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to implement radiological monitoring in air in Mali

Mali is a landlocked country in West Africa. It is the eighth largest country in Africa, with an area of over 1 241 228 km². The country is bordered by Algeria, Niger, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea Conakry and Senegal. Mali is a Sahelian country with a tropical and dry climate. Strong winds that blow during the seasons generate aerosols in the air. Depending on the meteorological conditions, these aerosols can travel several miles before being deposited somewhere. Mali is a State Signatory of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (convention signed in 1997 and ratified in 1999). Based on that convention, it has established its Regulatory Body in terms of radiation protection, called in French AMARAP. AMARAP has implemented a monitoring programme of the environment with the main objective of putting under regulatory control air, water, soil and foodstuffs. That programme has started by establishing the radiological map (background level of natural radioactivity), acquisition of gamma spectrometry detectors (portable and fixed). Soil, foodstuffs and water analysis by gamma spectrometry have been carried out for some localities. There are still some difficulties in starting radiological monitoring in the air. This paper (document) will explain the achievements and expectations for implementing the efficient monitoring of the environment in Mali.

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