

FY2014
Results of the Radioactive Material Monitoring in the Water Environment

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Ministry of the Environment

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Outline

The following show the outline of the results of the FY2014 Monitoring of Radioactive Materials based on the Water Pollution Control Act.

Monitoring locations are as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

1. National Radioactive Material Monitoring in the Water Environment in the Whole of Japan (FY2014)

- Monitoring that was commenced in FY2014 at 110 locations for both public water areas and groundwater in 47 prefectures for the purpose of clarifying the distribution of radioactive materials in those areas nationwide (hereinafter referred to as the “Nationwide Monitoring”)
- The total β radioactivity and detected γ -ray emitting radionuclides were within the past measurement trends except for one location where a relatively higher value than past records was measured in the sediment. Detection limits vary by radioactive material and monitoring location but were around 0.001 to 0.1 Bq/L for water and around 1 to 100 Bq/kg for sediments¹.
- There were locations where the value of K-40 was rather high in public water areas and groundwater, but this was considered to have been caused by the influence of seawater.
- Naturally occurring radionuclides that have not been included in nationwide surveys so far or have not been detectable in past surveys were detected but they were considered to be all thorium series radionuclides or uranium series radionuclides that are generally contained in natural soils and rocks, etc.
- At some monitoring locations for public water areas, artificial radionuclides, Cs-134 and Cs-137, exceeding their detection limits were detected, but their values were within the past measurement trends².
- It is appropriate to continue this monitoring the following fiscal year onward in order to clarify the distribution of radioactive materials in the water environment.

2. Radioactive Material Monitoring in the Water Environment in and around Fukushima Prefecture (FY2011 to FY2014)

- Monitoring that has been conducted continuously since August 2011 in response to the accident at the Tokyo Electric Power Company’s Fukushima Daiichi NPS (hereinafter referred to as the “Fukushima NPS Accident”), at around 600 locations for public water areas and around 400 locations for groundwater in and around Fukushima Prefecture for the purpose of clarifying the distribution of the accident-derived radioactive materials in the water environment (hereinafter referred to as the “Post-Earthquake Monitoring”)
- The outline of the results of the measurement of radioactive cesium after the commencement of the FY2011 monitoring up to FY2014 is as follows.

¹ See Table 3-1-1, Table 3-1-2, and Table 3-1-3 of the report for the details of detection limits.

² “Within the past measurement trends” means that the results of the latest monitoring survey are evaluated from a technical perspective as not displaying extreme deviation from the results of past similar monitoring surveys (such as the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels and the Monitoring of the Surrounding Environment conducted by the Nuclear Regulation Authority, and the Radioactive Material Monitoring in the Water Environment in and around Fukushima Prefecture).

< Public water areas >

1) Water (detection limit: 1 Bq/L)

- Detection rates (number of detections/number of samples) were generally decreasing for rivers and lakes in all surveyed prefectures, and radioactive materials have not been detected in prefectures other than Fukushima Prefecture since FY2013.
- Radioactive materials were not detectable at any surveyed locations in coastal areas.

2) Sediments (detection limit: 10 Bq/kg)

a) Concentration distribution

- Rivers: There were some locations in Hamadori and Aizu in Fukushima Prefecture and in Ibaraki and Chiba Prefectures where activity concentrations were at relatively high levels. In other prefectures, concentrations were mostly at relatively low levels, although some locations showed relatively high concentrations.
- Lakes: There were some locations in Hamadori in Fukushima Prefecture where activity concentrations were at relatively high levels. In other prefectures, concentrations were mostly at relatively low levels, although some locations showed relatively high concentrations.
- Coastal areas: There were some locations in Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures where activity concentrations were at relatively high levels. In other prefectures, concentrations were mostly at relatively low levels.

b) Changes in activity concentrations

- Rivers: A decreasing trend was observed in concentration levels at most locations.
- Lakes: Activity concentrations were generally decreasing or unchanged at most locations with some locations showing fluctuations. There were also a few locations where an increasing trend was observed.
- Coastal areas: Activity concentrations were generally decreasing at most locations with some locations showing fluctuations.

< Groundwater >

- Radioactive materials were not detectable in groundwater at any surveyed locations except for the two locations where they were detected in FY2011 (detection limit: 1 Bq/L).
- The results concerning radionuclides other than radioactive cesium were as follows.
 - I-131: Not detectable at any surveyed locations for public water areas and groundwater
 - Sr-89: Not detectable at any surveyed locations for groundwater
 - Sr-90: Detectable in sediment collected at several locations for public water areas, but activity concentrations were generally decreasing; Not detectable at any surveyed locations for groundwater
- As measured activity concentrations are considered to fluctuate at some locations due to slight changes in sampling locations and properties, it is appropriate to continue this monitoring in the following fiscal years on an ongoing basis.

3. Other Radioactive Material Monitoring Conducted Nationwide (FY2014)

- The results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels, which has been conducted by the

Nuclear Regulation Authority for the purpose of clarifying the existence or nonexistence of the influence of nuclear facilities, etc. nationwide, were all within the past measurement trends.

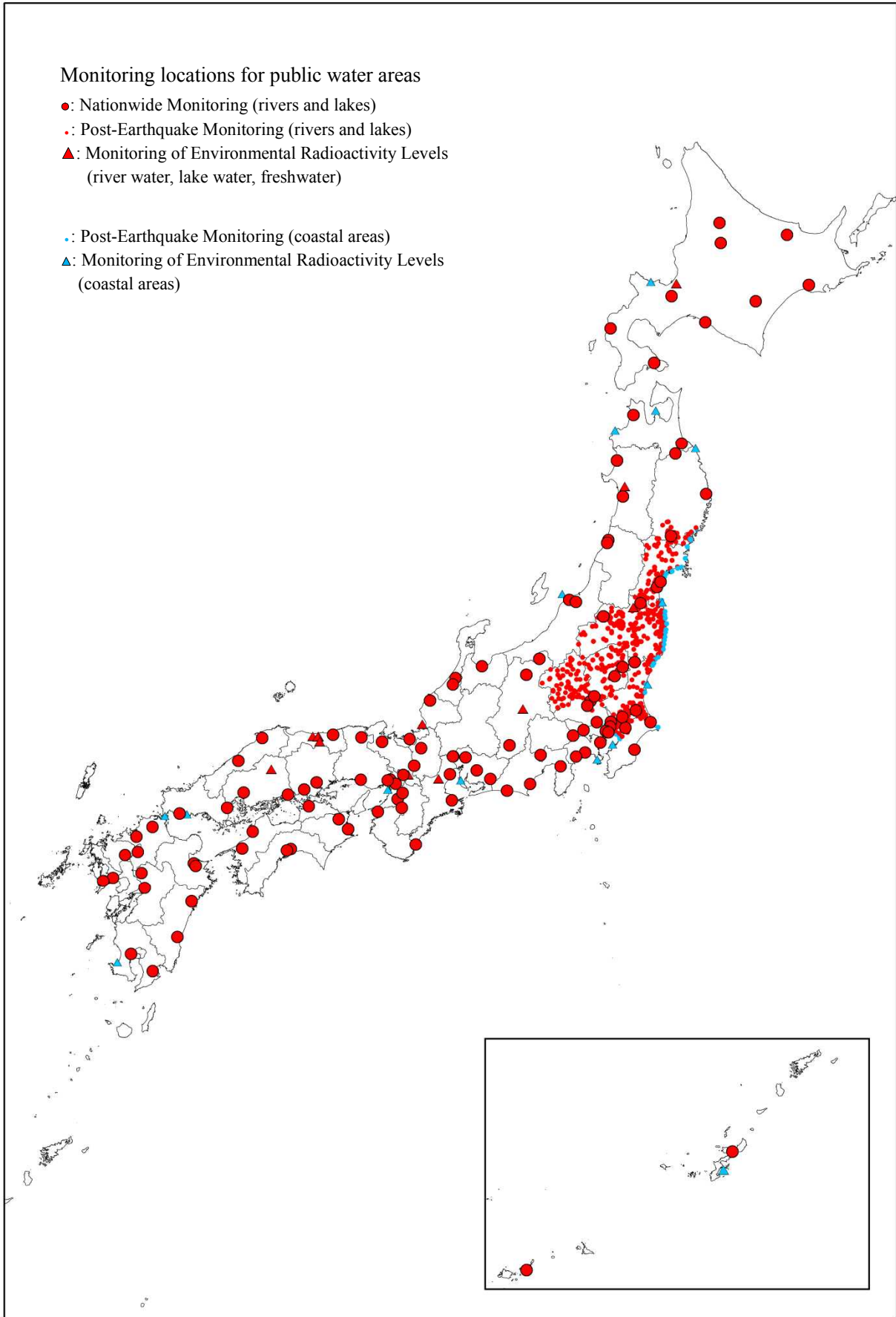


Figure 1 Locations for monitoring of radioactive materials based on the Water Pollution Control Act (public water areas)

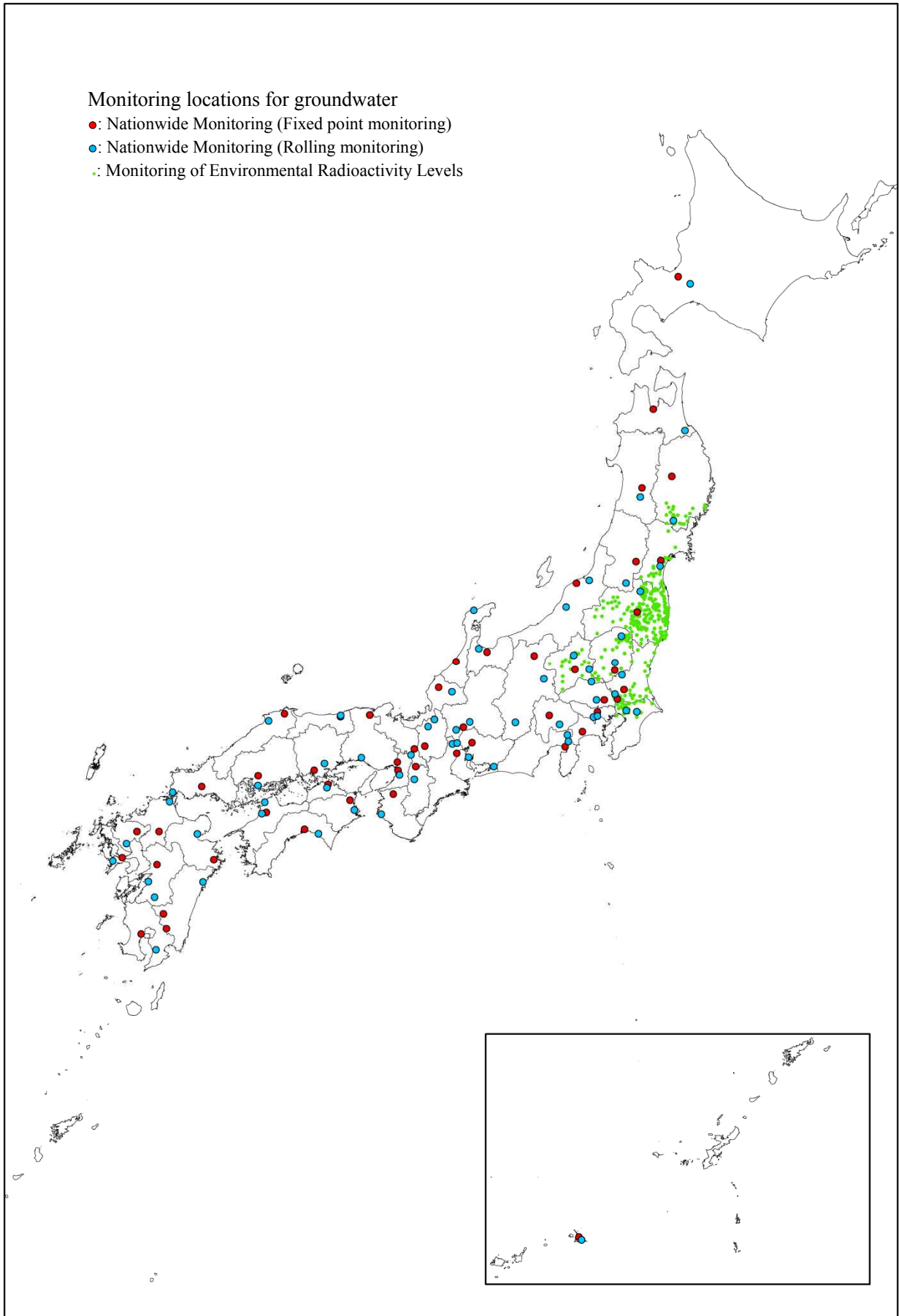


Figure 2 Locations for monitoring of radioactive materials based on the Water Pollution Control Act (groundwater)

Part 1: National Radioactive Material Monitoring in the Water Environment in the Whole of Japan (FY2014)

1. Objective and Details

1.1 Objective

The Fukushima NPS Accident discharged radioactive materials and caused environmental pollution. In response, the Water Pollution Control Act was amended and it was decided that the Minister of the Environment should monitor pollution caused by radioactive materials for public water areas and groundwater and release the results from the perspective of preserving the health and living environment of the people.

Under such circumstances, this monitoring aims to clarify the distribution of radioactive materials in public water areas and groundwater nationwide.

1.2 Details

(1) Monitoring locations

- Public water areas: 110 locations (rivers: 107 locations; lakes: 3 locations)
- Groundwater: 110 locations

Locations were selected based on the following thinking from the viewpoint of ensuring balanced nationwide monitoring (specific locations are as shown in Tables 1.2-2 and 1.2-3 and Figures 1.2-1 and 1.2-2).

(i) Public water areas

- The number of locations per prefecture was decided depending on the area and population, while securing at least one location in each prefecture, from the viewpoint of ensuring balanced nationwide monitoring.
- Locations within each prefecture were selected based on the following thinking:
 - a) Select representative rivers (including lakes) within each prefecture in the same numbers as those of the aforementioned locations in consideration of the area and population in their basins.
 - b) Regarding rivers selected as explained in a), select locations from among those for the monitoring of hazardous materials, etc. conducted under the Water Pollution Control Act, which are selected in consideration of water utilization points. For an individual river, prioritize locations in the lower sections (including lakes located downstream).
 - c) As this monitoring does not aim to clarify the influence of a specific source, exclude locations close to those subject to the Environmental Monitoring around Nuclear Facilities, etc. (Radiation Monitoring Grants), in principle.

(ii) Groundwater

- Two locations were chosen for each prefecture from the viewpoint of ensuring balanced nationwide monitoring, and one more location was added for each prefecture where the amount of groundwater utilized had been large in past several years.
- Locations within each prefecture were selected mainly from those for monitoring of environmental standard items for groundwater, based on the following conditions:
 - a) Select regional representative wells (such as wells built for monitoring or major wells with especially

high frequency of use) in consideration of the utilization amount of groundwater from respective groundwater basins and water veins (hereinafter referred to as “groundwater basins, etc.”).

- b) Prioritize wells owned or managed by local governments, etc. in consideration of the convenience of coordination in case an additional survey is required.
- c) Select one location for continuous fixed point monitoring from among the locations selected in the manner above, while taking into account the utilization amount and representativeness in a broader area of the relevant groundwater basin, etc. Other locations are for rolling monitoring (for five years in principle).
- d) As this monitoring does not aim to clarify the influence of a specific source, exclude locations close to those subject to the Environmental Monitoring around Nuclear Facilities, etc. (Radiation Monitoring Grants), in principle.

(2) Targets

- Public water areas: Water and sediments (for lakes, survey water both at the surface and bottom layers)
(Additionally, radioactive concentrations in soil and ambient dose rates are to be measured in the surrounding environment (river beds, etc.) near the sampling locations as reference.)
- Groundwater: Water
(Additionally, ambient dose rates are to be measured near the sampling locations as reference.)

(3) Frequencies and periods

- Public water areas: Once a year
However, monitoring was conducted four times a year at two locations (one location in eastern and western Japan, respectively) in order to check any annual variation.
- Groundwater: Fixed point monitoring was conducted once a year, and rolling monitoring was conducted once every five years in principle.

Periods for FY2014 monitoring are as shown in Table 1.2-4.

(4) Conducted analyses

The following analyses were conducted for collected samples.

- Measurement of total β radioactivity concentrations
- γ -ray spectrometry measurement using a germanium semiconductor detector (all detectable radionuclides, including naturally occurring radionuclides and artificial radionuclides, were surveyed in principle)

(5) Comparison with the past measurement trends

Obtained values were compared with the past measurement trends, and if any deviation was suspected, the validity of the measured values was rechecked (possibilities of transcription errors or insufficient adjustments of equipment, etc.).

This monitoring was just commenced and there are no accumulated data for the same locations. Therefore, the results of similar environmental monitoring conducted so far are to be used for comparison for the time being. Specifically, the results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels and Monitoring of the Surrounding Environment conducted by the Nuclear Regulation Authority, as well as the results of the Radioactive Material Monitoring in the Water Environment in and around Fukushima Prefecture conducted by the Ministry of the Environment were utilized. When making comparisons, due consideration was given to the possibility that the values of Cs-137 and other accident-derived radionuclides would have increased after the Fukushima NPS Accident.

Basically, nationwide data for the last two decades, which have become relatively free from the influence of nuclear tests in the atmosphere, were used. Also, with regard to the influence of the Fukushima NPS Accident, considering the influence immediately after it and based on actual measurement, “one year after the accident” was assumed to be a steady state, and therefore, the period from March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012 was excluded.

(6) Measures to be taken when a value deviating from the past measurement trends was detected

The following measures are to be taken when a value deviating from the past measurement trends was detected (see Figure 1.2-3).

(6)-1 Release of preliminary values

Any value that is suspected to deviate from the past measurement trends should be immediately evaluated professionally by the chair and the deputy chair, and if it is judged highly urgent (when it has been confirmed that the value is highly likely to deviate from the past measurement trends, and additional detailed analyses are considered to be necessary), a preliminary report should be released as promptly as possible.

In such a case, the following related data should be compiled as basic data for professional evaluation. Members of the Evaluation Committee other than the chair and the deputy chair should be informed of the relevant information together with the professional evaluation by the chair and the deputy chair (see Table 1.2-1 for the chair and other committee members).

- (i) Results of the measurement concerning water, sediments and ambient dose rates (results of the measurement of total β radioactivity concentrations and γ -ray spectrometry measurement)
- (ii) Sampling dates, sampling locations (maps, water depth, river width, etc.), sampling methods, and sampling circumstances (photos)
- (iii) Weather data for about one week near the measuring date (the amount of precipitation, in particular)
- (iv) Ambient dose rates measured for the last one month or so in neighboring points
- (v) Changes in past detected values of the relevant radionuclide

(6)-2 Detailed analyses and release of the results

For data for which the preliminary report was released as explained in (6)-1 above, the following detailed analyses are to be conducted and the results should be released.

