



Indian Environmental Radiation Monitoring
Network (IERMON)

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Following the Chernobyl reactor accident on April 26, 1986, need was felt the world over for permanent monitoring networks and thus WHO and UNEP jointly promoted the Global Environmental Radiation Monitoring Network (GERMON) Programme. Under this programme, all member countries were required to install the network of environmental radiation monitors and provide its data to Coordinating and Collaborating Center (CCC), Paris which was the headquarter for GERMON. For India, this group had established a countrywide environmental radiation monitoring network with 25 stations across the country. The project was sanctioned under VIII Plan. In view of the lack of response from CCC, member countries either discontinued their network or stopped sending its data to CCC, GERMON. India also discontinued the data transfer from Indian GERMON to GERMON CCC from 1996 onward, but continued with the network and strengthening it. Then Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission has re-named Indian GERMON as IERMON (Indian Environmental Radiation Monitoring Network) with effect from April, 2002. Since then IERMON has achieved many milestones, including the rare one as being the operational network of 500 or more unattended monitoring stations. As on July 31, 2019, IERMON is operational with 505 stand-alone solar powered GSM communication based Environmental Radiation Monitors, also called as IERMON Systems.

