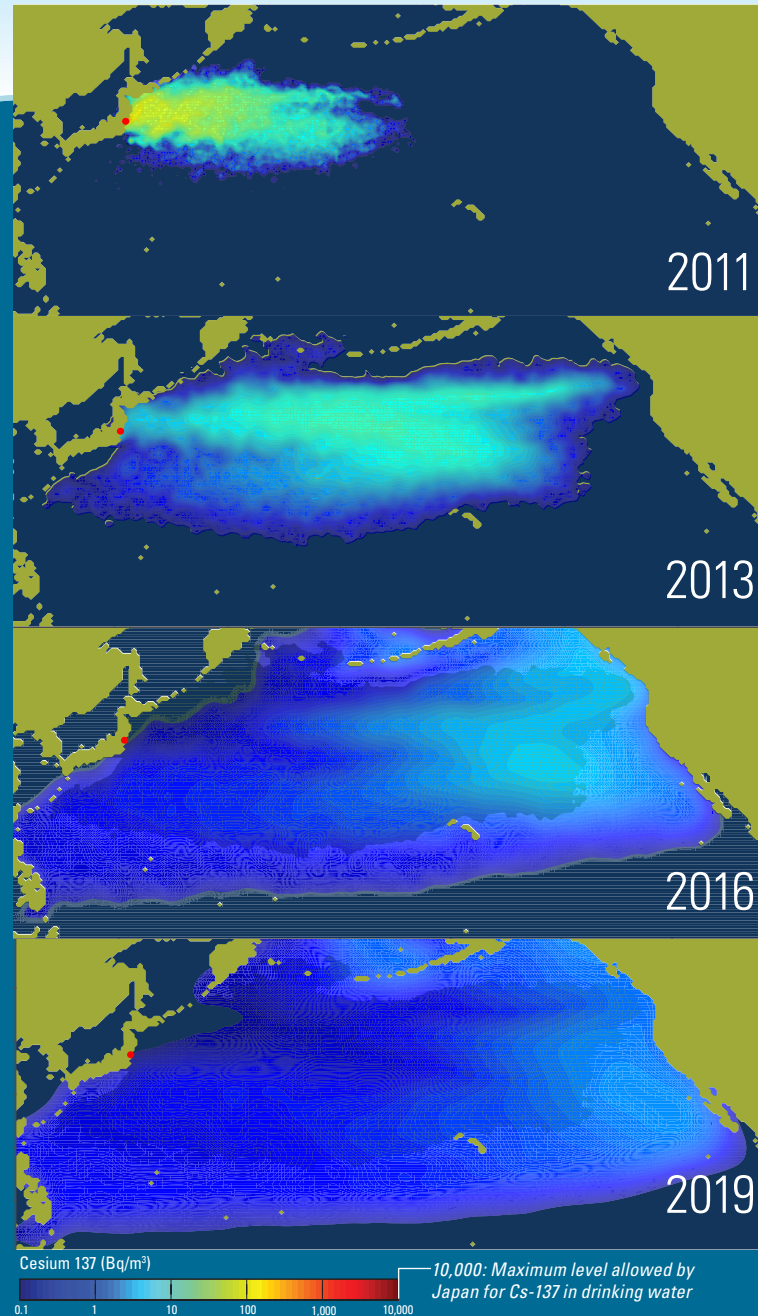


## How fast will radioactivity spread?

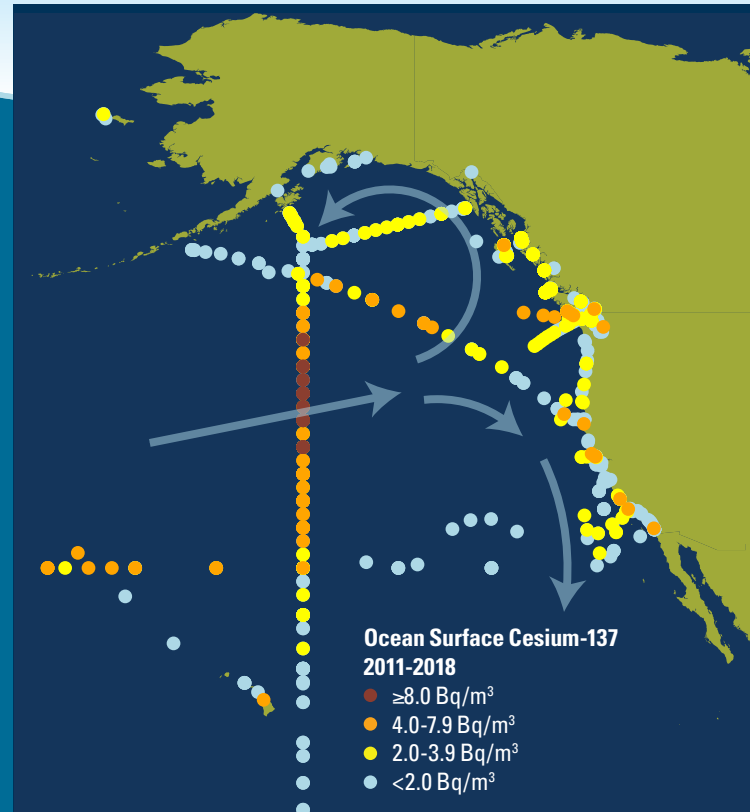
Radioactive materials released into the ocean from the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plants are spread by ocean currents and diluted by seawater along the way.