- Concrete analysis to identify radionuclides (including measurement of individual radionuclides through a radiochemical analysis)
- Additional measurement in the surrounding areas of the relevant surveyed location

Table 1.2-1 List of members of the Evaluation Committee on Radioactive Material Monitoring in the Water Environment

IIMOTO Takeshi (Deputy chair)	Associate professor, Division for Environment, Health and Safety, the University of Tokyo
ISHII Nobuyoshi	Senior Researcher, Research Center for Radiation Protection, National Institute of Radiological Sciences
TOKUNAGA Tomochika	Professor, Department of Environment Systems, Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, the University of Tokyo
HAYASHI Seiji	Head, Center for Regional Environmental Research (Soil Environment Section), National Institute for Environmental Studies
FUKUSHIMA Takehiko (Chair)	Professor, Doctoral Program in Integrative Environment and Biomass Sciences, Graduate School, University of Tsukuba

Table 1.2-2 List of locations for the FY2014 Nationwide Monitoring (public water areas) (No. 1)

No.	Prefecture	Property	Sampling location		
			Water area	Location	Municipality
1	Hokkaido Prefecture	River	Ishikari River	Clean water intake at Ishikari River in Asahikawa City	Asahikawa City
2		River	Ishikari River	Intake at the Shirakawa water purification plant in Sapporo City	Sapporo City
3		River	Teshio River	Nakashibetsu Bridge (Intake at the Higashiyama water purification plant in Shibetsu City)	Shibetsu City
4		River	Tokoro River	Tadashi Bridge	Kitami City
5		River	Kushiro River	Intake at the Aikoku water purification plant in Kushiro City	Kushiro City
6		River	Tokachi River	Nantai Bridge	Obihiro City
7		River	Sarugawa River	Sarugawa Bridge (Tomigawa)	Hidaka Town
8		River	Matsukura River	Mitsumori Bridge (Before the confluence with Torasawa River)	Hakodate City
9		River	Shiribeshi-toshibetsu River	Intake at the Kitahiyama simple water plant in Kitahiyama Town	Setana Town
10	Aomori Prefecture	River	Iwaki River	Tsugaru-ohashi Bridge	Nakadomari Town
11		River	Mabechi River	Shiriuchi Bridge	Hachinohe City
12	Iwate Prefecture	River	Mabechi River	Fugane Bridge	Ninohe City
13		River	Heigawa River	Miyako Bridge	Miyako City
14		River	Kitakami River	Chitose Bridge	Ichinoseki City
15	Miyagi Prefecture	River	Abukuma River	Iwanuma (Abukuma Bridge)	Iwanuma City
16		River	Natori River	Yuriage-ohashi Bridge	Natori City
17	Akita Prefecture	River	Yoneshiro River	Noshiro Bridge	Noshiro City
18		River	Omono River	Kurose Bridge	Akita City
19	Yamagata Prefecture	River	Mogami River	Ryou Bridge	Sakata City
20		River	Akagawa River	Shinkawa Bridge	Sakata City
21	Fukushima Prefecture	River	Agano River	Shingo Dam	Kitakata City
22		River	Abukuma River	Taisho Bridge (Fushiguro)	Date City
23		River	Kujigawa River	Takachihara Bridge	Yamatsuri Town
24	Ibaraki Prefecture	Lake	Lake Kasumigaura	Center of the lake	Miho Village
25		River	Kokai River	Fumimaki Bridge	Toride City
26	Tochigi Prefecture	River	Nakagawa River	Shinnaka Bridge	Nakagawa Town
27		River	Kinugawa River	Kinugawa Bridge (Hoshakuji Temple)	Utsunomiya City
28	Gunma Prefecture	River	Tonegawa River	Toneozeki Weir	Chiyoda Town
29		River	Watarase River	Watarase-ohashi Bridge	Tatebayashi City
30	Saitama Prefecture	River	Arakawa River	Kuge Bridge	Kumagaya City
31		River	Arakawa River	Akigase Intake Weir	Saitama City/ Shiki City
32		River	Edogawa River	Nagareyama Bridge	Nagareyama City (Chiba Prefecture) / Misato City
33	Chiba Prefecture	River	Tonegawa River	Kakozeki Weir	Tonosho Town
34		River	Ichinomiya River	Nakanobashi Bridge	Ichinomiya Town
35		Lake	Lake Inbanuma	Lower area of clean water intake	Sakura City
36	Tokyo Metropolis	River	Edogawa River	Shinkatsushika Bridge	Katsushika City
37		River	Tamagawa River	Haijima raw water supply point	Akishima City
38		River	Sumida River	Ryogoku Bridge	Chuo City / Sumida City
39		River	Arakawa River	Kasai Bridge	Koto City / Edogawa City
40	Kanagawa Prefecture	River	Tsurumi River	Rinko Tsurumi Bridge	Yokohama City
41		River	Sagami River	Banyu Bridge	Hiratsuka City
42		River	Sakawa River	Sakawa Bridge	Odawara City
43	Niigata Prefecture	River	Shinano River	Heisei-ohashi Bridge	Niigata City
44		River	Agano River	Oun Bridge	Niigata City
45	Toyama Prefecture	River	Jinzu River	Hagiura Bridge	Toyama City
46	Ishikawa Prefecture	River	Saigawa River	Okuwa Bridge	Kanazawa City
47		River	Tedori River	Hakusangoguchi Dike	Hakusan City
48	Fukui Prefecture	River	Kuzuryu River	Fuseda Bridge	Fukui City
49		River	Kitagawa River	Takatsuka Bridge	Obama City
50	Yamanashi Prefecture	River	Sagami River	Katsuragawa Bridge	Uenohara City
51		River	Fujikawa River	Manbu Bridge	Nanbu Town
52	Nagano Prefecture	River	Shinano River	Ozeki Bridge	Iiyama City
53		River	Saigawa River	Koichi Bridge	Nagano City
54		River	Tenryu River	Tsutsuji Bridge	Iida City

Table 1.2-2 List of locations for the FY2014 Nationwide Monitoring (public water areas) (No. 2)

No.	Prefecture	Property	Sampling location		
			Water area	Location	Municipality
55	Gifu Prefecture	River	Kisogawa River	Tokai-ohashi Bridge (Naruto)	Kaizu City
56		River	Nagara River	Tokai-ohashi Bridge	Kaizu City
57	Shizuoka Prefecture	River	Kanogawa River	Kurose Bridge	Numazu City
58		River	Ooi River	Fujimi Bridge	Yaizu City / Yoshida Town
59		River	Tenryu River	Kaketsuka Bridge	Iwata City / Hamamatsu City
60	Aichi Prefecture	River	Shonai River	Miwakare Bridge	Nagoya City
61		River	Yahagi River	Iwazutenjin Bridge	Okazaki City / Toyota City
62		River	Toyogawa River	Eshima Bridge	Toyokawa City
63	Mie Prefecture	River	Suzuka River	Ogura Bridge	Yokkaichi City
64		River	Miyakawa River	Watarai Bridge	Ise City
65	Shiga Prefecture	River	Adogawa River	Joan Bridge	Takashima City
66		Lake	Lake Biwako	Karasakioki-Chuo	—
67	Kyoto Prefecture	River	Yuragawa River	Yuragawa Bridge	Maizuru City
68		River	Katsura River	Before the confluence of three tributaries of Katsura River	Oyamazaki Town
69	Osaka Prefecture	River	Inagawa River	Gunko Bridge	Itami City (Hyogo prefecture)
70		River	Yodogawa River	Sugaharashirokita-ohashi Bridge	Osaka City
71		River	Ishikawa River	Takahashi	Tondabayashi City
72	Hyogo Prefecture	River	Kakogawa River	Kakogawa Bridge	Kakogawa City
73		River	Mukogawa River	Hyakkenbi	Takarazuka City
74		River	Maruyama River	Kaminogo Bridge	Toyooka City
75	Nara Prefecture	River	Yamato River	Fujii	Oji Town
76		River	Kinokawa River	Okura Bridge	Gojo City
77	Wakayama Prefecture	River	Kinokawa River	Shinrokaizeki Weir	Wakayama City
78		River	Kumano River	Kumano-ohashi Bridge	Shingu City
79	Tottori Prefecture	River	Sendai River	Gyotoku	Tottori City
80	Shimane Prefecture	River	Hiikawa River	Kandatsu Bridge	Izumo City
81		River	Gonokawa River	Sakurae-ohashi Bridge	Gotsu City
82	Okayama Prefecture	River	Asahikawa River	Otoite Weir	Okayama City
83		River	Takahashi River	Kasumi Bridge	Kurashiki City
84	Hiroshima Prefecture	River	Ota River	Clean water intake in Hesaka	Hiroshima City
85		River	Ashida River	Kominomi Bridge	Fukuyama City
86	Yamaguchi Prefecture	River	Nishiki River	Clean water intake for the city	Iwakuni City
87		River	Koto River	Suenobu Bridge	Ube City
88	Tokushima Prefecture	River	Yoshino River	Takase Bridge	Ishii Town
89		River	Nakagawa River	Nakagawa Bridge	Anan City
90	Kagawa Prefecture	River	Dokigawa River	Marugame Bridge	Marugame City
91	Ehime Prefecture	River	Shigenobu River	Deai Bridge	Matsuyama City
92		River	Hijikawa River	Hijikawa Bridge	Ozu City
93	Kochi Prefecture	River	Kagami River	Kachuzeki Weir	Kochi City
94		River	Niyodo River	Hatazeki Weir (1) Center of flow	Ino Town
95	Fukuoka Prefecture	River	Onga River	Hinode Bridge	Nogata City
96		River	Nakagawa River	Shiobara Bridge	Fukuoka City
97		River	Chikugo River	Senoshita	Kurume City
98	Saga Prefecture	River	Kasegawa River	Kase Bridge	Saga City
99	Nagasaki Prefecture	River	Honmyo River	In front of Tenma Park	Isahaya City
100		River	Uragami River	Ohashizeki Weir	Nagasaki City
101	Kumamoto Prefecture	River	Kikuchi River	Shiroishi	Nagomi Town
102		River	Midori River	Uesugizeki Weir	Kumamoto City
103	Oita Prefecture	River	Oita River	Funaichi-ohashi Bridge	Oita City
104		River	Oono River	Shirataki Bridge	Oita City
105	Miyazaki Prefecture	River	Gokase River	Miwa	Nobeoka City
106		River	Oyodo River	Aioi Bridge	Miyazaki City
107	Kagoshima Prefecture	River	Kotsuki River	Iwasaki Bridge	Kagoshima City
108		River	Kimotsuki River	Matase Bridge	Kanoya City
109	Okinawa Prefecture	River	Genka River	Water intake	Nago City
110		River	Miyara River	Omoto water intake	Ishigaki City

Table 1.2-3 List of locations for the FY2014 Nationwide Monitoring (groundwater) (No. 1)

No.	Prefecture	Property	Location		
			Municipality	District	Monitoring method
1	Hokkaido Prefecture	Groundwater	Sapporo City	Kita Sanjo-Nishi, Chuo Ward	Fixed point monitoring
2		Groundwater	Eniwa City	Izaributo	Rolling monitoring
3	Aomori Prefecture	Groundwater	Aomori City	Shin Town	Fixed point monitoring
4		Groundwater	Hachinohe City	Kushihiki Aza Toriageishi	Rolling monitoring
5	Iwate Prefecture	Groundwater	Morioka City	Motomiya	Fixed point monitoring
6		Groundwater	Ichinoseki City	Nakasato Aza Shinkawara	Rolling monitoring
7	Miyagi Prefecture	Groundwater	Sendai City	Hon Town, Aoba Ward	Fixed point monitoring
8		Groundwater	Natori City	Takadatekawakami Higashikongoji	Rolling monitoring
9	Akita Prefecture	Groundwater	Daisen City	Niiyachi Aza Shimokawara	Fixed point monitoring
10		Groundwater	Yokote City	Omori Town Aza Onakajima	Rolling monitoring
11	Yamagata Prefecture	Groundwater	Yamagata City	Hatago Town	Fixed point monitoring
12		Groundwater	Yonezawa City	Toni Town	Rolling monitoring
13	Fukushima Prefecture	Groundwater	Koriyama City	Asahi	Fixed point monitoring
14		Groundwater	Fukushima City	Niida	Rolling monitoring
15	Ibaraki Prefecture	Groundwater	Tsukuba City	Karima	Fixed point monitoring
16		Groundwater	Chikusei City	Isami	Rolling monitoring
17		Groundwater	Bando City	Oyama	Rolling monitoring
18	Tochigi Prefecture	Groundwater	Shimotsuke City	Machida	Fixed point monitoring
19		Groundwater	Utsunomiya City	Yanazetown	Rolling monitoring
20		Groundwater	Nasushiobara City	Torinome	Rolling monitoring
21	Gunma Prefecture	Groundwater	Maeba City	Shikishima Town	Fixed point monitoring
22		Groundwater	Kiryu City	Tenjin Town	Rolling monitoring
23		Groundwater	Numata City	Idoue Town	Rolling monitoring
24	Saitama Prefecture	Groundwater	Saitama City	Mikura, Minuma Ward	Fixed point monitoring
25		Groundwater	Kumagaya City	Yatsukuchi	Rolling monitoring
26		Groundwater	Kawagoe City	Minamitajima	Rolling monitoring
27	Chiba Prefecture	Groundwater	Kashiwa City	Funato	Fixed point monitoring
28		Groundwater	Yachiyo City	Murakami	Rolling monitoring
29		Groundwater	Tomisato City	Tokura	Rolling monitoring
30	Tokyo Metropolis	Groundwater	Koganei City	Kajino Town	Fixed point monitoring
31		Groundwater	Tama City	Nagayama	Rolling monitoring
32	Kanagawa Prefecture	Groundwater	Hadano City	Imazumi	Fixed point monitoring
33		Groundwater	Kawasaki City	Suge, Tama City	Rolling monitoring
34	Niigata Prefecture	Groundwater	Niigata City	Nagata, Chuo Ward	Fixed point monitoring
35		Groundwater	Shibata City	Yukata Town	Rolling monitoring
36		Groundwater	Joetsu City	Minato Town	Rolling monitoring
37	Toyama Prefecture	Groundwater	Toyama City	Hunahashikita Town	Fixed point monitoring
38		Groundwater	Takaoka City	Nakagawasono Town	Rolling monitoring
39	Ishikawa Prefecture	Groundwater	Hakusan City	Kuramitsu	Fixed point monitoring
40		Groundwater	Wajima City	Kawai Town, 2-bu	Rolling monitoring
41	Fukui Prefecture	Groundwater	Fukui City	Ote	Fixed point monitoring
42		Groundwater	Ono City	Tomoe	Rolling monitoring
43	Yamanashi Prefecture	Groundwater	Showa Town	Nishijo Shinden	Fixed point monitoring
44		Groundwater	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Odachi	Rolling monitoring
45	Nagano Prefecture	Groundwater	Nagano City	Tsurugamidori Town	Fixed point monitoring
46		Groundwater	Saku City	Koaza Kamisairnji	Rolling monitoring
47		Groundwater	Iida City	Ote Town	Rolling monitoring
48	Gifu Prefecture	Groundwater	Gifu City	Kanoshimizu Town	Fixed point monitoring
49		Groundwater	Ogaki City	Marunouchi	Rolling monitoring
50		Groundwater	Seki City	Kose	Rolling monitoring
51	Shizuoka Prefecture	Groundwater	Numazu City	Izumi Town	Fixed point monitoring
52		Groundwater	Gotenba City	Higashitanaka	Rolling monitoring
53		Groundwater	Susono City	Mishuku	Rolling monitoring
54	Aichi Prefecture	Groundwater	Nagoya City	Kawaharatori, Showa Ward	Fixed point monitoring
55		Groundwater	Toyoha City	Mukaiyamaoike Town	Rolling monitoring
56		Groundwater	Handa City	Ikeda Town	Rolling monitoring

Table 1.2-3 List of locations for the FY2014 Nationwide Monitoring (groundwater) (No. 2)

No.	Prefecture	Property	Location		
			Municipality	District	Monitoring method
57	Mie Prefecture	Groundwater	Yokkaichi City	Daikyo Town	Fixed point monitoring
58		Groundwater	Inabe City	Inabe Town Kamikasada	Rolling monitoring
59		Groundwater	Kuwana City	Tado Town Yui	Rolling monitoring
60	Shiga Prefecture	Groundwater	Moriyama City	Miyake Town	Fixed point monitoring
61		Groundwater	Nagahama City	Nishiazai Town Yanokuma	Rolling monitoring
62		Groundwater	Takashima City	Imazu Town	Rolling monitoring
63	Kyoto Prefecture	Groundwater	Kyoto City	Kamihonnojimae Town, Nakagyo Ward	Fixed point monitoring
64		Groundwater	Oyamazaki Town	Shimoueno	Rolling monitoring
65	Osaka Prefecture	Groundwater	Osaka City	Tsuru Town, Taisho Ward	Fixed point monitoring
66		Groundwater	Sakai City	Daisennaka Town, Sakai Ward	Rolling monitoring
67	Hyogo Prefecture	Groundwater	Itami City	Kuchisakai	Fixed point monitoring
68		Groundwater	Toyooka City	Saiwai Town	Fixed point monitoring
69		Groundwater	Himeji City	Hojo	Rolling monitoring
70	Nara Prefecture	Groundwater	Nara City	Sakyo	Fixed point monitoring
71		Groundwater	Kashihara City	Okubo Town	Rolling monitoring
72	Wakayama Prefecture	Groundwater	Kinokawa City	Takano	Fixed point monitoring
73		Groundwater	Gobo City	Sono	Rolling monitoring
74	Tottori Prefecture	Groundwater	Tottori City	Saiwai Town	Fixed point monitoring
75		Groundwater	Tottori City	Denen Town	Rolling monitoring
76	Shimane Prefecture	Groundwater	Matsue City	Nishikawatsu Town	Fixed point monitoring
77		Groundwater	Izumo City	Enya Town	Rolling monitoring
78	Okayama Prefecture	Groundwater	Kurashiki City	Fukui	Fixed point monitoring
79		Groundwater	Okayama City	Imazaike, Naka Ward	Rolling monitoring
80	Hiroshima Prefecture	Groundwater	Hiroshima City	Ushiroyamako, Kamiseno Town, Aki Ward	Fixed point monitoring
81		Groundwater	Kure City	Hirobentenbashi Town	Rolling monitoring
82	Yamaguchi Prefecture	Groundwater	Yamaguchi City	Ouchimihori	Fixed point monitoring
83		Groundwater	Shimonoseki City	Tomito Town	Rolling monitoring
84	Tokushima Prefecture	Groundwater	Tokushima City	Fudohoncho Town	Fixed point monitoring
85		Groundwater	Anan City		Rolling monitoring
86	Kagawa Prefecture	Groundwater	Takamatsu City	Bancho Town	Fixed point monitoring
87		Groundwater	Takamatsu City	Ichinomiya Town	Rolling monitoring
88	Ehime Prefecture	Groundwater	Matsuyama City	Hirai Town	Fixed point monitoring
89		Groundwater	Matsuyama City	Nakanishiuchi	Rolling monitoring
90		Groundwater	Iyo City	Ueno	Rolling monitoring
91	Kochi Prefecture	Groundwater	Kochi City	Kerako	Fixed point monitoring
92		Groundwater	Aki City	Yanomaru	Rolling monitoring
93	Fukuoka Prefecture	Groundwater	Kurume City	Tanushimaru Town Akinari	Fixed point monitoring
94		Groundwater	Kitakyushu City	Fujimi, Kokuraminami Ward	Rolling monitoring
95	Saga Prefecture	Groundwater	Saga City	Yamato Town Niji	Fixed point monitoring
96		Groundwater	Kashima City	Nodomibunbaba	Rolling monitoring
97	Nagasaki Prefecture	Groundwater	Isahaya City	Sakaeda Town	Fixed point monitoring
98		Groundwater	Nagasaki City	Ohashi	Rolling monitoring
99	Kumamoto Prefecture	Groundwater	Kumamoto City	Suizenji, Chuo Ward	Fixed point monitoring
100		Groundwater	Yatsushiro City	Furujo Town	Rolling monitoring
101		Groundwater	Hitoyoshi City	Inoguchinosa	Rolling monitoring
102	Oita Prefecture	Groundwater	Saiki City	Kamioka	Fixed point monitoring
103		Groundwater	Hiji Town	Toyoka	Rolling monitoring
104	Miyazaki Prefecture	Groundwater	Miyakonojo City	Minamiyokoichi Town	Fixed point monitoring
105		Groundwater	Kobayashi City	Minaminishikata	Fixed point monitoring
106		Groundwater	Nobeoka City	Byumachi Town	Rolling monitoring
107	Kagoshima Prefecture	Groundwater	Kagoshima City	Tamazato Town	Fixed point monitoring
108		Groundwater	Kanoya City	Tasaki Town	Rolling monitoring
109	Okinawa Prefecture	Groundwater	Miyakojima City	Hirahigashinakasonezoe	Fixed point monitoring
110		Groundwater	Miyakojima City	Gusukube	Rolling monitoring

(*) For Location 65 in Osaka City, Osaka, measurement was not conducted as a sufficient amount of water could not be collected due to water shortage. The location will be changed for FY2015 onward.

