a decontamination zone**

In areas where the additional radiation dose is relatively high, it is appropriate to decontaminate the living environment of children as the need arises through such decontamination work as topsoil removal, building washing, roadside ditch cleaning, pruning, removal of fallen leaves, etc. Even in areas where the additional radiation dose is relatively low, in light of the fact that some parts show higher levels of radiation than those in neighboring parts, appropriate measures shall also be taken focusing on the living environment of children with sufficient attention paid to the conditions of the local area.

In the formulation of a decontamination plan, as is the case with a decontamination plan for a Special Decontamination Area, due consideration shall be given to the conditions of the respective areas as well as the order of priority and feasibility. As a precondition for the plan, it is also required to build temporary storage facilities with sufficient capacity to store the removed soil, etc., generated under the plan.

It is appropriate to review a decontamination plan from time to time by appropriate means in line with changes in the circumstances. For this purpose, it is vital for the executor of measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., to collect data on changes in radiation levels, etc., resulting from such measures, and for the formulator of the decontamination plan, to manage without fail the progress of the work including the accumulation of such data.

When the formulator of a plan intends to organize a council as set forth in Article 36, paragraph 3 of the Act, it is appropriate for this person to include experts, etc., on radioactive materials and decontamination and other measures as members and introduce the necessary knowledge in order to ensure that the decontamination plan is effectively and smoothly implemented. The national government shall, if the formulator of a plan organizes such a council, not only join the council as the executor of decontamination and other measures regarding the land, etc. it manages, but also provide the scientific and technological knowledge required. Furthermore, if there is any person that occupies, or has built a structure on, the land managed by national or local government or the like, it is appropriate for the formulator of the plan to invite such a person to take part in the council.

**(4) Matters that should be taken into account in the implementation of measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., and other matters required for the promotion of measures for decontamination of the soil, etc.**

In the implementation of measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., any necessary steps shall be taken to protect the health of residents living in the vicinity and to maintain their living environment; such steps shall include measures to prevent the waste from dispersing or outflowing, keeping track of the amount of removed soil, and so forth. Measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., through washing will generate sewer water mixed with radioactive materials discharged by the accident. Any executor of such measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., shall contrive ways to minimize the adverse impact of the contaminated water generated from washing in the area into which the water will pour, such as removing as far as possible radioactive materials discharged by the accident that can be removed through methods other than washing before resorting to washing measures.

Moreover, in order to check whether measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., have properly been carried out, the executor of such measures needs to conduct monitoring before and after the measures and assess their effects. Some land areas, etc., where measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., have been implemented may be contaminated again with radioactive materials discharged by the accident for geographical or other reasons. Accordingly, when it is deemed necessary taking local conditions into account, regular monitoring shall be conducted after the implementation of the measures.

In addition, as the amount of removed soil, etc. is expected to be huge, it is essential for the prompt and effective decontamination and other measures to take due consideration as much as possible to curb the amount in the implementation of measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., through such efforts as minimizing the surface soil to be removed.

The national government shall present decontamination methods proven to be cost efficient and effective as standard methods to promote prompt measures for decontamination of the soil, etc.

**5. Basic matters concerning the collection, transfer, storage and disposal of the removed soil**

In the collection, transfer, storage and disposal of the removed soil, any necessary steps shall be taken to protect the health of residents living in the vicinity and maintain their living environment; such steps shall include measures to prevent the waste from dispersing or outflowing, the implementation of monitoring, keeping track of the amounts, transfer destinations, etc., of the removed soil and so forth. In addition, in accordance with the guidelines proposed in the “Near-term Policy,” the removed soil shall be transferred and stored in a safe way that ensures that the additional radiation dose affecting residents living in the vicinity, which derives from the volume reduction, transfer, storage, etc., of the removed soil, shall not exceed 1 mSv/year.

Moreover, the removed soil shall be collected and transferred as rapidly as possible to prevent illegal dumping in the course of the operations.

Meanwhile, from perspectives to secure capacity of the temporary storage facilities, etc., an attempt shall be made during the storage or the disposal process to minimize volume of the removed soil capitalizing on technological developments. At the same time, while ensuring safety and security, recycling options for the removed soil whose levels of contamination is low, such as that separated as a result of volume reductions, needs to be considered.