ROSSI ET AL. 2013, 2014 DSR

## How can we be sure?

Since 2011, scientists—with the help of interested citizens—have been sampling seawater across the Pacific to track the spread of radioactive isotopes released from Fukushima.



If you would like to join the growing group of interested citizen-scientists who are helping collect samples, or if you can help fund analysis of our growing collection of samples, please visit our website:

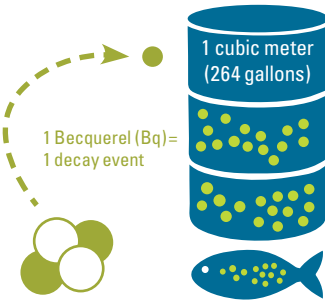
[ourradioactiveocean.org](http://ourradioactiveocean.org)

# How radioactive is our ocean?

A guide to natural and human-caused sources of radiation in the environment after the 2011 accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant.

## What is radiation?

Radiation is caused by unstable atoms breaking down and emitting high energy particles. The number of these events per second is called a Becquerel (Bq). The total number of Bq is often reported per cubic meter of (264 gallons) of seawater or kilogram (2.2 pounds) of fish.



## Fukushima contaminants of concern

Half-life:

2 years



Cesium-134

12 years



Tritium

30 years



Cesium-137

29 years

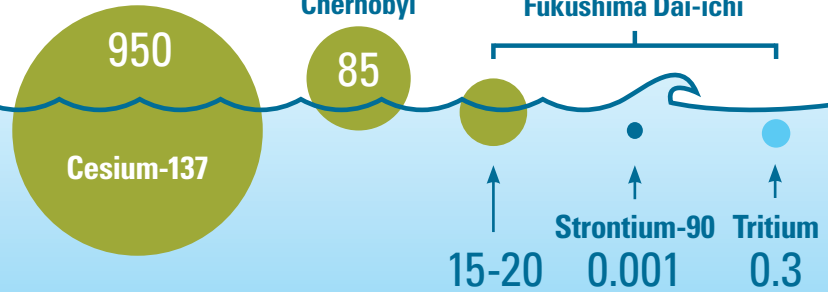


Strontium-90

## Radioactivity in the ocean

Proportion of total radioactivity released (in PBq) that ended up in the ocean (area of each circle below the waterline).