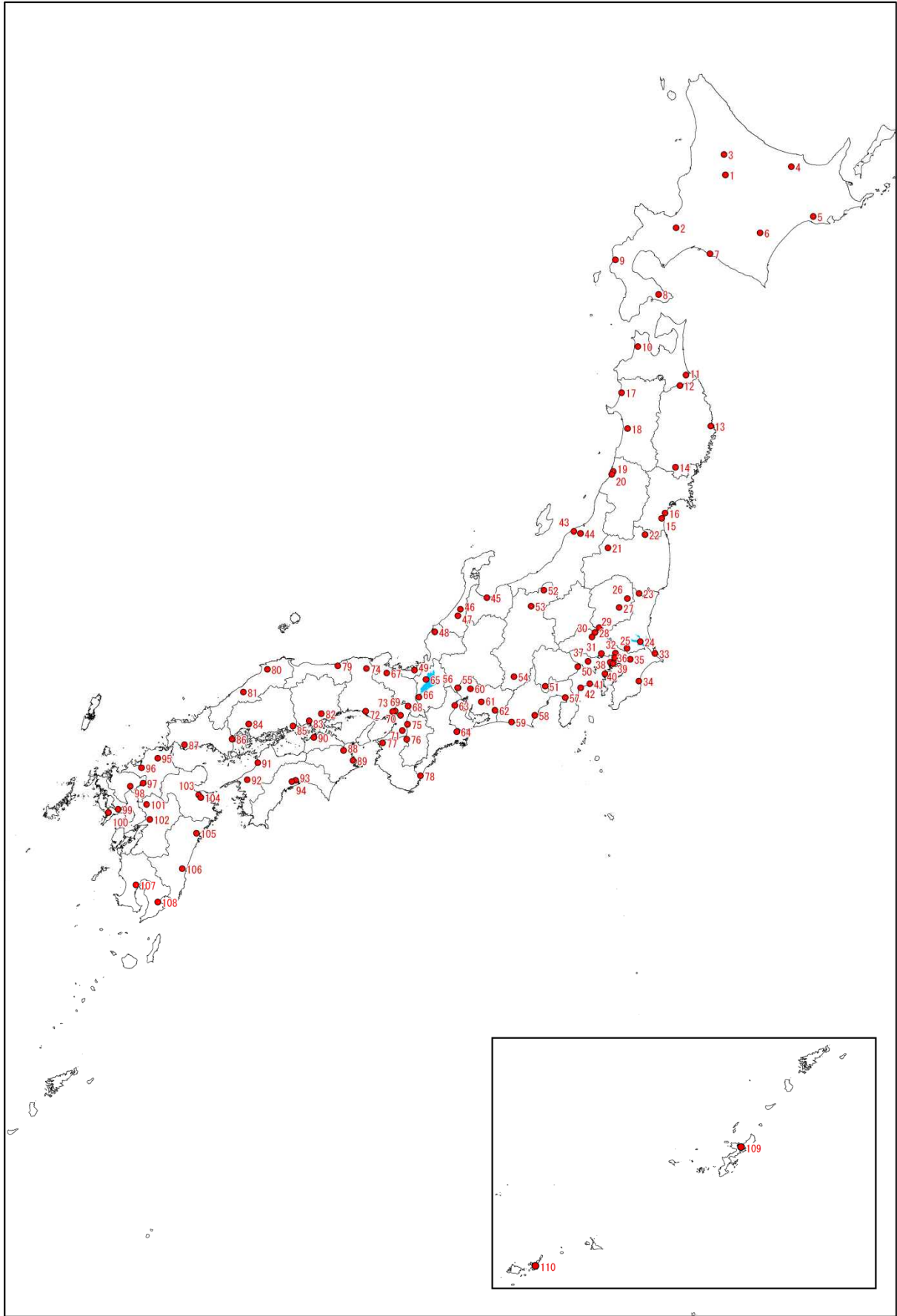


Figure 1.2-1 Map showing locations for the FY2014 Nationwide Monitoring (public water areas)

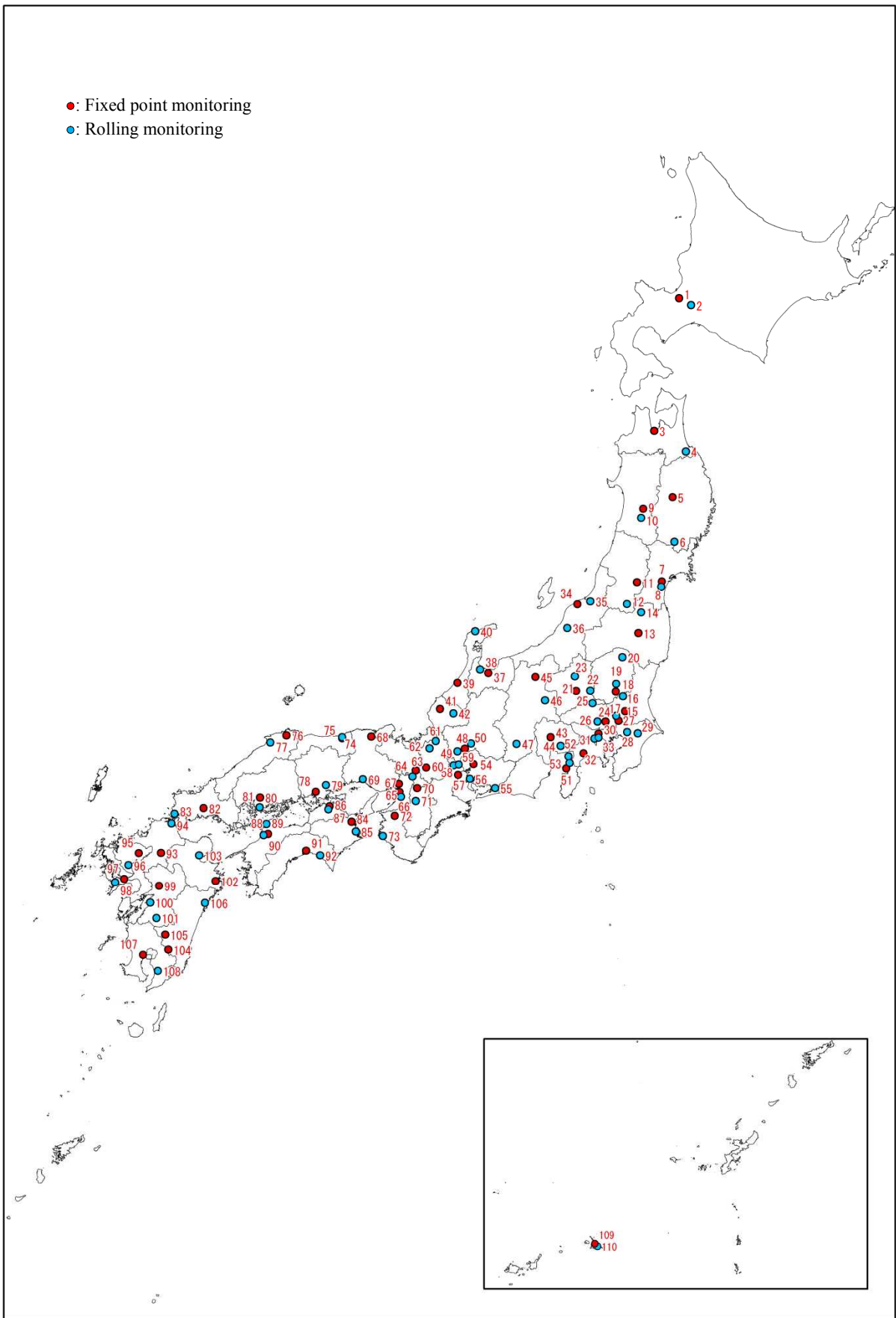


Figure 1.2-2 Map showing locations for the FY2014 Nationwide Monitoring (groundwater)

Table 1.2-4 Monitoring points and period by block (FY2014)

Block	Prefectures	Public water areas		Groundwater	
		Number of locations (*1)	Period	Number of locations	Period
Hokkaido block	Hokkaido	9	Aug. 26 to Oct. 24	2	Aug. 25 to Aug. 27
Tohoku block	Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, and Fukushima	14	Sept. 1 to Sept. 18	12	Aug. 26 to Sept. 11
Kanto block	Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Yamanashi, and Shizuoka	26 (2)	Aug. 25 to Sept. 18	27	Aug. 25 to Oct. 21
Chubu block	Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Nagano, Gifu, Aichi, and Mie	15	Sept. 3 to Sept. 19	18	Sept. 1 to Sept. 19
Kinki block	Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, and Wakayama	14 (1)	Sept. 3 to Sept. 18	13	Sept. 3 to Sept. 19
Chugoku-Shikoku block	Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, and Kochi	16	Aug. 28 to Sept. 17	19	Aug. 25 to Sept. 18
Kyushu and Okinawa block	Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, and Okinawa	16	Aug. 25 to Sept. 17	18	Aug. 25 to Sept. 16
Survey to check annual variation	Gunma and Okayama	2	Aug. 25 to Jan. 26	-	-

(*1) Numbers in parentheses are those of monitoring locations for lakes and other numbers are those of monitoring locations for rivers.

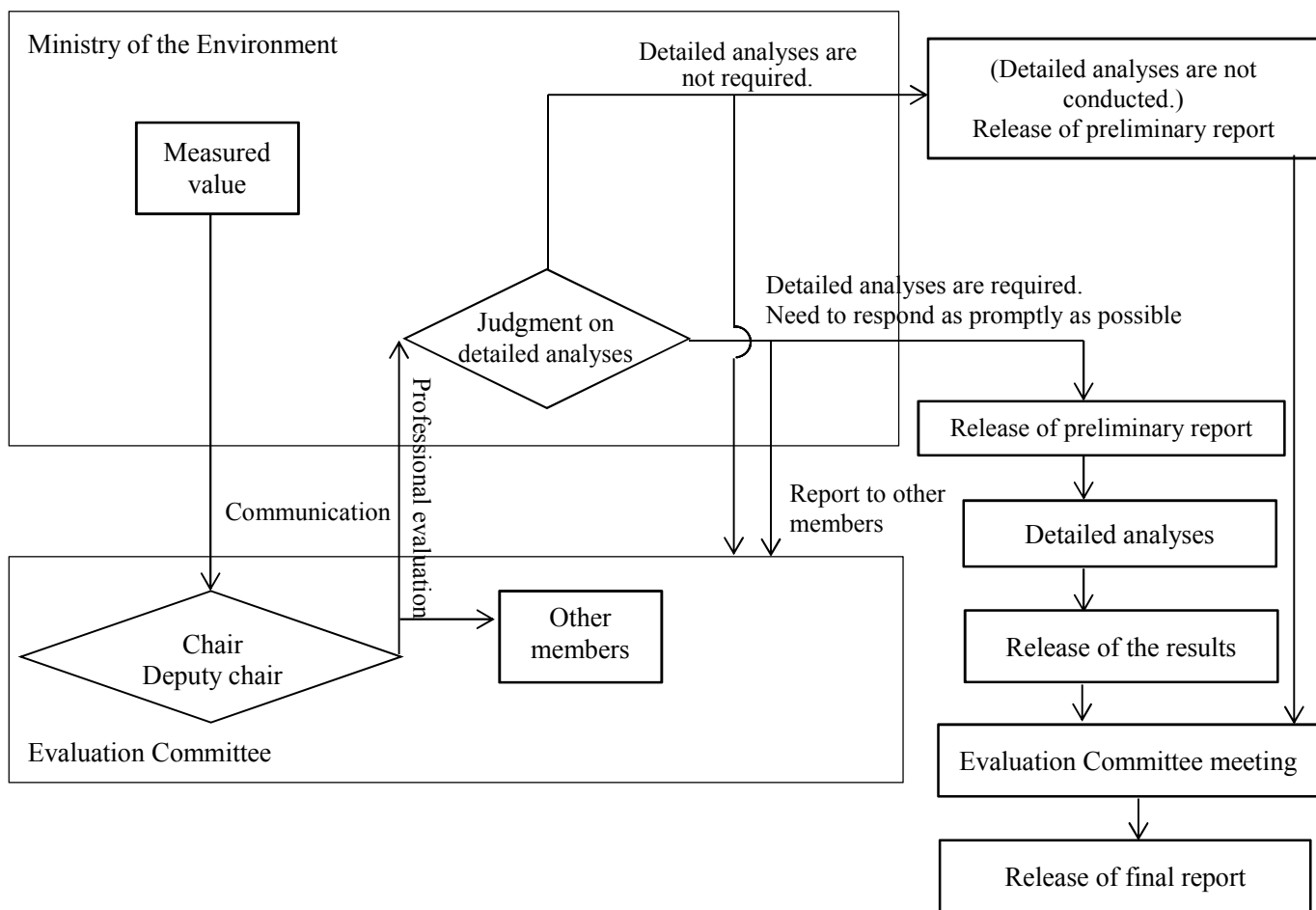


Figure 1.2-3 Procedures for professional evaluation of the results of the Nationwide Monitoring

2. Survey Methods and Analysis Methods

2.1 Survey methods

Samples were collected based on the following guidelines in principle, as outlined below.

- Water Quality Survey Method (September 30, 1971; Notice Kansuikan No. 30 issued by the Director of the Water Quality Preservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment)
- Sediment Survey Method (August 8, 2012; Notice Kansuikaisuihatsu No. 120725002 issued by the Director of the Environmental Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment)
- Groundwater Quality Survey Method (September 14, 1989; Notice Kansuikan No. 189 issued by the Director of the Water Quality Preservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment)
- Environmental Sample Collection Method (1983, MEXT's Radioactivity Measurement Method Series)
- Sample Pretreatment for Instrumental Analysis Using Germanium Semiconductor Detectors (1982, MEXT's Radioactivity Measurement Method Series)

(1) Public water areas

- Water:

Water samples of around 160 L (hydrochloric acid added) and around 2 L (nitric acid added) were collected at the predetermined points. Out of the 160 L (hydrochloric acid added), 80 L was used for the γ -ray spectrometry measurement and the remaining 80 L was preserved for possible detailed analyses. Out of the 2 L (nitric acid added), 1 L was used for the measurement of total β radioactivity concentrations. Additionally, the transparency (or Secchi disk depth) was measured upon collecting water samples, and if any influence of rainwater was suspected as a result of a comparison with past data or when there seems to be an influence of rainwater in light of the circumstances at locations without any past data where the transparency (or Secchi disk depth) was 50 cm or less, sampling at such locations was judged to be inappropriate.

- Sediments:

Bottom sediment samples of around 6L were collected at the predetermined points at a depth of around 10 cm from the surface layer by using an Ekman-Birge grab sampler, and 3L out of the 6 L was used for the γ -ray spectrometry measurement.

- Soil:

Soil samples (around 5 cm in diameter) were collected at a depth of around 5cm at five points within a 3 to 5 meter square (four vertexes and the diagonal intersection point), or when it is difficult to find an appropriate square to determine such five sampling points, at five points with 3 to 5 meter intervals along a river, and were brought back separately. Samples thus collected at the five points were mixed in equal amounts respectively and were used for analyses.

- Ambient dose rates (soil sampling locations):

Ambient dose rates were measured by installing NaI (TI) scintillation survey meters at a height of 1m from the ground surface on both banks of a river (or in the case of a lake, installing a NaI (TI) scintillation survey meter at one point on lake side) in a manner to face the sampling point of river water

(or lake water).

(2) Groundwater

- Water:

Groundwater samples of around 160 L (hydrochloric acid added) and around 2 L (nitric acid added) were collected at the predetermined wells, etc. 80 L of the 160 L (hydrochloric acid added) was used for the γ -ray spectrometry measurement and the remaining 80 L was preserved for possible detailed analyses. 1 L of the 2 L (nitric acid added) was used for the measurement of total β radioactivity concentrations.

When collecting water samples, it was confirmed that water temperature, transparency, pH, and electrical conductivity remained constant by letting the water pass for several minutes, and changes in the transparency, etc. thereafter were recorded as notes.

- Ambient dose rates (soil sampling locations):

Ambient dose rates were measured by installing NaI (TI) scintillation survey meters at a height of 1 m from the ground surface near the relevant wells, etc. in a manner to face the sampling point of groundwater (or the groundwater layer).

2.2 Analysis methods

The measurement of total β radioactivity concentrations and γ -ray spectrometry measurement using a germanium semiconductor detector were conducted by the following methods for public water areas (water, sediments and soil) and groundwater (water). The γ -ray spectrometry measurement covered all detectable radionuclides (including naturally occurring radionuclides and artificial radionuclides) in principle. Detected values were indicated with two significant digits in the unit of “Bq/L” in the case of water samples from public water areas and groundwater samples, and in the unit of “Bq/kg (dry)” in the case of sediment samples from public water areas.

Adopted analysis methods were basically in line with the MEXT’s Radioactivity Measurement Method Series, and detection limits were set at around 0.001 to 0.01 Bq/L for water samples and around 1 to 30 Bq/kg (dry) for sediment samples (however, these detection limits do not apply for I-131 or other radionuclides volatilized in pretreatment process for measurement analyses).

- Measurement of total β radioactivity concentrations: Concentrate and dry up samples, and then conduct measurement using a low-background gas-flow proportional counter.
- γ -ray spectrometry measurement: After proper pretreatment, put samples in a U-8 container or a 2L-Marinelli beaker and conduct measurement using a germanium semiconductor detector; The following 62 types of γ -ray emitting radionuclides (18 naturally occurring radionuclides and 44 artificial radionuclides) were surveyed. The measurement results of γ -ray emitting radionuclides were corrected for attenuation, and reported figures were activity concentrations as of the time of completing sampling.

Table 2.2-1 Surveyed γ -ray emitting radionuclides

Naturally occurring radionuclides (18 radionuclides)		Artificial radionuclides (44 radionuclides)				
Ac-228	Ra-224	Ag-108m	Co-58	I-131	Np-239	Te-129m
Be-7	Ra-226	Ag-110m	Co-60	I-132	Ru-103	Te-132
Bi-212	Th-227	Am-241	Cr-51	La-140	Ru-106	Y-91
Bi-214	Th-228	As-74	Cs-134	Mn-54	Sb-124	Y-93
K-40	Th-231	Ba-140	Cs-136	Mn-56	Sb-125	Zn-63
Pa-234m	Th-234	Bi-207	Cs-137	Mo-99	Sb-127	Zn-65
Pb-210	Tl-206	Ce-141	Fe-59	Nb-95	Sr-91	Zr-95
Pb-212	Tl-208	Ce-143	Ga-74	Nb-97	Tc-99m	Zr-97
Pb-214	U-235	Ce-144	Ge-75	Nd-147	Te-129	

3. Results

The outline of detectable radioactive materials at each monitoring location is as follows.

3.1 Detection of total β radioactivity and γ -ray emitting radionuclides

(1) Public water areas

1) Water

The results of the measurement of total β radioactivity and γ -ray emitting radionuclides are as shown in Table 3.1-1 and Figure 3.1-1.

a) Total β radioactivity

The detection rate for total β radioactivity was approximately 73%, with detected values ranging from not detectable to 1.1 Bq/L: all of which were within the past measurement trends.

b) γ -ray emitting radionuclides

Nine types of γ -ray emitting radionuclides (seven naturally occurring radionuclides and two artificial radionuclides) as shown in Table 3.1-1 and Figure 3.1-1 were detected, while other types of γ -ray emitting radionuclides were not detectable at any of the locations surveyed.

The detection rates of naturally occurring radionuclides were approximately 5% or less except for K-40, for which the detection rate was approximately 90%. K-40 was detected at some locations with the highest concentrations being, at the maximum, three times higher than the range of past measurement records but such high concentrations were considered to have been caused by the influence of seawater (explained later). Measured values of other naturally occurring radionuclides were within the past measurement trends except for those which had not been surveyed in the past.

Bi-212, Pb-210, and Pb-214 have not been included in nationwide surveys so far, but they are all thorium or uranium series naturally occurring radionuclides that are generally contained in natural soils and rocks, etc.

Regarding artificial radionuclides, the detection rates of Cs-134 and Cs-137 were around 16 to 23%, but detected values were 0.022 Bq/L or lower for Cs-134 and 0.065 Bq/L or lower for Cs-137: all of which were within the past measurement trends.

