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studies of environmental radioactivity in Nigeria to improve on-site inspection capabilities in regions with elevated radiation levels

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Nigeria joined the international community to welcome the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) by the United Nations General Assembly on 10th September 1996, as a veritable tool to prohibit “any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion” anywhere in the world. Nigeria signed and ratified the CTBT in September 2000 and September 2001 respectively. Baseline studies of environmental radioactivity and radiation mapping was conducted in Nigeria, to enable quick detection of elevated radiation levels due to cross boundary radiation from possible nuclear tests. Such data can be used to extrapolate activity at the test site, thus ameliorating the challenges of on-site inspection because of high radiation field, or where the test site is not within the jurisdiction of Nigeria.

Nigeria, in her effort to ensure adequate and safe environment, carried out Environmental Impact Assessment in and around all its high risk facilities, Research Reactor in CERT, Zaria, GIF, Shada and medical facilities using Cobalt-60.

Promotional text

The abstract will enable SnT2021 objectives to be achieved. The abstract indicate the efforts and the work done by the regulatory body in Nigeria to ascertain the environmental impact of research reactor in the country and its environs.

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