Global nuclear weapons testing, 1950s-60s



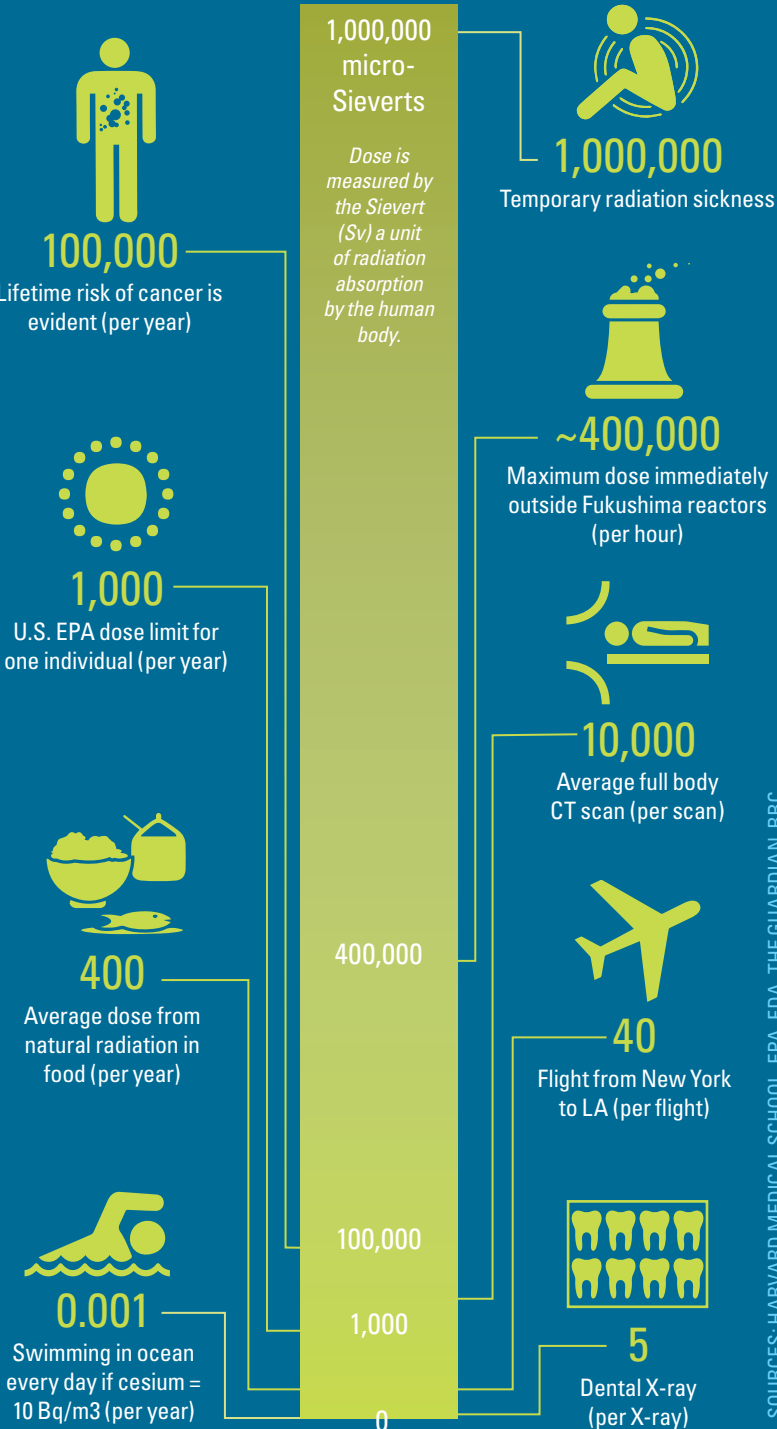
Naturally occurring in the ocean

Uranium-238  
37,000

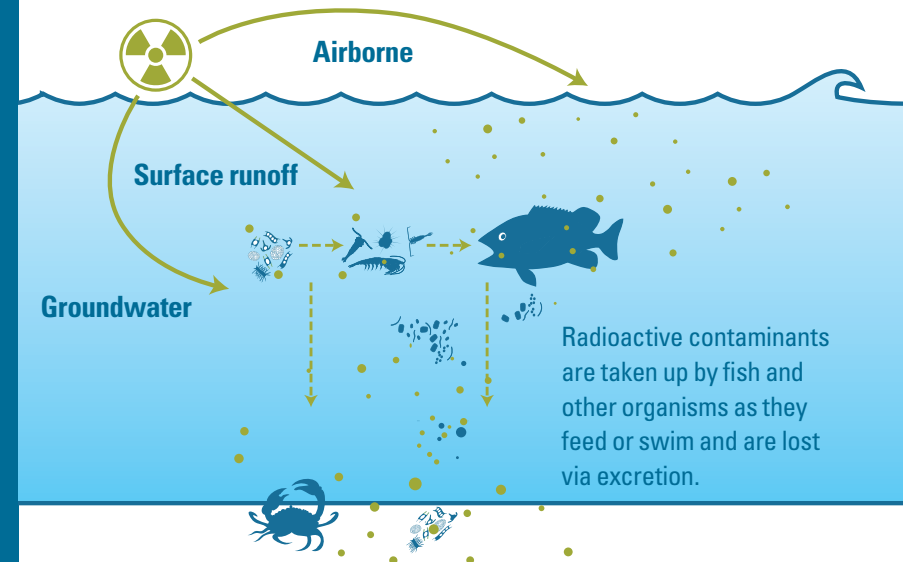
Potassium-40  
15,000,000

One PBq =  $10^{15}$  Bq = 1,000,000,000,000,000 Bq

## Radiation dose and exposure



## Pathways to marine life

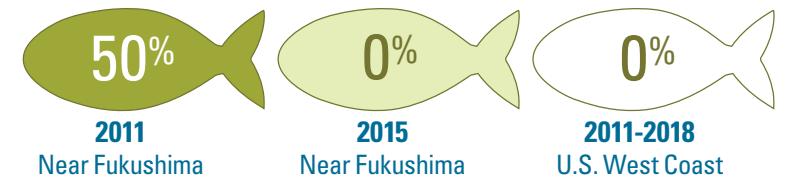


## Radioactivity in fish

Time it takes to flush out radioactive contaminants



## Seafood caught above radiation limits



Limits set by Japan (100 Bq/kg) and US (1000 Bq/kg) for fish sold in those countries.

SOURCES: HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, EPA, FDA, THE GUARDIAN, BBC