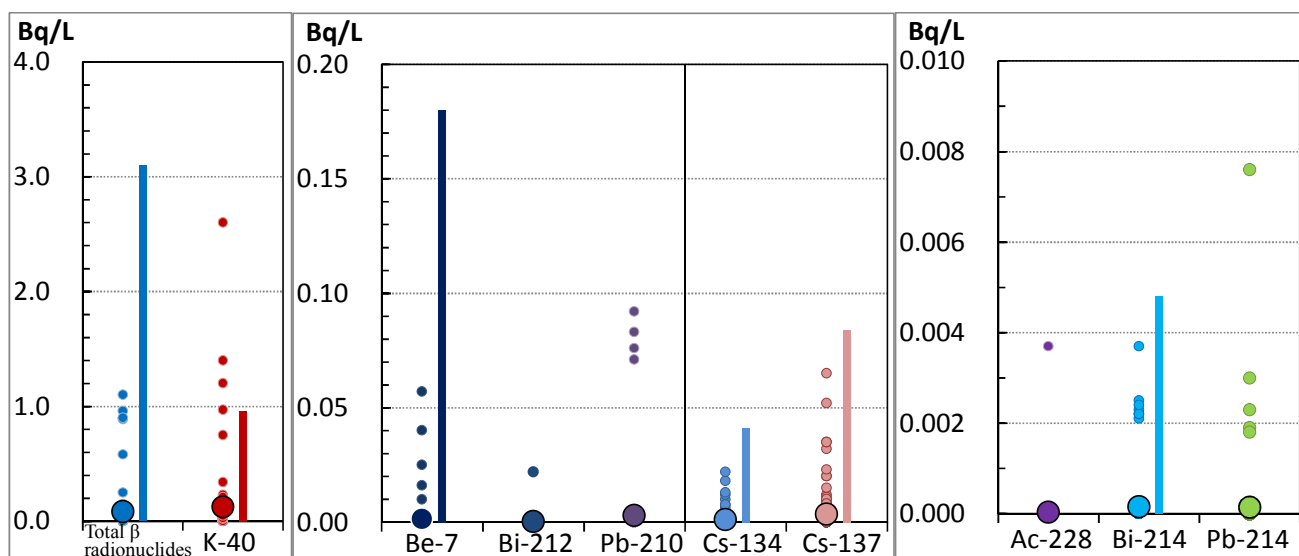
Table 3.1-1 Detection of total β radioactivity and γ -ray emitting radionuclides in water samples from public water areas

Radionuclides	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) [%]	Measured value [Bq/L]		Range of past measurement records ^(*) [Bq/L]		
				Range	Detection limit			
Total β radioactivity	113	82	72.6	ND - 1.1	0.019 - 0.46	ND - 3.1		
γ -ray emitting radionuclides	Naturally-occurring	Ac-228	113	1	0.9	ND - 0.0037	0.0029 - 0.021	ND
		Be-7	113	5	4.4	ND - 0.057	0.0084 - 0.052	ND - 0.18
		Bi-212	113	1	0.9	ND - 0.022	0.0094 - 0.061	No data
		Bi-214	113	7	6.2	ND - 0.0037	0.0012 - 0.011	ND - 0.0048
		K-40	113	101	89.4	ND - 2.6	0.015 - 0.092	ND - 0.96
		Pb-210	113	4	3.5	ND - 0.092	0.043 - 1.2	No data
		Pb-214	113	5	4.4	ND - 0.0076	0.0017 - 0.0091	No data
	Artificial	Cs-134	113	18	15.9	ND - 0.022	0.00071 - 0.0043	ND - 0.041
		Cs-137	113	26	23.0	ND - 0.065	0.0007 - 0.0044	ND - 0.084

ND: Not detectable

(*) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels and the Monitoring of the Surrounding Environment conducted in Japan nationwide from FY1995 to FY2014 (excluding data for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012)

* \bullet : Detected value
 \bullet : Average (arithmetic average; calculated by assuming ND to be zero)
 | : Range of past measurement records (not indicated in the case of ND or where there are no past data)



(*) Vertical scales are different in the respective figures because detected values vary by radionuclide.

Figure 3.1-1 Detection of total β radioactivity and γ -ray emitting radionuclides in water samples from public water areas

2) Sediments

The results of the measurement of total β radioactivity and γ -ray emitting radionuclides in sediment samples from public water areas are as shown in Table 3.1-2 and Figure 3.1-2.

a) Total β radioactivity

Total β radioactivity was detected at all locations surveyed, with detected values ranging from 160 to 1,300 Bq/kg (dry): all of which were within the past measurement trends.

b) γ -ray emitting radionuclides

12 types of γ -ray emitting radionuclides (ten naturally occurring radionuclides and two artificial radionuclides) as shown in Table 3.1-2 and Figure 3.1-2 were detected, while no other types of γ -ray emitting radionuclides were detectable.

The detection rates of naturally occurring radionuclides exceeded 50% except for Be-7 and Th-234.

Measured values of Be-7, Bi-214, K-40, and Ra-226 exceeded the range of past measurement records.

Bi-214 was detected at Location No. 53 (Koichi Bridge, Saigawa River, Nagano City, Nagano) at a relatively higher level than past measurement records, but other radionuclides such as Pb-214, Ra-226, and Th-234, which are radionuclides of the same uranium series as Bi-214, were also detected at the same location at relatively higher levels compared with other locations, which suggests that the relevant sampling point is located in an area where concentrations of naturally occurring radionuclides derived from natural soils and rocks, etc. are relatively high (explained later).

K-40 and Be-7, which are radionuclides commonly found in the environment (K-40 was first incorporated at the time of the formation of the earth and Be-7 is generated by cosmic rays in the atmosphere), were detected but their measured values were considered to be within the past measurement trends.

Ra-226 is a uranium series naturally occurring radionuclide existing widely within the earth's crust. In light of the fact that the past data were based on the survey results for limited areas (Bi-214 was detected only in Aomori Prefecture and Ra-226 in Okayama Prefecture in the past), measured values of Bi-214 and Ra-226 in the latest monitoring were considered to be within the past measurement trends.

Ac-228, Bi-212, Pb-212, Pb-214, Th-234, and Tl-208 are radionuclides that have not been included in nationwide surveys so far or have not been detectable in past surveys. They are all thorium or uranium series naturally occurring radionuclides that are generally contained in natural soils and rocks, etc.

As shown in the margin of Table 3.1-2 and Figure 3.1-2, internationally detected concentration levels have been reported as 0 to 1,800 Bq/kg for K-40 and 0 to 900 Bq/kg for Ra-226 (both for soil).³ In comparison with such levels, measured values were all within these levels.

Values of Cs-134 and Cs-137, which are artificial radionuclides, contained in sediment samples collected at the following locations exceeded the range of past measurement records.

³ Radiation Sources and Effects: 2000 Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to the General Assembly; ANNEX B; Exposures from natural radiation sources

- No.13: Heigawa River, Iwate
- No.15: Abukuma River, Miyagi
- No.16: Natori River, Miyagi
- No.21: Agano River, Fukushima
- No.22: Abukuma River, Fukushima
- No.24: Lake Kasumigaura, Ibaraki
- No.25: Kokai River, Ibaraki
- No.28: Tonegawa River, Gunma
- No.32: Edogawa River, Saitama
- No.33: Tonegawa River, Chiba
- No.35: Lake Inbanuma, Chiba
- No.36: Edogawa River, Tokyo
- No.38: Sumida River, Tokyo
- No.39: Arakawa River, Tokyo
- No.40: Tsurumi River, Kanagawa

These locations were all in the Tohoku and Kanto blocks. Therefore, it was considered appropriate to compare detected values for samples collected at these locations with the results of the monitoring that the Ministry of the Environment has been conducting in and around Fukushima Prefecture after the Fukushima NPS Accident (hereinafter referred to as the “Post-Earthquake Monitoring”), separately with the results of the monitoring surveys conducted in the whole of Japan (Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels, etc.). Detailed comparison results, which are explained later, showed that detected values of Cs-134 and Cs-137 were also within the past measurement trends.

Table 3.1-2 Detection of total β radioactivity and γ -ray emitting radionuclides in sediment samples from public water areas

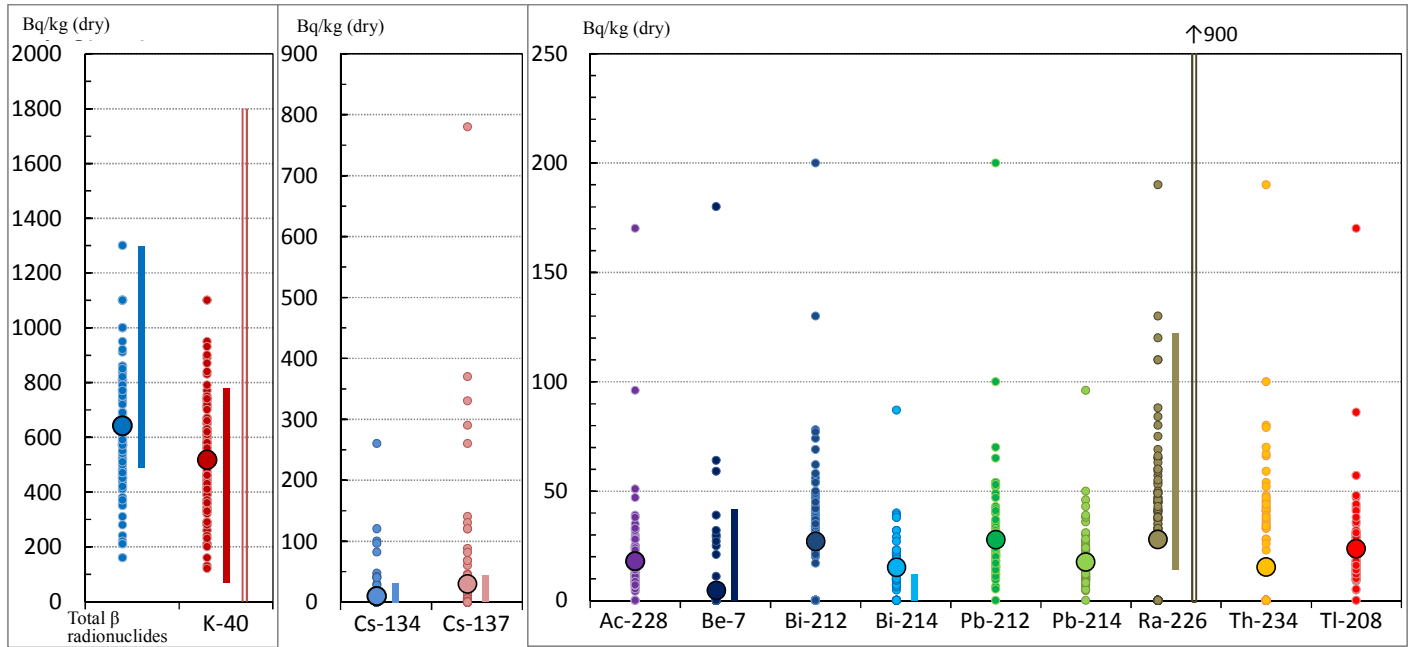
Radionuclides	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) [%]	Measured value [Bq/kg (dry)]		Range of past measurement records ^(*) [Bq/kg (dry)]		
				Range	Detection limit			
Total β radioactivity	110	110	100.0	160 - 1,300	16 - 44	490 - 1,300		
γ -ray emitting radionuclides	Naturally occurring	Ac-228	110	106	96.4	ND - 170	3.6 - 12	ND
		Be-7	110	11	10.0	ND - 180	8.5 - 69	ND - 42
		Bi-212	110	75	68.2	ND - 200	14 - 49	No data
		Bi-214	110	99	90.0	ND - 87	1.8 - 27	ND - 12
		K-40	110	110	100.0	120 - 1,100	13 - 82	69 - 780
		Pb-212	110	109	99.1	ND - 200	1.9 - 8.5	No data
		Pb-214	110	109	99.1	ND - 96	2.1 - 12	No data
		Ra-226	110	55	50.0	ND - 190	21 - 98	14 - 122
		Th-234	110	33	30.0	ND - 190	17 - 83	No data
	Tl-208	110	108	98.2	ND - 170	2.8 - 16	No data	
	Artificial	Cs-134	110	27	24.5	ND - 260	1.0 - 5.3	ND - 31
Cs-137		110	43	39.1	ND - 780	1.0 - 5.1	ND - 44	

ND: Not detectable

(*) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels and the Monitoring of the Surrounding Environment conducted in Japan nationwide from FY1995 to FY2014 (excluding data for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012)

(Note) Internationally detected concentration levels have been reported as 0 to 1,800 Bq/kg for K-40 and 0 to 900 Bq/kg for Ra-226 (both for soil) (see the main text).

* ● : Detected value
 ● : Average (arithmetic average; calculated by assuming ND to be zero)
 | : Range of past measurement records (not indicated in the case of ND or where there are no past data)
 || : Range of past measurement records (internationally detected concentration levels)



- (*) Details of the detection of Cs-134 and Cs-137 are explained later.
- (*) Vertical scales are different in the respective figures because detected values vary by radionuclide.
- (*) See the note in the margin of Table 3.1-2 and the main text for internationally detected concentration levels.

Figure 3.1-2 Detection of total β radioactivity and γ -ray emitting radionuclides in sediment samples from public water areas

(2) Groundwater

The results of the measurement of total β radioactivity and γ -ray emitting radionuclides in groundwater samples are as shown in Table 3.1-3 and Figure 3.1-3.

a) Total β radioactivity

The detection rate for total β radioactivity was approximately 80%, with detected values ranging from not detectable to 0.44 Bq/L: all of which were within the past measurement trends.

b) γ -ray emitting radionuclides

Ten types of γ -ray emitting radionuclides (all naturally occurring radionuclides) as shown in Table 3.1-3 and Figure 3.1-3 were detected, while no other types of γ -ray emitting radionuclides were detectable. Out of these detected γ -ray emitting radionuclides, K-40 was detected at concentration levels slightly exceeding the range of past measurement records but this is a radionuclide generally contained in natural soils and rocks, etc. (explained later). The measured value of Ra-226 also exceeded the range of past measurement records but could be considered to be within the past measurement trends, in light of the fact that Ra-226 was only detected in a limited area (only in Okayama Prefecture) in the past, that this is a uranium series radionuclide existing widely within the earth's crust, and that the value was much lower than the range of the internationally detected concentration levels.

Ac-228, Bi-212, Pb-212, Pb-214, Th-234, and U-235 are radionuclides that have not been included in nationwide surveys so far or have not been detectable in past surveys. They are all thorium or uranium series naturally occurring radionuclides that are generally contained in natural soils and rocks, etc.

Table 3.1-3 Detection of total β radioactivity and γ -ray emitting radionuclides in groundwater samples

Radionuclides	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) [%]	Measured value [Bq/L]		Range of past measurement records ^(*) [Bq/L]		
				Range	Detection limit			
Total β radioactivity	109	87	79.8	ND - 0.44	0.019 - 0.040	ND - 0.35		
γ -ray emitting radionuclides	Naturally occurring	Ac-228	109	5	4.6	ND - 0.0072	0.0028 - 0.0095	No data
		Bi-212	109	1	0.9	ND - 0.025	0.010 - 0.036	No data
		Bi-214	109	7	6.4	ND - 0.0063	0.0017 - 0.0054	No data
		K-40	109	88	80.7	ND - 0.52	0.017 - 0.061	ND - 0.41
		Pa-234m	109	1	0.9	ND - 0.22	0.12 - 0.45	No data
		Pb-210	109	17	15.6	ND - 0.15	0.044 - 0.30	No data
		Pb-214	109	9	8.3	ND - 0.0086	0.0018 - 0.0055	No data
		Ra-226	109	1	0.9	ND - 0.027	0.019 - 0.13	ND - 0.013
		Th-234	109	3	2.8	ND - 0.13	0.013 - 0.034	No data
		U-235	109	1	0.9	ND - 0.0071	0.0030 - 0.027	No data

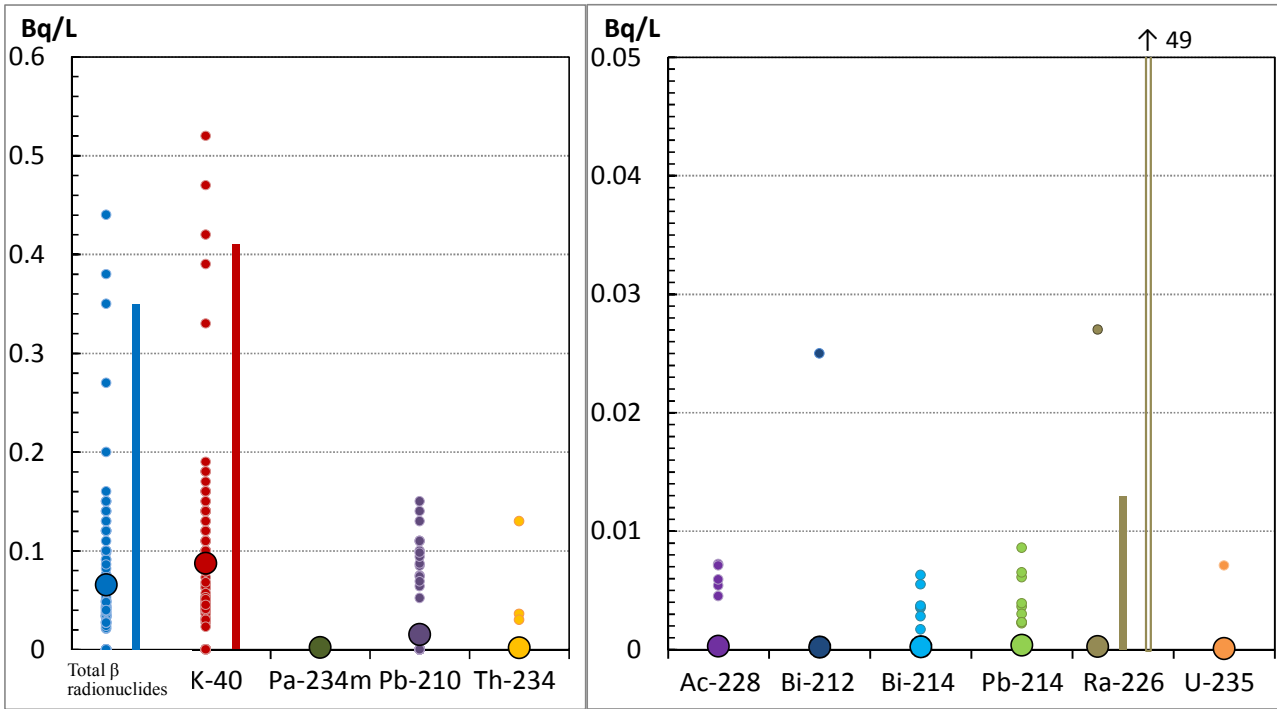
ND: Not detectable

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels and the Monitoring of the Surrounding Environment conducted in Japan nationwide from FY1995 to FY2014 (excluding data for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012)

(*2) Internationally detected concentration levels have been reported as 0 to 49 Bq/L for Ra-226 (for drinking water).⁴

⁴ Radiation Sources and Effects: 2000 Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to the General Assembly; ANNEX B; Exposures from natural radiation sources

* ● : Detected value
 ● : Average (arithmetic average; calculated by assuming ND to be zero)
 | : Range of past measurement records (not indicated in the case of ND or where there are no past data)
 || : Range of past measurement records (internationally detected concentration levels)



(*) Vertical scales are different in the respective figures because detected values vary by radionuclide.
 (*) See the note in the margin of Table 3.1-3 for internationally detected concentration levels.

Figure 3.1-3 Detection of total β radioactivity and γ-ray emitting radionuclides in groundwater samples

3.2 Consideration regarding detected radionuclides

(1) Detection of naturally occurring radionuclides

1) Correlation between activity concentrations of K-40 and salinity

As explained in 3.1 above, activity concentrations of K-40 were at levels exceeding the range of past measurement records (0.96 Bq/L at the maximum) in water samples collected at some locations in public water areas.

Locations where activity concentrations of K-40 were at high levels showed high electrical conductivity (EC) (1,360 mS/m at the maximum) and this suggests the influence of the intrusion of seawater. Therefore, a comparison was made using all available data to clarify the correlation between activity concentrations of K-40 and EC (see Figure 3.2-1).

As shown in Figure 3.2-1, a positive correlation was found between them.