**6. Any other important matters concerning the handling of the environmental pollution from radioactive materials discharged by the accident**

**(1) Preparation, etc., of facilities required for the disposal of the contaminated waste, etc.**

In order to promptly mitigate the detrimental impacts on human health and the living environment through the quick but effective implementation of the disposal of waste contaminated with radioactive materials discharged by the accident and decontamination and other measures, it is absolutely imperative to prepare the necessary facilities including temporary storage, interim storage and disposal facilities. Approaches to securing these facilities shall be taken in accordance with the following principles:

- 1) The Ministry of the Environment shall take responsibility for building temporary storage facilities for waste within the management area aided by the relevant municipalities. The designated waste shall, until it is delivered to the national government or a person or entity consigned by the national government, be stored by the manager of facilities from which such waste has been produced, the owner of such waste, or the like, whom the national government shall, when it is necessary, support with their storage of the waste.
- 2) Each municipality or local community need for the time being to secure temporary storage facilities of their own for the removed soil, etc., to expedite measures for decontamination of the soil, etc. The roles for securing these temporary storage facilities shall be assigned as follows: a) the Ministry of the Environment shall secure facilities related to a Special Decontamination Area assisted by the relevant

municipalities; and b) the relevant municipalities shall secure facilities related to a decontamination zone, with the national government fulfilling its financial and technological responsibility.

- 3) When it is necessary for the removed soil, etc., to be stored on land where measures for decontamination of the soil, etc., were carried out due to the lack of an alternative method of storage, the executor of the measures may, after considering the opinion of the owner, etc., of the land, have the owner, etc., of the land store the removed soil, etc.
- 4) Interim storage facilities shall be prepared for prefectures where a significant amount of waste and soil is highly contaminated with radioactive materials discharged by the accident.
- 5) The removed soil, etc., that has been generated from prefectures other than those specified in 4) shall be disposed of within the respective prefectures in which such removed soil, etc. have been generated.
- 6) The national government shall take responsibility for securing interim storage facilities and landfill sites as well as ensuring the safety and security of these facilities and sites.
- 7) Post-interim storage treatment shall be discussed based on the status of technological development from this point onward.
- 8) The national and local governments, etc., shall cooperate and work together in securing the land, including the active use of public land, for temporary storage, disposal and other facilities.
- 9) Temporary storage, interim storage, disposal and other facilities need to be secured, maintained and managed with due consideration given to the conservation of the health and the environment of local residents. Specifically, in securing, maintaining and managing temporary storage facilities, matters that need to be taken care of to preserve the environment of the surrounding areas shall be provided for local residents, etc., in a comprehensible manner. Meanwhile, in securing interim storage and disposal facilities, the potential impact of such facilities on the environment shall be assessed and appropriate environment protection measures shall be taken based on the results of such an assessment.

**(2) Promotion, etc., of investigatory research, technological development, etc.**

The national government shall be actively engaged in the development, assessment and publication of technologies to reduce the amount of removed soil, etc., and reduce the volume of waste and soil polluted from radioactive materials discharged by the accident, through the support for and securing cooperation with various research institutes including the Japan Atomic Energy Agency and National Institute for Environmental Studies through their activities and tie-ups with them.

Furthermore, the national government shall establish a framework to assess and publish the feasibility and cost effectiveness of new technologies, materials, etc., related to the

handling of the environmental pollution and utilize the achievements of industry-academic-government research and development.

**(3) Deepening the understanding of local residents, etc.**

In facilitating the decontamination, etc., the national and local governments shall request the support of local residents (including their participation). At the same time, they shall provide accurate and prompt information to and communicate concerning risks with local residents by, for example, making the details, effects, etc., of the handling of the environmental pollution available to local residents from time to time through appropriate means.

In addition, the national government shall disseminate accurate information among and raise the awareness of the public through measures such as the dispatch of experts to meetings held by local governments to provide explanations to local residents.

**(4) Other matters that should be taken into account**

Other matters that should be taken into account in the handling of the environmental pollution from radioactive materials discharged by the accident are as follows:

1) Securing of the safety of workers

To secure the safety of workers is of major importance in the implementation of measures for the handling of environmental pollution.

Accordingly, paying the utmost attention to the occupational safety and health including radiation protection of the workers engaged in the handling of the environmental pollution, business operators shall manage the radiation exposure of such workers; provide such workers with opportunities to acquire knowledge about their work, and so forth. When entrusting the handling of the environmental pollution to business operators, the national government, etc., shall supervise them to ensure that they implement the above-mentioned management, etc., required to ensure the safety of workers.

Meanwhile, when local residents, volunteers, etc., carry out measures for the decontamination of the soil, etc., local governments shall ensure that the measures for decontamination of the soil, etc. should be safely and securely implemented by ensuring that the implementation methods and matters to be borne in mind are fully known before the start of the measures, by receiving advice and guidance from experts, etc. The national government shall take the steps required for this purpose, including the dispatch of experts and the provision of the necessary information.

2) Securing of local employment

In the handling of the environmental pollution, extra consideration shall be given to securing local employment opportunities.

3) Utilization of reconstituted materials

In order to expedite waste recycling, efforts shall be made for the optimum use of reconstituted waste (cement, reconstituted crushed stone, etc.), while ensuring safety and security.