

Government Does not Need to Issue Travel Warning to Japan


Monday, 21 March 2011 WIB, By: Marwati

YOGYAKARTA - Member of the National Energy Board (DEN) who is also dean of Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Dr. Ir. Tumiran, M. Eng said the government should not issue a travel warning or warning people not to travel to Japan due to leaking nuclear reactors in the Sakura country. The reason, according to Tumiran, is Japan is still safe enough to be visited. "Currently, the impact of radiation from the leak is only in radius a few kilometers and not all Japanese territory are affected," he explained at UGM, Wednesday (16/3)

If the reactor explodes, he said, the particles will go up in the air and absorb moisture, carried by wind everywhere. If these become raindrops, the water will be contaminated, and if they fall down to the river, the effect will be the same. However, they will not reach very long-distance locations such as Indonesia. "Indonesian people need not worry, the distance between Indonesia and Japan is so far," he said.

He said Japan's effort to cool the nuclear reactors at Fukushima would take a long time. This depends on the residual fuel (uranium) in the reactors. "If the uranium is still new, it would take at least one to two years for normal cooling but if the uranium is low, it only takes a few days," he said.

If the reactor explodes, he said, the particles will go up in the air




and absorb moisture, carried by wind everywhere. If these become raindrops, the water will be contaminated, and if they fall down to the river, the effect will be the same. However, they will not reach very long-distance locations such as Indonesia. "Indonesian people need not worry, the distance between Indonesia and Japan is so far," he said.

He said Japan's effort to cool the nuclear reactors at Fukushima would take a long time. This depends on the residual fuel (uranium) in the reactors. "If the uranium is still new, it would take at least one to two years for normal cooling but if the uranium is low, it only takes a few days," he said.

Abdulahdi al-Khawaja was one of 14 defendants, most of them active with opposition political movements, who were charged with seeking to "topple the regime forcibly in collaboration with a terrorist organization working for a foreign country," Human Rights Watch said in a statement. The human rights group said al-Khawaja's wife and daughter spoke with him briefly after the court session, which was the first time they had been allowed to see him since April 9, when he was arrested and beaten. They said that they could see a number of injuries to his face, and that he told them he had suffered four fractures to his face, including one to his jaw that required four hours of surgery, the rights group said..

Moreover, he said, the Japanese government is currently trying hard to reduce the nuclear reactions. "So don't worry too much, unless that all the reactors explode. We should also see the exposure reach of radiation," he added.

Based on the information, he said, radiation exposure from leaking reactor in Fukushima reaches 400 milisievert/hour. This amount far exceeds the threshold for human health. "Radiation of 100 milisievert/hour could be quite fatal to human health, let alone 400 milisievert," he explained.



The usual amount of radiation exposure received by humans every day is only 0.15 microsievert/hour or just 35 milisievert/ year. As for the employees who work at nuclear reactors, the maximum radiation exposure is just as much as 50 milisievert/ year.

Impacts that may be caused due to high radiation exposure in Fukushima on public health there are quite complex. Not only it cause s burning in human skin but it also damages body cells and the worst is affecting human DNA.

Related News

- [State Not Given Enough Protection to Consumers](#)
- [Lack of Attention to Reproduction Health of the Disabled](#)
- [Foreign Ministry and Gamatechno Develop Safe Travel Application](#)
- [UGM Tries to Increase Student Exchange with USA](#)
- [Prof. Iip: Renewable Fuel for the Future](#)