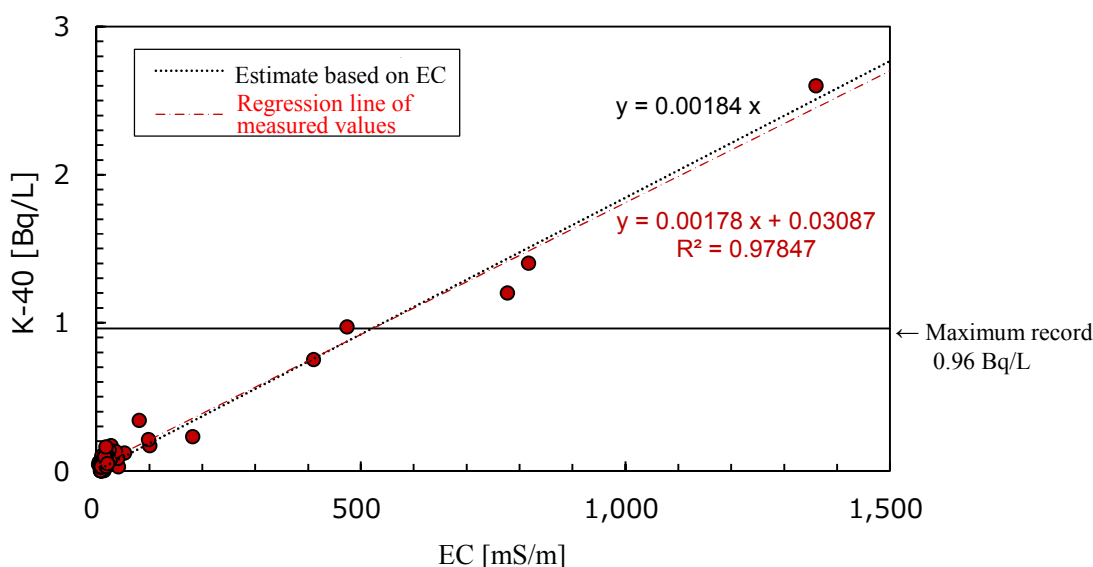


Figure 3.2-1 Correlation between the K-40 concentration and electrical conductivity in water samples from public water areas

In the meantime, according to the results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels, conducted for the 20 years from FY1995 to FY2014 (monitoring of 465 samples collected from 18 prefectures), the average concentration (average) of K-40 was approximately 8.3 Bq/L and the maximum concentration was 14 Bq/L (see Table 3.2-1).

Table 3.2-1 Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels, etc. concerning K-40 in seawater(*1)

Number of surveys	Number of detections	Detection rate [%]	Average [Bq/L]	Maximum [Bq/L]
465	439	94.40%	8.3	14

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels and the Monitoring of the Surrounding Environment conducted in Japan nationwide from FY1995 to FY2014

EC in seawater is generally around 4,500 mS/m, and the estimated activity concentrations of K-40 with

possible influence of seawater were obtained by using the following formula based on the measurement results of EC for the relevant river water.

$$\text{(Activity concentration of K-40 in river water)} = \text{(Average activity concentration of K-40 in seawater)} \times \frac{\text{(Measured EC for the river water)}}{\text{(Ordinary values of EC in seawater)}}$$

The estimated activity concentrations of K-40 in the river water are indicated with a dashed line in Figure 3.2-1, and the estimate values were very close to the measured activity concentrations of K-40. Therefore, relatively high activity levels of K-40 measured in the latest monitoring are considered to have been caused by the intrusion of seawater and fall within the past measurement trends.

In the same manner, the correlation between the K-40 concentration and EC was also checked with regard to groundwater samples (see Figure 3.2-2; scales of the vertical and horizontal axes differ from those for Figure 3.2-1). However, no clear correlation was found for groundwater samples. The measured values slightly exceeded the range of past measurement records (0.41 Bq/L at the maximum) for samples collected at Location No. 66 (Daisennaka Town, Sakai Ward, Sakai City, Osaka; 0.47 Bq/L), Location No. 68 (Saiwai Town, Toyooka City, Hyogo; 0.52 Bq/L), and Location No. 75 (Fukui, Kurashiki City, Okayama; 0.42 Bq/L). These locations are within areas where the potassium concentration in soil is relatively high (Figure 3.2-3), and relatively high activity levels of K-40 are considered to reflect the geological property of respective areas. Accordingly, the K-40 concentration for groundwater samples in the latest monitoring is considered to fall within the past measurement trends.

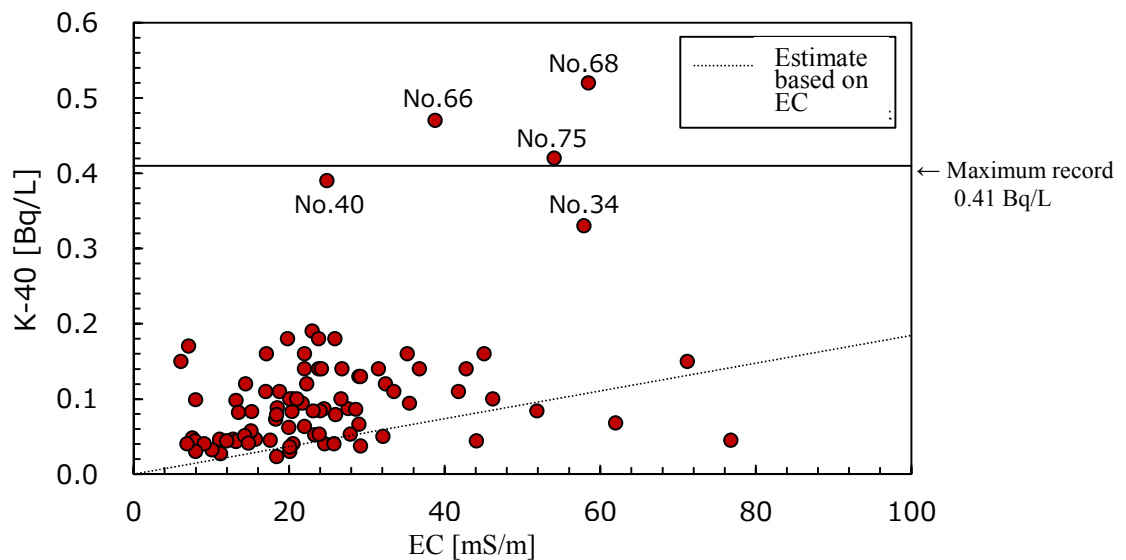


Figure 3.2-2 Correlation between the K-40 concentration and electrical conductivity in groundwater samples

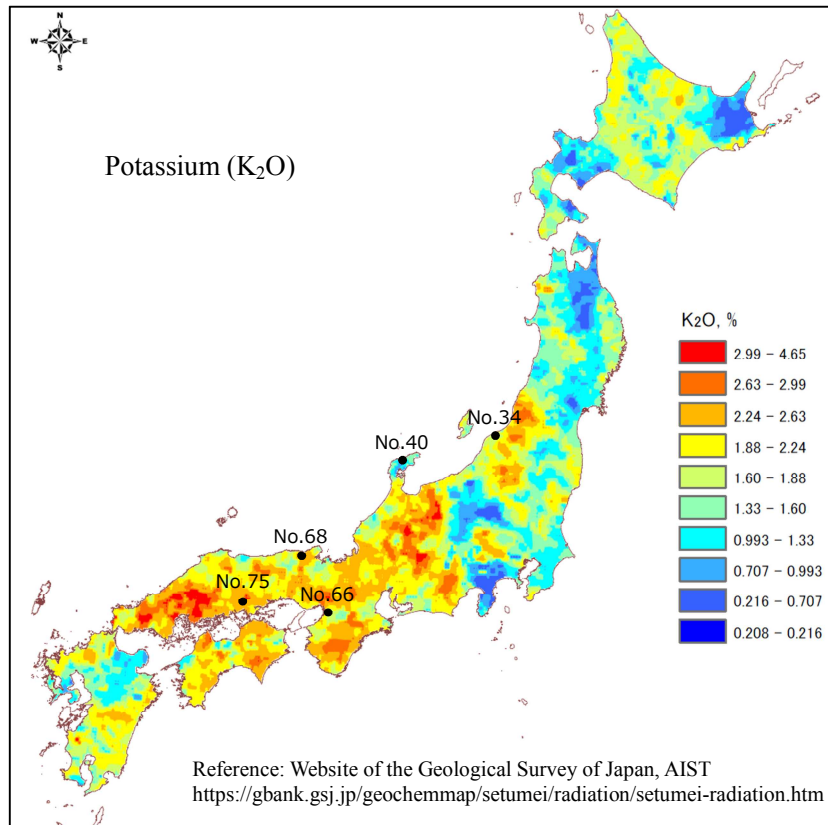


Figure 3.2-3 Distribution of potassium (K_2O) in soil in Japan

2) Uranium and thorium series radionuclides

As explained in 3.1 above, uranium and thorium series radionuclides were detected at relatively high concentration levels in sediment samples from public water areas.

Such radionuclides were detected as shown in Table 3.2-2.

These naturally occurring radionuclides exist widely within the earth's crust and belong to the same decay series, which implies the existence of some correlations among detected values.

Table 3.2-2 Detection of uranium and thorium series naturally occurring radionuclides

Radionuclides			Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) [%]	Measured value [Bq/kg (dry)]					
						Range			Detection limit		
γ-ray emitting radionuclides	Uranium series	Th-234	110	33	30.0	ND	-	190	17	-	83
		Ra-226	110	55	50.0	ND	-	190	21	-	98
		Pb-214	110	109	99.1	ND	-	96	2.1	-	12
		Bi-214	110	99	90.0	ND	-	87	1.8	-	27
	Thorium series	Ac-228	110	106	96.4	ND	-	170	3.6	-	12
		Pb-212	110	109	99.1	ND	-	200	1.9	-	8.5
		Bi-212	110	75	68.2	ND	-	200	14	-	49
		Tl-208	110	108	98.2	ND	-	170	2.8	-	16

ND: Not detectable

Figure 3.2-4 and Figure 3.2-5 show correlations among detected values of radionuclides belonging to respective series (excluding data for radionuclides not detectable).

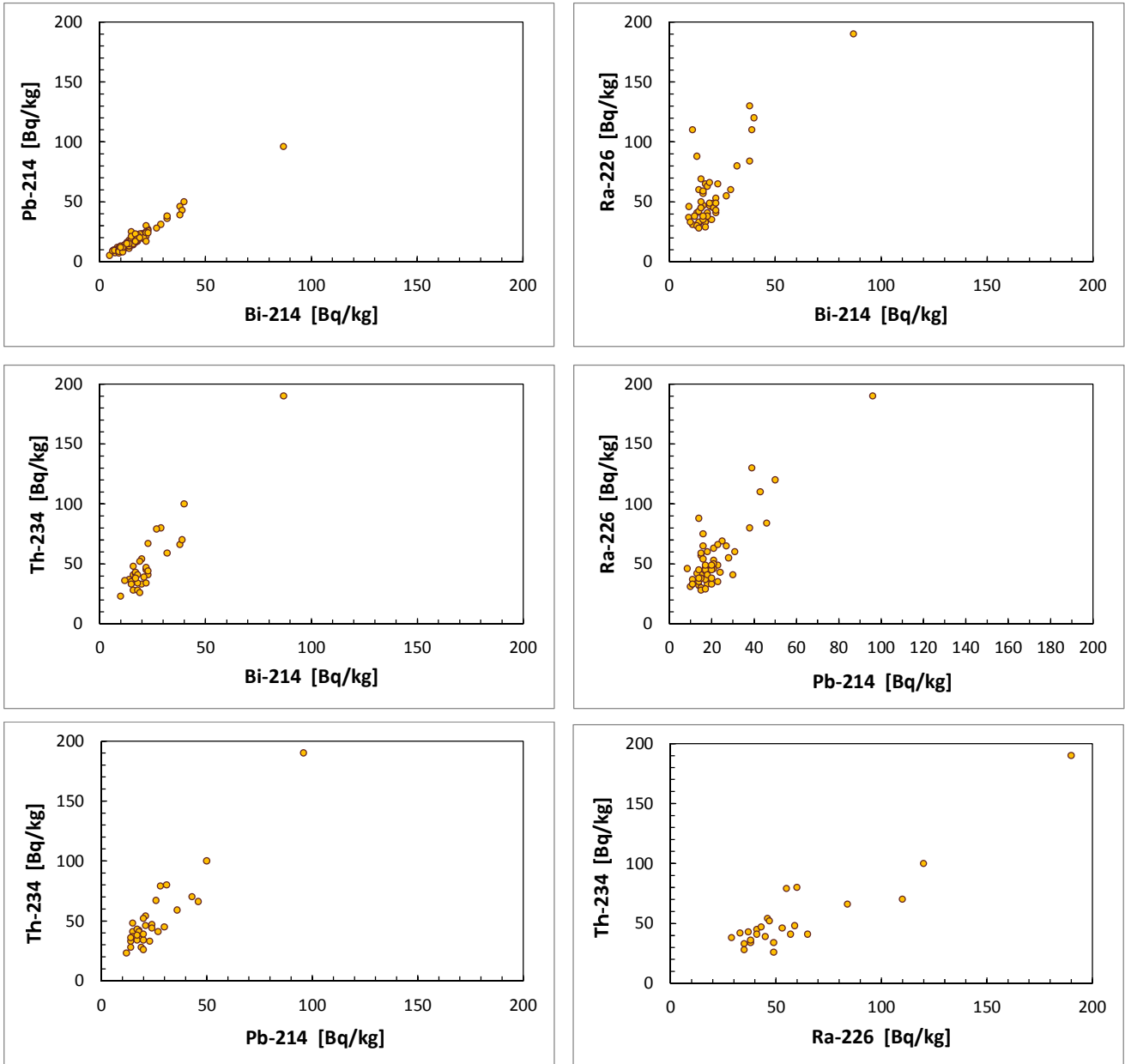
As is clear from these figures, high correlations were observed among uranium series radionuclides or thorium series radionuclides, respectively.

Given these facts, radionuclides belonging to these two series are considered to show geological characteristics of their respective sampling locations.

Locations where detected values of uranium and thorium series naturally occurring radionuclides were high include Location No. 45 (Hagiura Bridge, Jinzu River, Toyama City, Toyama), Location No. 53 (Koichi Bridge, Saigawa River, Nagano City, Nagano), Location No. 66 (Karasakioki-Chuo, Lake Biwako, Shiga), Location No. 84 (Intake for water supply in Hesaka, Ota River, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima), and Location No. 87 (Suenobu Bridge, Kotogawa River, Ube City, Yamaguchi), all of which are in areas where granite is widely distributed in neighboring areas or in upstream parts (see Figure 3.2-6). Generally, "granite contains naturally occurring radionuclides in relatively larger amounts than other types of rocks" (Geological Society of Japan, etc.), and measured values for these locations are considered to reflect such geological property of respective areas.

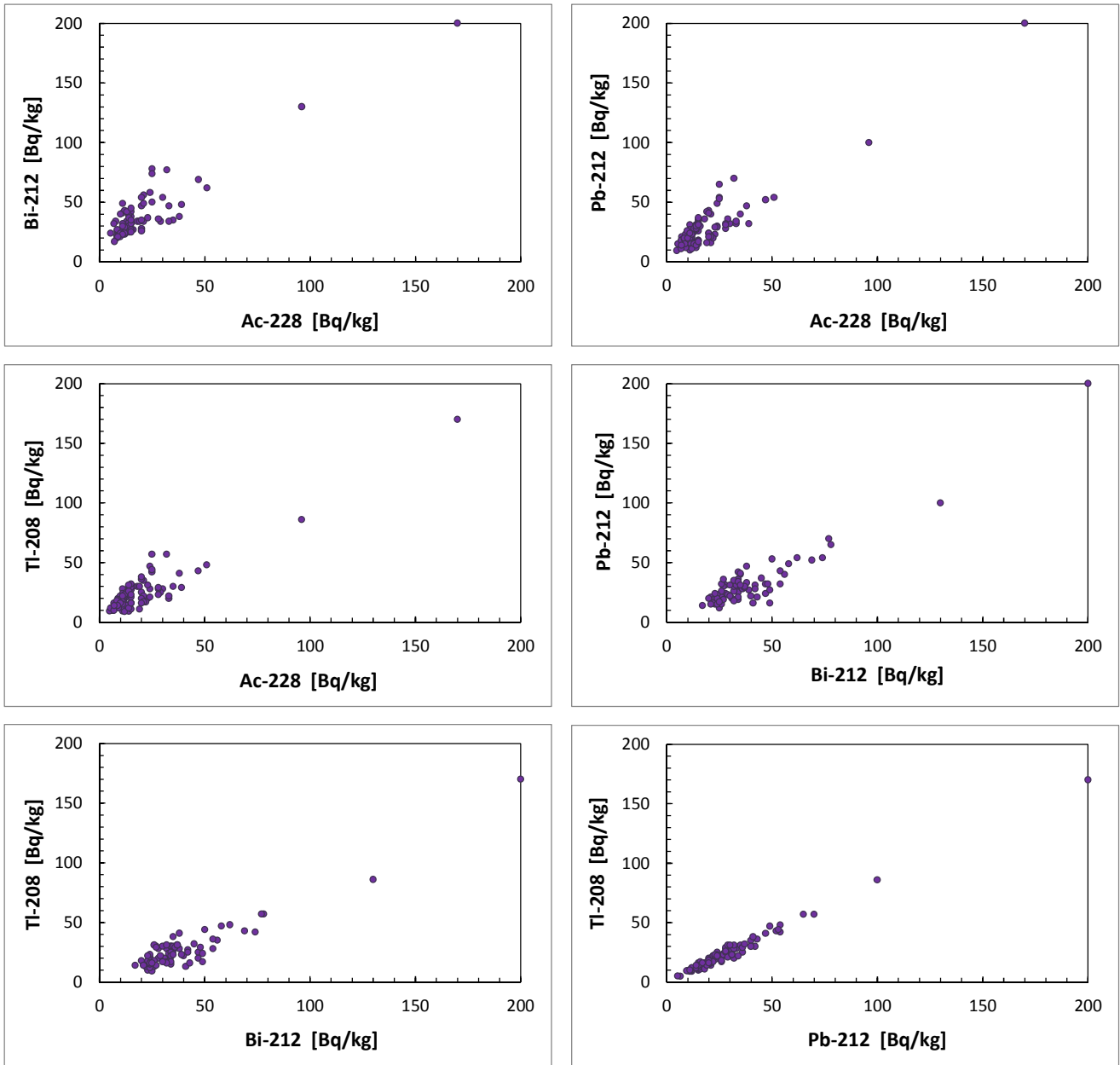
According to the Geological Society of Japan, etc.,⁵ "natural radiation doses have certain correlation with uranium and thorium series radionuclides." Natural radiation doses in Japan are as shown in Figure 3.2-7.

⁵ <http://www.geosociety.jp/hazard/content0058.html>



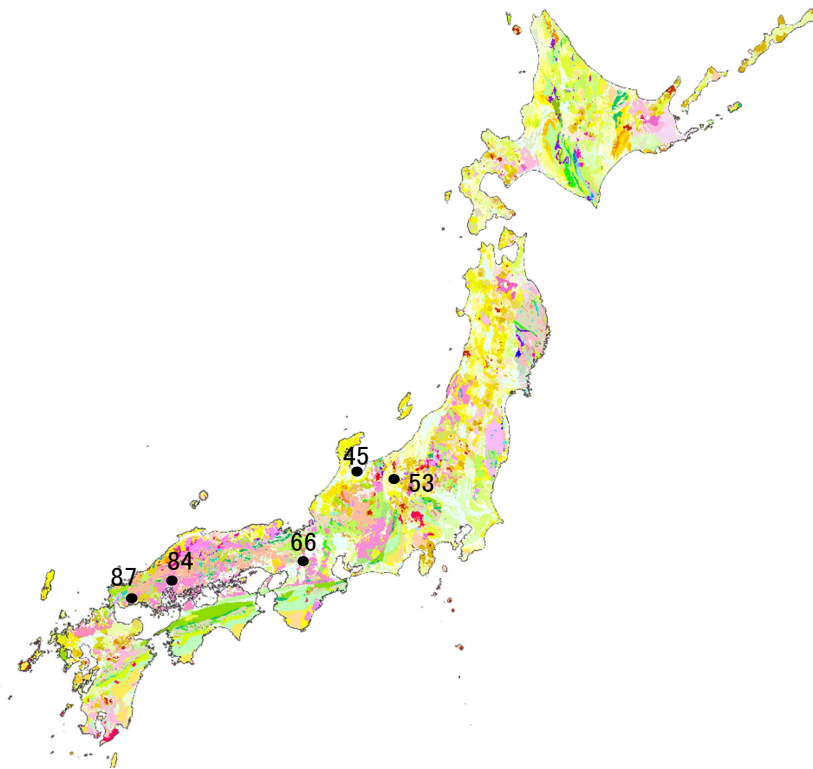
Correlation coefficient	Bi-214	Pb-214	Ra-226	Th-234
Bi-214		0.979	0.809	0.943
Pb-214			0.863	0.933
Ra-226				0.913

Figure 3.2-4 Correlations among uranium series radionuclides



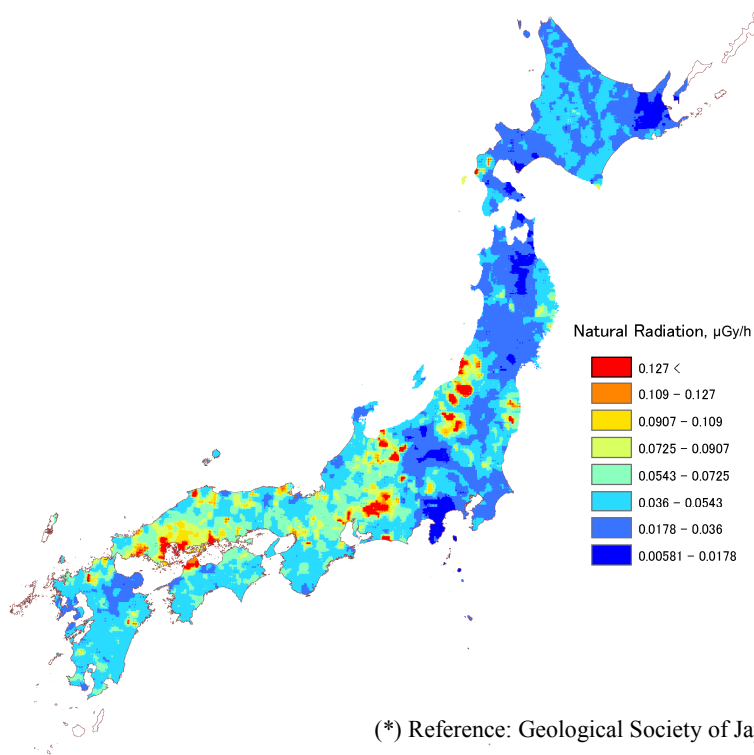
Correlation coefficient	Ac-228	Bi-212	Pb-212	Tl-208
Ac-228		0.914	0.918	0.907
Bi-212			0.938	0.934
Pb-212				0.984

Figure 3.2-5 Correlations among thorium series radionuclides



(*) Reference: Seamless Digital Geological Map of Japan (1:200,000) ® ; AIST website⁶
 (*) Numbers in the figure indicate monitoring locations.

Figure 3.2-6 Distribution of granite in Japan
 (parts highlighted in pink in the Figure are locations where granite exists)



(*) Reference: Geological Society of Japan website⁷

Figure 3.2-7 Natural radiation doses in Japan (Gy = Sv for γ -rays and β -rays)

⁶ <https://gbank.gsj.jp/seamless/>

⁷ <http://www.geosociety.jp/hazard/content0058.html>

(2) Detection of artificial radionuclides

1) Cs-134 and Cs-137 in sediments

As explained in 3.1 above, radioactive cesium was detected in sediment samples from public water areas in the Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, and Kyushu blocks (43 locations in total; both Cs-134 and Cs-137 were detected at 27 locations (all in the Tohoku and Kanto blocks), and only Cs-137 was detected at 16 locations). At some of these locations, Cs-134 and Cs-137 were detected at concentration levels exceeding the range of past measurement records.

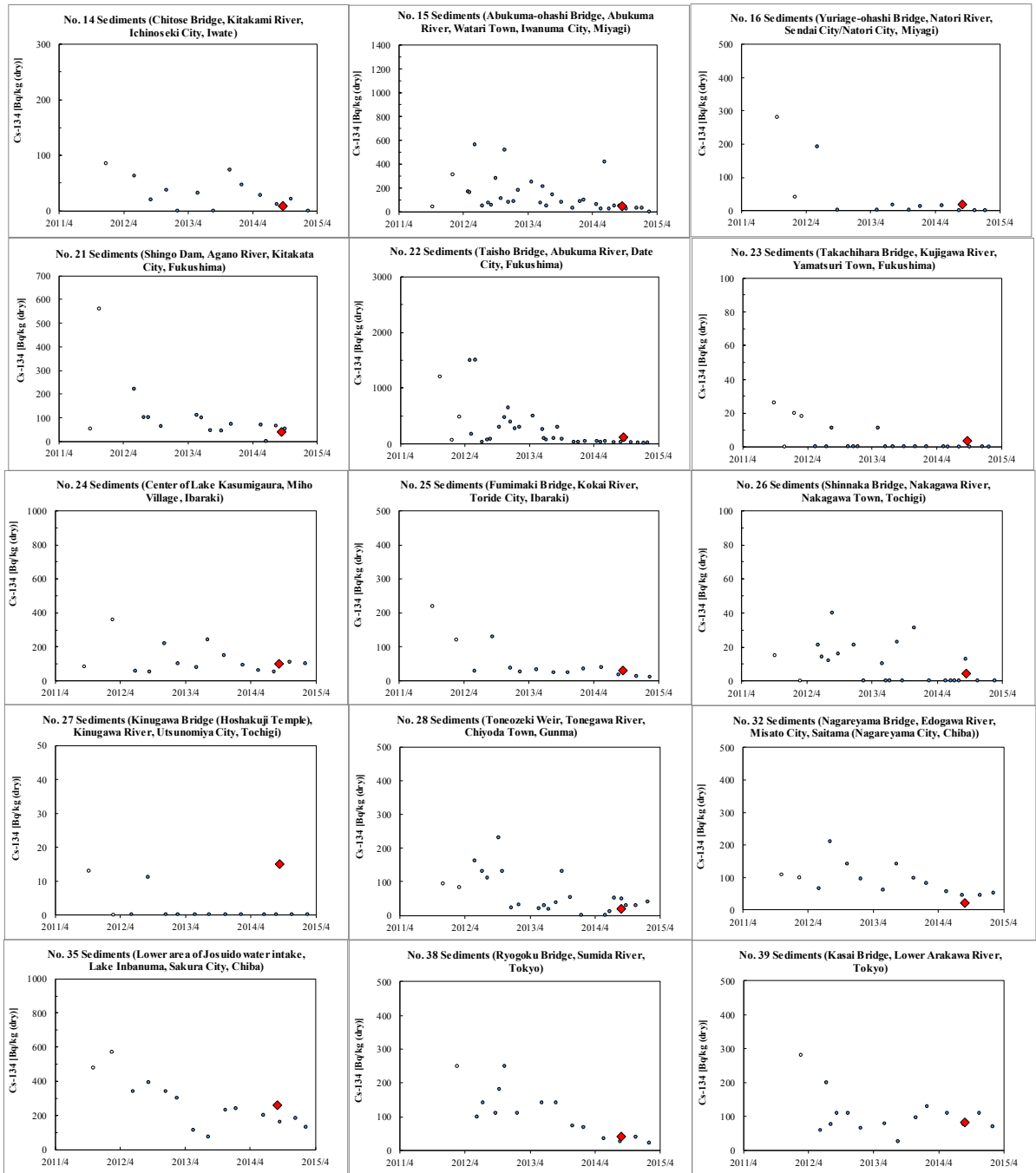
As locations where detected values exceeded the range of past measurement records were all in the Tohoku and Kanto blocks, the influence of the Fukushima NPS Accident was suspected. Therefore, a comparison was made as follows by using available data, including the results of the Post-Earthquake Monitoring being conducted at present.

- (i) Regarding locations also surveyed in the Post-Earthquake Monitoring, a direct comparison with the data for the relevant locations obtained through said monitoring
- (ii) Regarding locations that do not fall under the category of (i) above but are in Tokyo Metropolis or other prefectures where the Post-Earthquake Monitoring is conducted, a comparison with data for other locations in said prefectures
- (iii) Regarding locations that do not fall under the categories of (i) and (ii) above, a comparison with the data for areas around the relevant locations obtained through the Post-Earthquake Monitoring
- (iv) Regarding locations where measured values did not exceed the range of past measurement records, a comparison with data obtained through the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels, etc.

(i) Comparison with the past Post-Earthquake Monitoring results for the same locations

Regarding locations also surveyed in the Post-Earthquake Monitoring, the measured values in the latest monitoring were compared with the past measurement records for the same locations (see Figure 3.2-8).

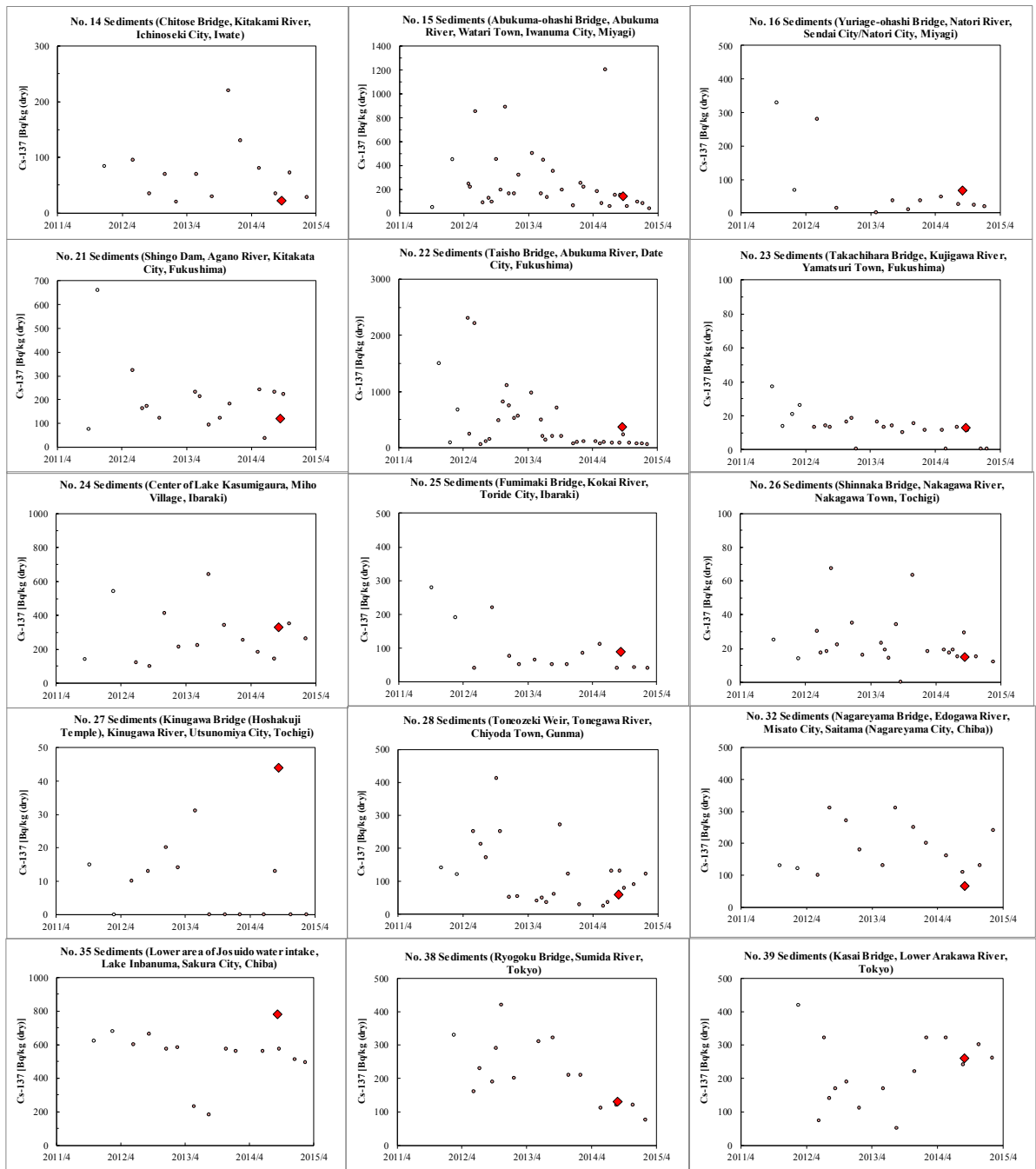
At Locations No. 27 and No. 35, measured values were larger than the range of past measurement records, but such deviations were considered to be within minor fluctuations in light of the past similar monitoring results, and the results of the latest monitoring were found to be within the past measurement trends.



(*) ◆ in figures shows the latest monitoring results.

(*) White small circles show the measurement results for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012, which were excluded from the past measurement records used as reference.

Figure 3.2-8(1) (i) Comparison with the past Post-Earthquake Monitoring results for the same locations [Cs-134]



(*) ◆ in figures shows the latest monitoring results.

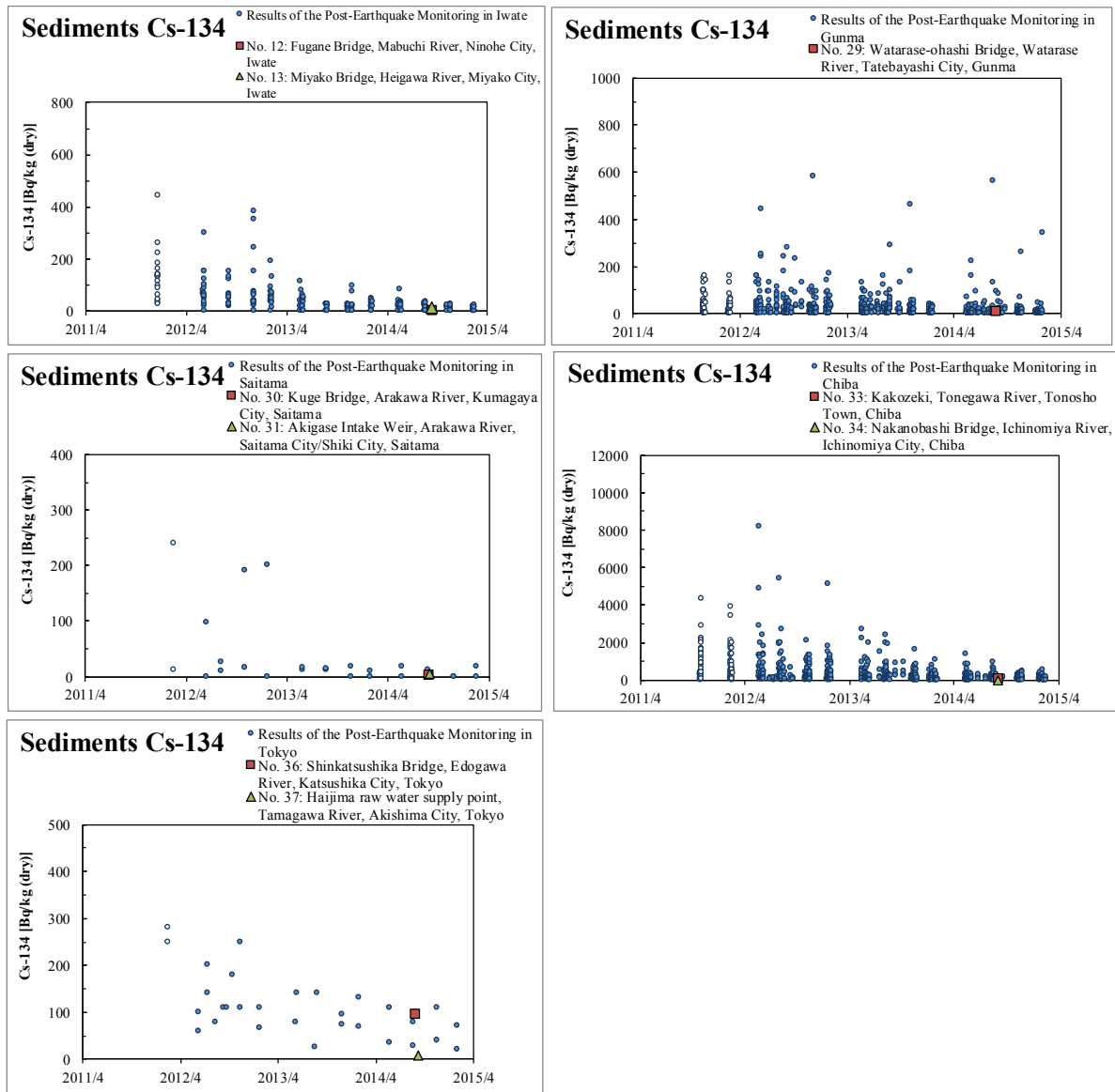
(*) White small circles show the measurement results for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012, which were excluded from the past measurement records used as reference.

Figure 3.2-8(2) (i) Comparison with the past Post-Earthquake Monitoring results for the same locations [Cs-137]

(ii) Comparison with the past Post-Earthquake Monitoring results in the same prefectures

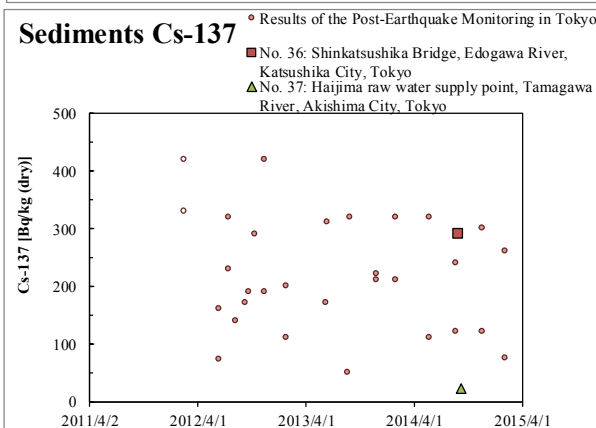
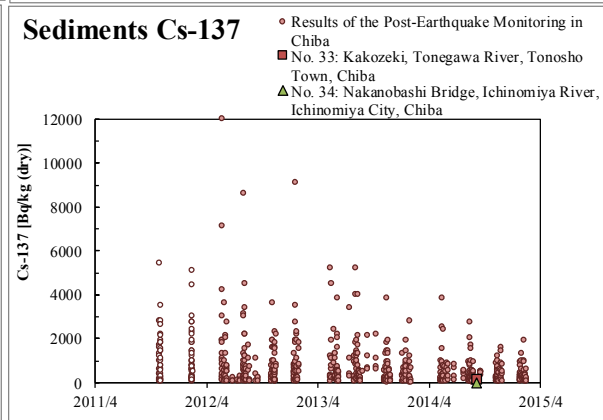
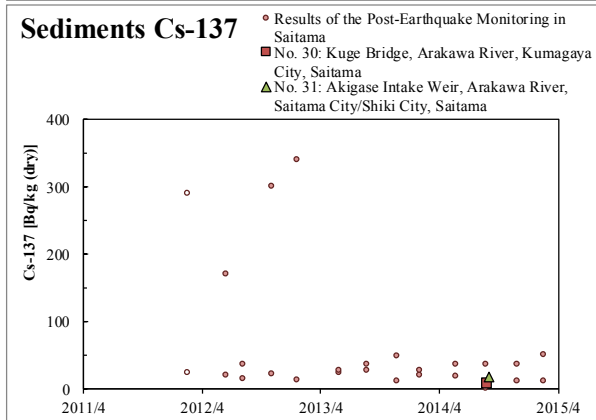
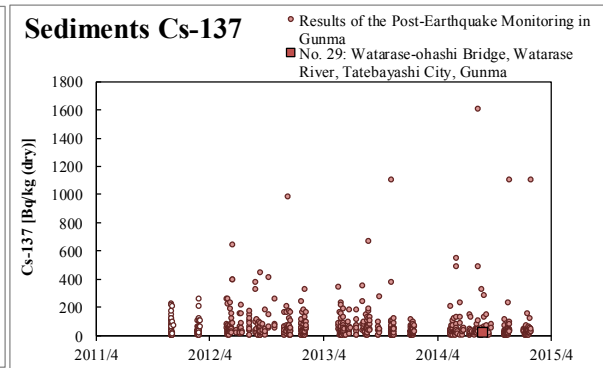
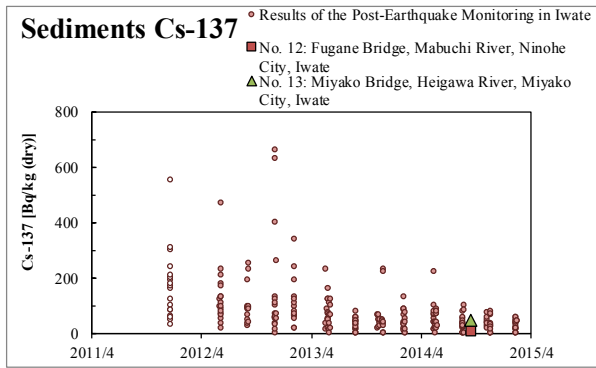
Regarding locations that have not been surveyed in the Post-Earthquake Monitoring, the measured values in the latest monitoring were compared with the past Post-Earthquake Monitoring results for locations in the same prefectures (see Figure 3.2-9).

The measured values in the latest monitoring were found to be all within the past measurement trends.



(*) White small circles show the measurement results for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012, which were excluded from the past measurement records used as reference.

Figure 3.2-9(1) (ii) Comparison with the past Post-Earthquake Monitoring results in the same prefectures [Cs-134]

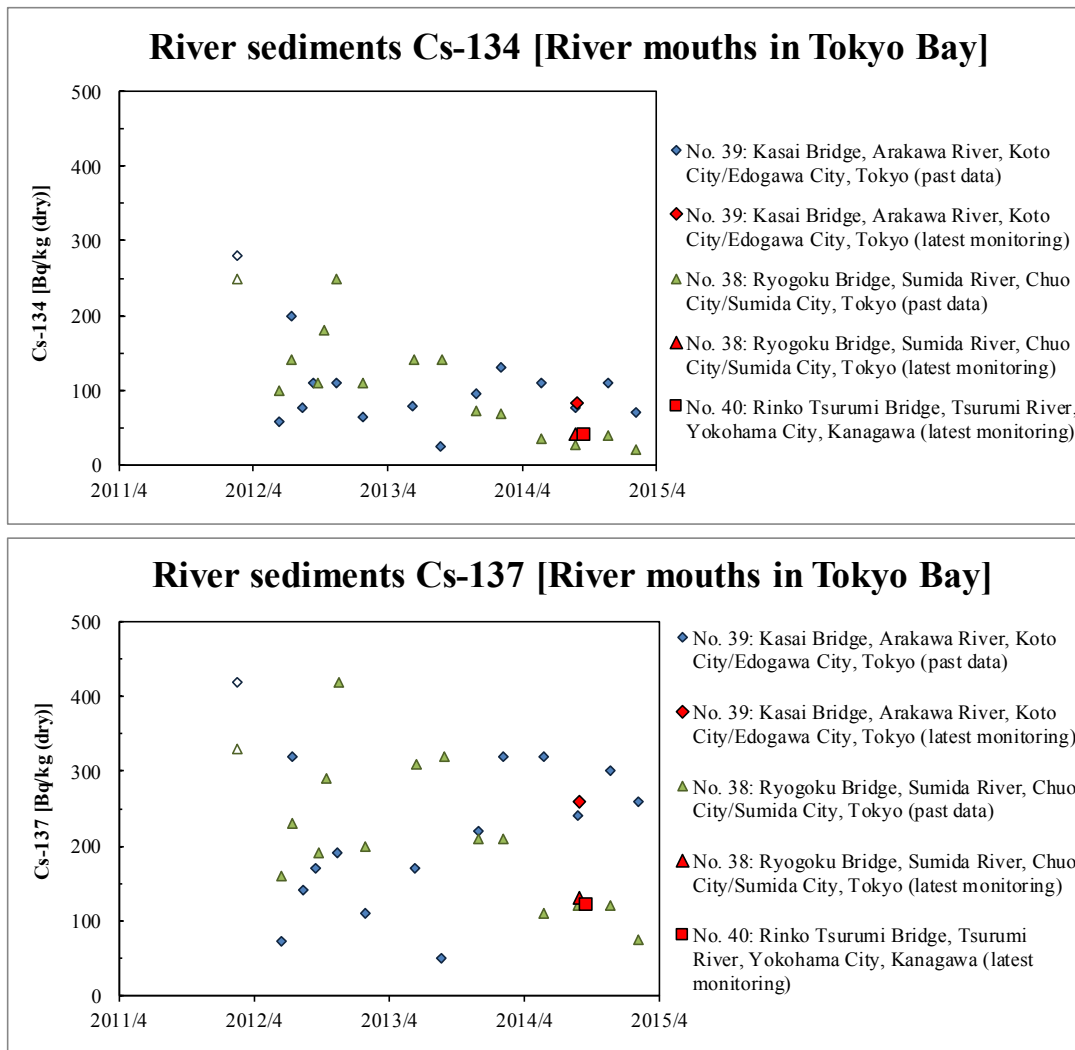


(*) White small circles show the measurement results for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012, which were excluded from the past measurement records used as reference.

Figure 3.2-9(2) (ii) Comparison with the past Post-Earthquake Monitoring results in the same prefectures [Cs-137]

(iii) Comparison with the past Post-Earthquake Monitoring results for nearby locations

Regarding Location No. 40 (Rinko Tsurumi Bridge, Tsurumi River, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture), it was considered to be appropriate to make a comparison with the past data for nearby locations although the Post-Earthquake Monitoring had not been conducted in Kanagawa Prefecture. Therefore, a comparison was made with the past data for Location No. 38 (Ryogoku Bridge, Sumida River, Chuo City/Sumida City, Tokyo Metropolis) and Location No. 39 (Kasai Bridge, Arakawa River, Koto City/Edogawa City, Tokyo Metropolis), both of which are located at the mouths of the Sumida River and the Arakawa River to Tokyo Bay (see Figure 3.2-10). As a result, it was found that the measured values for Location No. 40 were within the past measurement trends.



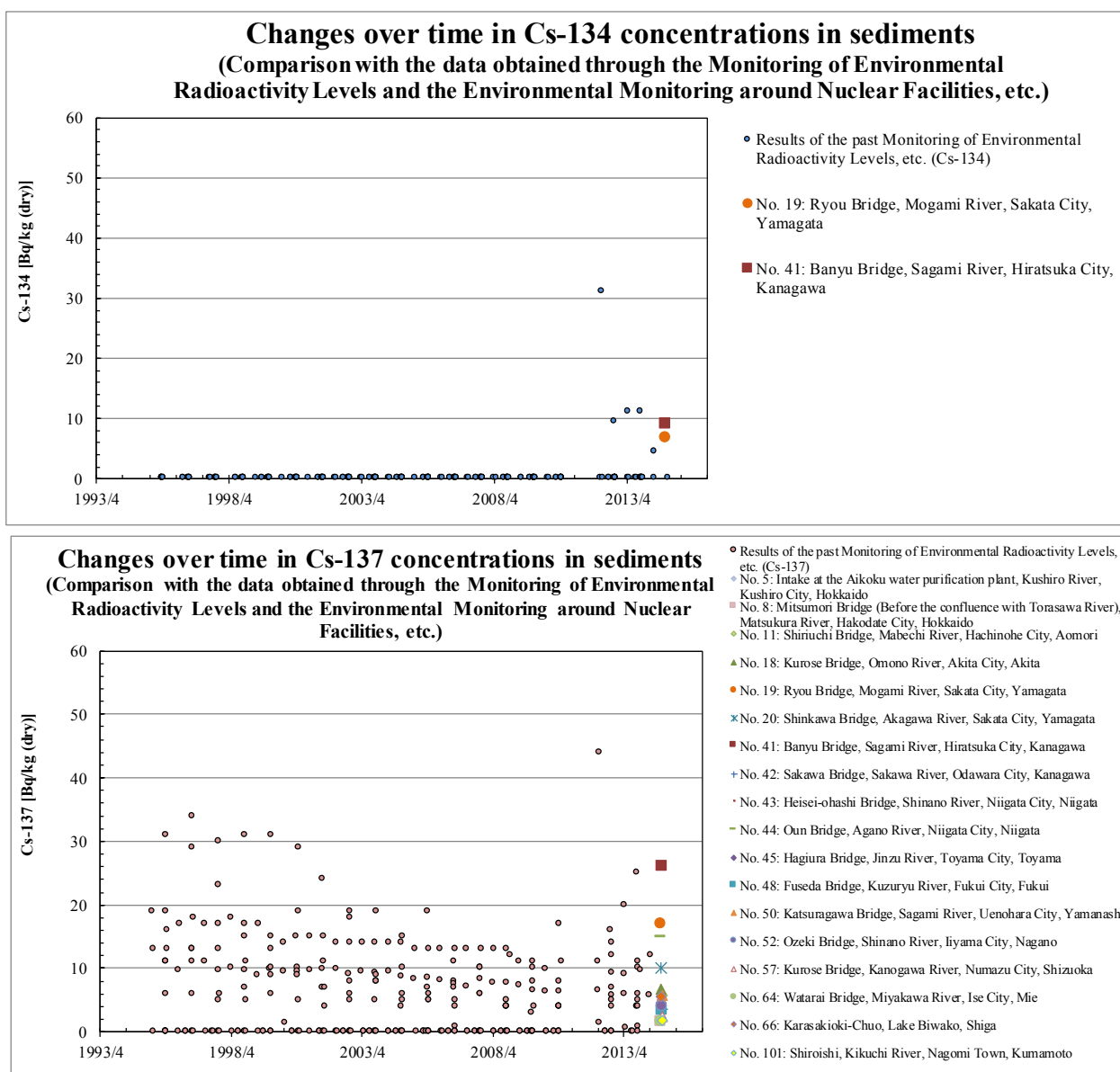
(*) White small circles show the measurement results for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012, which were excluded from the past measurement records used as reference.

Figure 3.2-10 (iii) Comparison with the past Post-Earthquake Monitoring results for nearby locations

(iv) Comparison with the data obtained through the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels, etc.

Regarding locations where measured values did not exceed the range of past measurement records, the measured values in the latest monitoring were compared with the data obtained through the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels, etc. to check the concentration levels (see Figure 3.2-11).

Cs-134 and Cs-137 were detected at Location No.19 (Ryou Bridge, Mogami River, Sakata City, Yamagata Prefecture) and Location No. 41 (Banyu Bridge, Sagami River, Hiratsuka City, Kanagawa Prefecture), but measured values were all within the measurement trends after the Fukushima NPS Accident. In Hokkaido, Chubu, Kinki, and Kyushu blocks, only Cs-137 was detected at concentration levels within the measurement trends after the Fukushima NPS Accident.

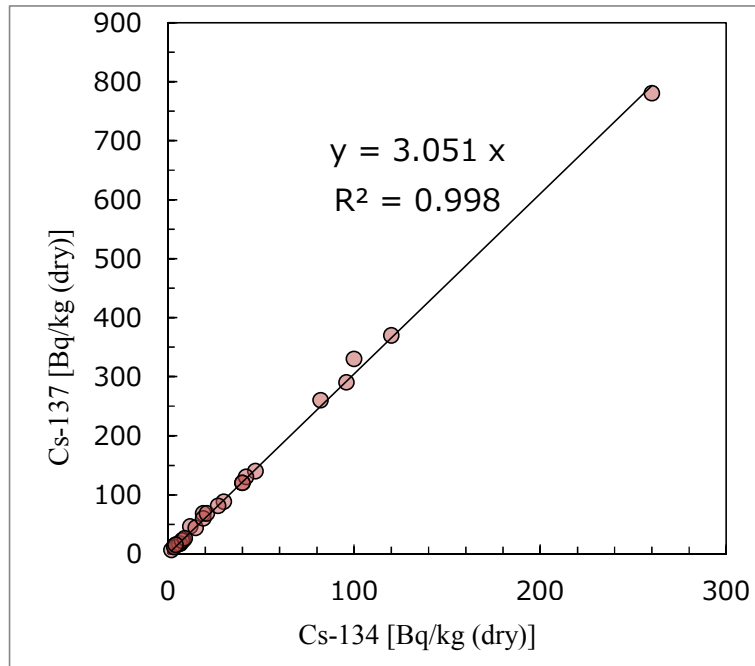


(*) Upper: Cs-134; Lower: Cs-137

(*) The measurement results for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012, which were excluded from the past measurement records used as reference, are not indicated.

Figure 3.2-11 (iv) Comparison with the data obtained through the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels, etc.

Regarding locations where both Cs-134 and Cs-137 were detected (all in the Tohoku and Kanto blocks), a good correlation was observed in the activity concentration ratios of Cs-137 and Cs-134. The calculated activity concentration ratio was 3.1. When assuming that detected Cs-134 and Cs-137 are those discharged due to the Fukushima NPS Accident, this ratio could be found to be close to the theoretical ratio (approx. 3) as of September 2014 after the discharge in March 2011 (see Figure 3.2-12). This suggests that Cs-134 and Cs-137 detected in sediment samples collected in the Tohoku and Kanto blocks were derived from the Fukushima NPS Accident.



Radionuclide	Half-life (year)	Mar. 2011	Sep. 2011	Mar. 2012	Sept. 2012	Mar. 2013	Sept. 2013	Mar. 2014	Sept. 2014
Cs-134 (relative concentration)	2.062	1	0.85	0.71	0.60	0.51	0.43	0.36	0.31
Cs-137 (relative concentration)	30.07	1	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.92
Cs-137/Cs-134		1	1.17	1.37	1.60	1.87	2.19	2.56	2.99

Figure 3.2-12 Concentration ratio (Cs-137/Cs-134) [Sediments (public water areas)]

(Note: Changes over the years in concentration ratios (Cs-137/Cs-134) in consideration of half-life periods)

(*) The concentration ratio at the time of the latest monitoring (around September 2014) is estimated to be approximately 3 (highlighted in yellow in the table above).

Given these facts, Cs-134 and Cs-137 detected in sediment samples from public water areas were mostly derived from the Fukushima NPS Accident, except for some locations for which causal relations were unclear, but detected values were all within the measurement trends of the Post-Earthquake Monitoring being conducted at present.

2) Cs-134 and Cs-137 in water

Cs-134 or Cs-137 were detected at 26 out of the 110 locations where water samples from public water areas were collected (a total of 26 locations: both Cs-134 and Cs-137 were detected at 18 locations (all in the Tohoku and Kanto blocks) and only Cs-137 was detected at eight locations). However, the maximum values were 0.022 Bq/L for Cs-134 and 0.065 Bq/L for Cs-137, both of which were smaller by one digit or more than the lower detection limit (1 Bq/L) applied for the Post-Earthquake Monitoring and were below the range of past measurement records obtained through the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels, which were used for comparison, (0.041 Bq/L for Cs-134 and 0.084 Bq/L for Cs-137).

Regarding the 18 locations (all in the Tohoku and Kanto blocks) where both Cs-134 and Cs-137 were detected, the concentration ratio (Cs-137/Cs-134) calculated in the same manner as in the case of sediment samples also showed a good correlation. The obtained concentration ratio was 2.9. When assuming that detected Cs-134 and Cs-137 were those discharged due to the Fukushima NPS Accident, this ratio was found to be close to the theoretical ratio (approx. 3) as of September 2014 after the discharge in March 2011 (see Figure 3.2-13). This suggests that Cs-134 and Cs-137 detected in water samples collected in the Tohoku and Kanto blocks were derived from the Fukushima NPS Accident.

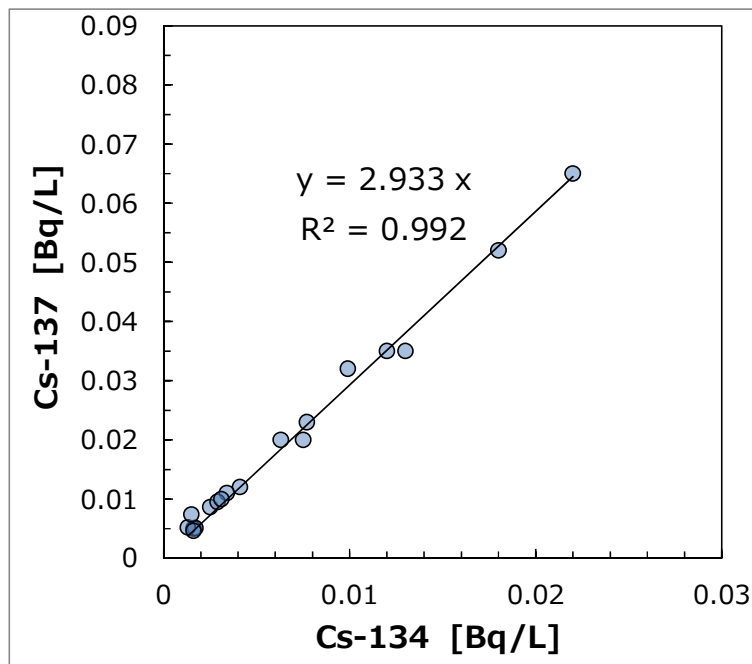


Figure 3.2-13 Concentration ratio (Cs-137/Cs-134) [Water (public water areas)]

3) Cs-134 and Cs-137 in groundwater

Cs-134 and Cs-137 were not detectable in groundwater samples collected at any of the 109 locations (detection limit: approx. 0.001 to 0.002 Bq/L).

3.3 Survey to check annual variation

At two locations⁸ (both in rivers), namely, Location No.28 (Toneozeki Weir, Tonegawa River, Chiyoda Town, Gunma Prefecture) and Location No. 83 (Kasumi Bridge, Takahashi River, Kurashiki City, Okayama Prefecture), surveys were conducted four times during the period from August 25, 2014 to January 26, 2015.

Radionuclides were detected as shown in Table 3.3-1 and Table 3.3-2. Changes in concentration levels of radionuclides that were detected on all four occasions are shown in Figure 3.3-1 and Figure 3.3-2. No significant variation was observed for uranium and thorium series naturally occurring radionuclides as a whole (Ac-228, Pb-212, Pb-214, Tl-208, Bi-212, and Bi-214), nor for total β radioactivity and K-40 in particular.

Coefficients of variation⁹ (sample standard deviation/average) are also indicated in Table 3.3-1 and Table 3.3-2 to show the dispersion of detected values. Regarding total β radioactivity and K-40, coefficients of variation were below 10% for sediment samples and were around 10 to 30% for water samples, while regarding radioactive cesium, they were around 20% both for sediment samples and water samples. The Radioactive Material Monitoring in the Water Environment conducted in FY2012¹⁰ revealed that the variations in radioactive cesium concentration levels in river sediment samples (nine samples collected around the same time) were around 12% to 16%. The results of the latest monitoring for sediment samples were close to these figures although the survey period was different, and this suggests that variations depending on survey periods are of the same level as those depending on locations.

Table 3.3-1 Detection of radioactive materials in four surveys conducted at the same location [water]

Location	Radionuclide	Water [Bq/L]				Coefficient of variation [%]	Location	Radionuclide	Water [Bq/L]				Coefficient of variation [%]
		First	Second	Third	Fourth				First	Second	Third	Fourth	
No.28	Survey date	Aug. 25, 2014	Oct. 27, 2014	Dec. 15, 2014	Jan. 26, 2015		No.83	Survey date	Aug. 30, 2014	Oct. 28, 2014	Dec. 15, 2014	Jan. 26, 2015	
	K-40	0.097	0.11	0.078	0.094	13.9		Be-7	<0.024	0.012	<0.0073	<0.0073	-
	Cs-134	0.0015	0.0020	<0.0010	0.0018	14.2		K-40	0.034	0.045	<0.028	0.034	16.9
	Cs-137	0.0074	0.0072	0.0048	0.0049	23.3		Pb-212	<0.0019	<0.0021	<0.0019	0.0013	-
	Total β radioactivity	0.068	0.12	0.12	0.11	23.7		Total β radioactivity	0.046	0.064	0.037	0.038	27.0

(*) Coefficients of variation are indicated only for radionuclides that were detected three times or more.

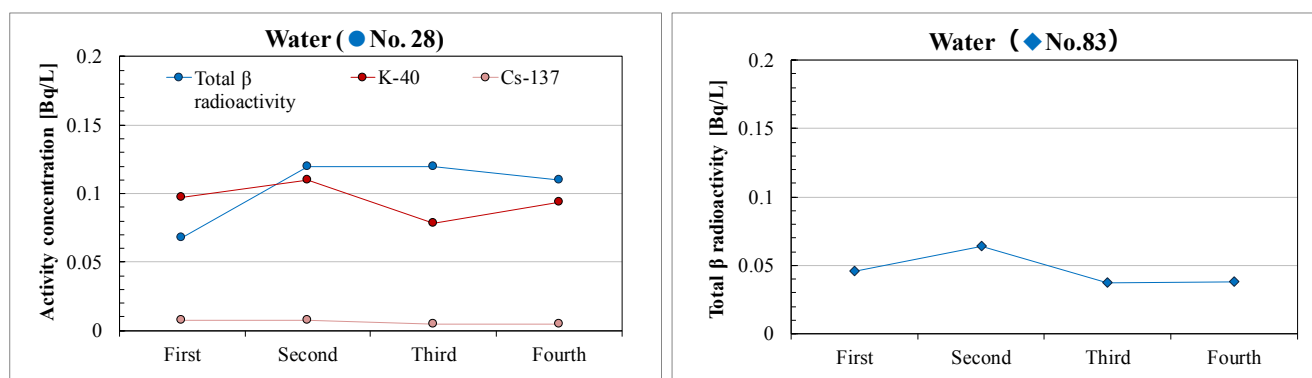


Figure 3.3-1 Detection of radioactive materials in four surveys conducted at the same location [water]

⁸ It was decided to select one location each in eastern and western Japan. All 110 locations were first divided into two for convenience (Locations No. 1 to No. 55 were classified as eastern Japan and Locations No. 51 to No. 110 were classified as western Japan) and the two locations of the median number in respective categories were selected.

⁹ In the report of March 2015, a coefficient of deviation was calculated by dividing the population standard deviation with the average. However, in light of the fact that samples for the latest monitoring were collected from the natural environment (population), a coefficient of deviation in this report was calculated by dividing the sample standard deviation by the average. The same applies hereinafter.

¹⁰ Review on methods of the FY2012 Radioactive Material Monitoring in the Water Environment (March 2013)

Table 3.3-2 Detection of radioactive materials in four surveys conducted at the same location [sediments]

Location	Radionuclide	Sediments [Bq/kg (dry)]				Coefficient of variation [%]
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	
No.28	Survey date	Aug. 25, 2014	Oct. 27, 2014	Dec. 15, 2014	Jan. 26, 2015	
	Ac-228	15	9.8	12	15	19.6
	Bi-214	<12	11	13	13	9.4
	K-40	290	330	280	280	8.1
	Pb-212	18	16	21	16	13.3
	Pb-214	11	11	16	11	20.4
	Tl-208	16	12	13	14	12.4
	Cs-134	19	13	21	17	19.5
	Cs-137	60	44	76	61	21.7
	Total β radioactivity	410	350	350	380	7.7

Location	Radionuclide	Sediments [Bq/kg (dry)]				Coefficient of variation [%]
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	
No.83	Survey date	Aug. 30, 2014	Oct. 28, 2014	Dec. 15, 2014	Jan. 26, 2015	
	Ac-228	13	25	12	19	34.9
	Bi-212	42	34	23	28	25.8
	Bi-214	15	21	17	17	14.4
	K-40	870	830	910	770	7.1
	Pb-212	28	28	24	27	7.1
	Pb-214	21	23	19	15	17.5
	Ra-226	50	<42	36	<39	-
	Tl-234	<30	<41	30	42	-
	Tl-208	25	20	21	25	11.6
Total β radioactivity	1000	980	890	920	5.4	

(*) Coefficients of variation are indicated only for radionuclides that were detected three times or more.

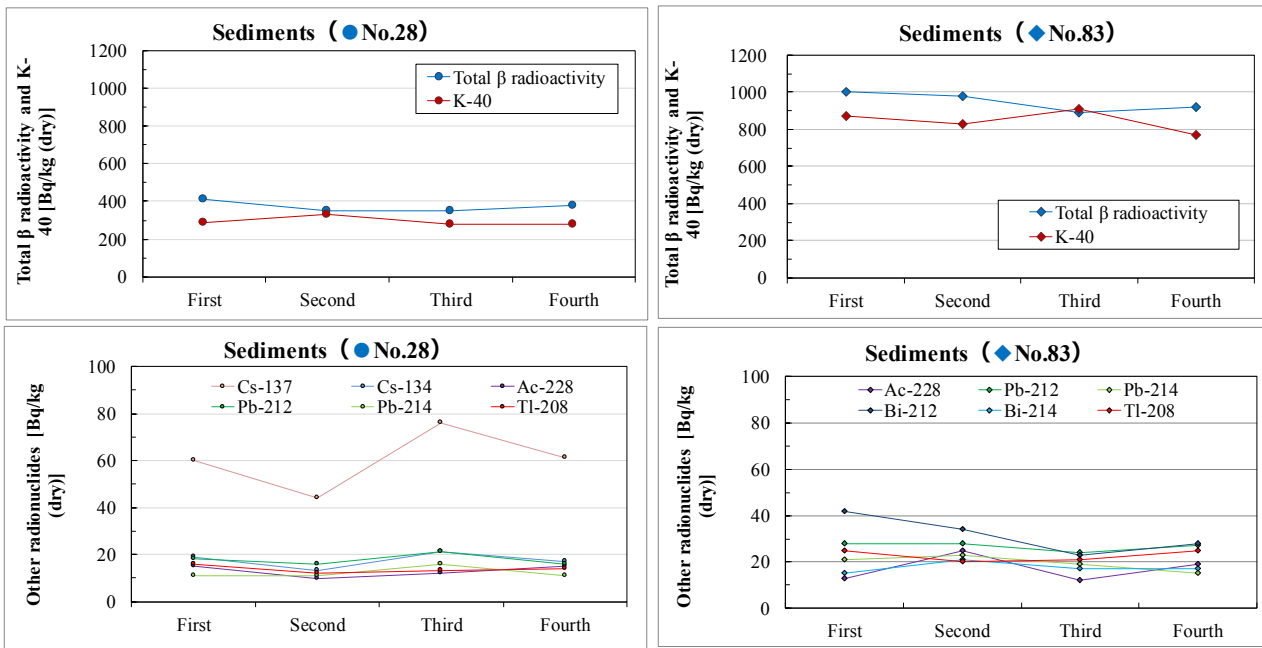


Figure 3.3-2 Detection of radioactive materials in four surveys conducted at the same location [sediments]

Part 2: Radioactive Material Monitoring in the Water Environment in and around Fukushima Prefecture (FY2011 to FY2014)

1. Objective and Details

1.1 Objective

This monitoring was conducted in response to the Fukushima NPS Accident for the purpose of clarifying the distribution of the accident-derived radioactive materials in the water environment.

1.2 Details

(1) Locations

The survey was conducted mainly in the Tohoku and Kanto districts at around 600 locations for public water areas and at around 400 locations for groundwater. Specific locations are as shown in Figure 1.2-1.

(2) Targets

For public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas), water and sediments were surveyed. Additionally, radioactive concentrations in soil were measured in the surrounding environment (river beds, etc.) near the sampling locations as reference.

Radioactive concentrations in groundwater were also measured.

(3) Frequencies and periods

The monitoring for public water areas was conducted 2 to 10 times a year (varying by location) since August 2011.

The monitoring for groundwater was conducted 1 to 4 times a year (varying by location) since October 2011.

(4) Conducted analyses

Primarily, analyses targeting Cs-134 and Cs-137 were conducted.

Additionally, analyses on I-131, Sr-89, Sr-90 and other artificial radionuclides were also conducted for some of the collected samples.

(5) Compilation and evaluation of results

The results of the measurement are compiled and released sequentially as preliminary reports on the website of the Ministry of the Environment.

This report is the compilation of the overall monitoring results, and the details of individual monitoring surveys are available on the following webpages.

Public water areas: http://www.env.go.jp/jishin/monitoring/results_r-pw.html

Groundwater: http://www.env.go.jp/jishin/monitoring/results_r-gw.html

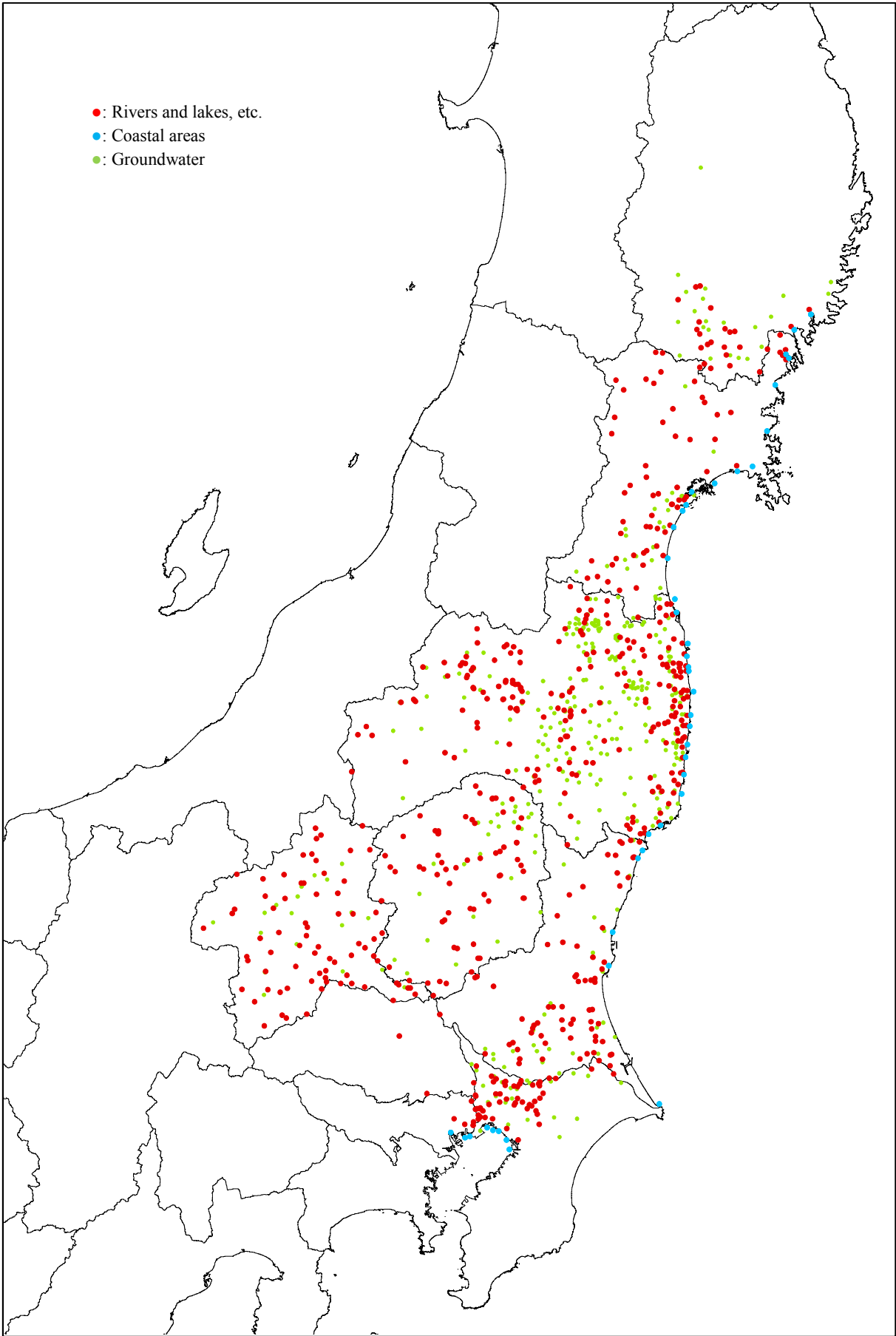


Figure 1.2-1 Map showing locations for the Post-Earthquake Monitoring

2. Survey Methods and Analysis Methods

2.1 Survey methods

Samples were collected at predetermined locations (for public water areas and groundwater) and the following analyses of radioactive materials are conducted at chemical laboratories.

Samples were collected based on the following guidelines in principle, as outlined below.

- Water Quality Survey Method (September 30, 1971; Notice Kansuikan No. 30 issued by the Director of the Water Quality Preservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment)
- Sediment Survey Method (August 8, 2012; Notice Kansuikaisuihatsu No. 120725002 issued by the Director of the Environmental Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment)
- Groundwater Quality Survey Method (September 14, 1989; Notice Kansuikan No. 189 issued by the Director of the Water Quality Preservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment)
- Environmental Sample Collection Method (1983, MEXT's Radioactivity Measurement Method Series)
- Sample Pretreatment for Instrumental Analysis Using Germanium Semiconductor Detectors (1982, MEXT's Radioactivity Measurement Method Series)

2.2 Analysis methods

The γ -ray spectrometry measurement using a germanium semiconductor detector was conducted for water samples and sediment samples from public water areas and for groundwater samples, primarily targeting Cs-134 and Cs-137.

Additionally, analyses on I-131, Sr-89, Sr-90 and other artificial radionuclides were also conducted for some of the collected samples. Detected values were indicated with two significant digits in the unit of "Bq/L" in the case of water samples from public water areas and groundwater samples, and in the unit of "Bq/kg (dry)" in the case of sediment samples from public water areas. The measurement results were corrected for attenuation, and reported figures were activity concentrations as of the time of completing sampling.

Adopted analysis methods were basically in line with the MEXT's Radioactivity Measurement Method Series, and detection limits were as shown in the table below.

Table 2.2-1 Detection limit targets for radionuclides for the radioactive material-related environmental monitoring in areas afflicted by the Great East Japan Earthquake

Radionuclide		Public water areas (water)	Public water areas (sediments)	Groundwater
Radioactive cesium (Cs-134 and Cs-137)		Approx. 1 Bq/L	Approx.10 Bq/kg (dry)	Approx.1 Bq/L
Radioactive iodine (I-131)		Approx.1 Bq/L	Approx.10 Bq/kg (dry)	Approx.1 Bq/L
Radioactive strontium	Sr-90	—	Approx.1 Bq/kg (dry) (0.18 to 2.9 Bq/kg (dry))	Approx.1 Bq/L (*1)
	Sr-89	—	Approx.2 Bq/kg (dry)	Approx.1 Bq/L (*2)
Other artificial radionuclides (*3)		—	Ag-110m: 7 to 180 Bq/kg (dry) Sb-125: 130 to 330 Bq/kg (dry)	

*1: 0.0002 Bq/L for the FY2011 monitoring

*2: 0.001 Bq/L for the FY2011 monitoring

*3: Vary by type of radionuclides; The above table shows detection limit targets for Ag-110m and Sb-125, which were detected in the monitoring (see Chapter 5.3 of the main text).

3. Outline of the Results

The results of the Post-Earthquake Monitoring conducted in Tokyo Metropolis and other nine prefectures during the period from August 2011 to December 2014 were as outlined below.

3.1 Detection of radioactive cesium

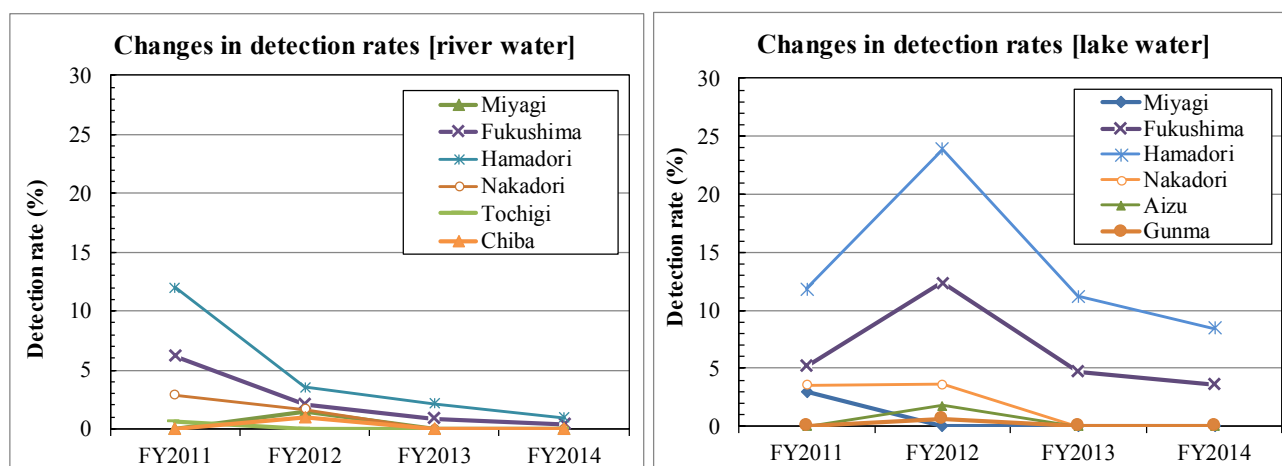
Radioactive cesium (the total of Cs-134 and Cs-137) was detected as follows.

(1) Public water areas (water)

Detection rates of radioactive cesium were generally decreasing for river water samples (7,000 or more in total) and lake water samples (4,100 or more in total) collected in all surveyed prefectures. Radioactive cesium has not been detected in prefectures other than Fukushima Prefecture since FY2013 (see Figure 3.1-1).

The maximum concentration levels in the FY2014 monitoring was 1.6 Bq/L for river water samples (detection rate: 0.9%) and 34 Bq/L for lake water samples (detection rate: 8.5%).

Radioactive cesium was not detectable in any of the samples collected at coastal areas (1,700 or more in total).



(*) Data for Fukushima Prefecture are the total of those for Hamadori, Nakadori, and Aizu. The same applies in other figures below.

Figure 3.1-1 Changes in detection rates of radioactive cesium in water samples from public water areas (left: rivers; right: lakes)

(2) Groundwater

Radioactive cesium was not detectable in groundwater samples (2,600 or more in total) collected in any of the surveyed prefectures, except for the two samples collected in Fukushima Prefecture wherein radioactive cesium was detected at 2 Bq/L and 1 Bq/L, respectively, in 2011.

(3) Public water areas (sediments)

1) Overall trends

Radioactive cesium was detected at the rate of over 80% in river sediment samples (7,000 or more in total), at over 90% in lake sediment samples (2,400 or more in total), and at over 50% in sediment samples collected

in coastal areas.

Concentration levels were generally decreasing for all of the samples collected in rivers, lakes, and coastal areas, and the decreasing trend was especially notable in samples collected in rivers.

2) Situation by location

As radioactive cesium was detected at many locations, the situations in respective locations were compared and detected concentration levels and their changes were statistically compiled as shown in “4.3 Detection of radioactive materials in sediment samples by sampling location.”

Detected concentration levels were compiled as shown in Table 3.1-1.

Locations where concentration levels were relatively high (Category A or B: upper 10 percentile) were found in Hamadori in Fukushima Prefecture, as well as in Nakadori and Aizu in Fukushima Prefecture, and also in Miyagi, Chiba, and Ibaraki Prefectures.

Table 3.1-1 Categorization of detected concentration levels for sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas)

<Rivers>

Category	Percentile (see Figure 4.3-1))	[River sediments] Range [Bq/kg (dry)]	Number of locations											Total	
			Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima Prefecture			Ibaraki	Tochigi	Gunma	Chiba	Saitama	Tokyo	Number of locations	Percentage
					Hamadori Area	Nakadori Area	Aizu								
A	Upper 5 percentile	2,613 or more	0	0	15	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	19	4.8
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	1,326 ~ 2,613	0	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	11	0	0	20	5.1
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	522 ~ 1,326	0	7	13	15	1	9	0	1	14	0	0	60	15.2
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	188 ~ 522	2	15	10	10	6	27	11	4	12	0	2	99	25.0
E	Lower 50 percentile	188 or less	20	20	13	16	18	14	45	43	7	2	0	198	50.0
Total			22	43	53	44	26	53	56	48	47	2	2	396	100.0

<Lakes>

Category	Percentile (see Figure 4.3-1))	Range [Lake sediments] [Bq/kg (dry)]	Number of locations								Total	
			Miyagi Prefecture	Fukushima Prefecture			Ibaraki	Tochigi	Gunma	Chiba	Number of locations	Percentage
				Hamadori Area	Nakadori Area	Aizu						
A	Upper 5 percentile	26,707 or more	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4.9
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	20,599 ~ 26,707	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4.9
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	2,913 ~ 20,599	0	16	6	0	1	1	0	1	25	15.2
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	803 ~ 2,913	6	6	4	8	4	1	11	1	41	25.0
E	Lower 50 percentile	803 or less	15	3	2	23	14	6	13	6	82	50.0
Total			21	41	12	31	19	8	24	8	164	100.0

<Coastal areas>

Category	Percentile (see Figure 4.3-1)	Range [coastal area sediments] [Bq/kg (dry)]	Number of locations							
			Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima	Ibaraki	Chiba	Tokyo	Total	
									Number of locations	Percentage
A	Upper 5 percentile	533 or more	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4.8
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	462 ~ 533	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4.8
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	276 ~ 462	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	14.3
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	79 ~ 276	0	5	5	0	0	0	10	23.8
E	Lower 50 percentile	79 or less	2	5	4	5	5	1	22	52.4
Total			2	12	15	5	5	3	42	100.0

Changes in detected concentration levels were compiled as shown in Figure 3.1-2, which shows Table 4.3-45 graphically.

At most monitoring locations for rivers, a decreasing trend was observed. For lakes, concentration levels were generally decreasing or unchanged at most locations with some locations showing fluctuations. There were also some locations where an increasing trend was observed. For coastal areas, a decreasing trend was observed at most locations with some locations showing fluctuations.

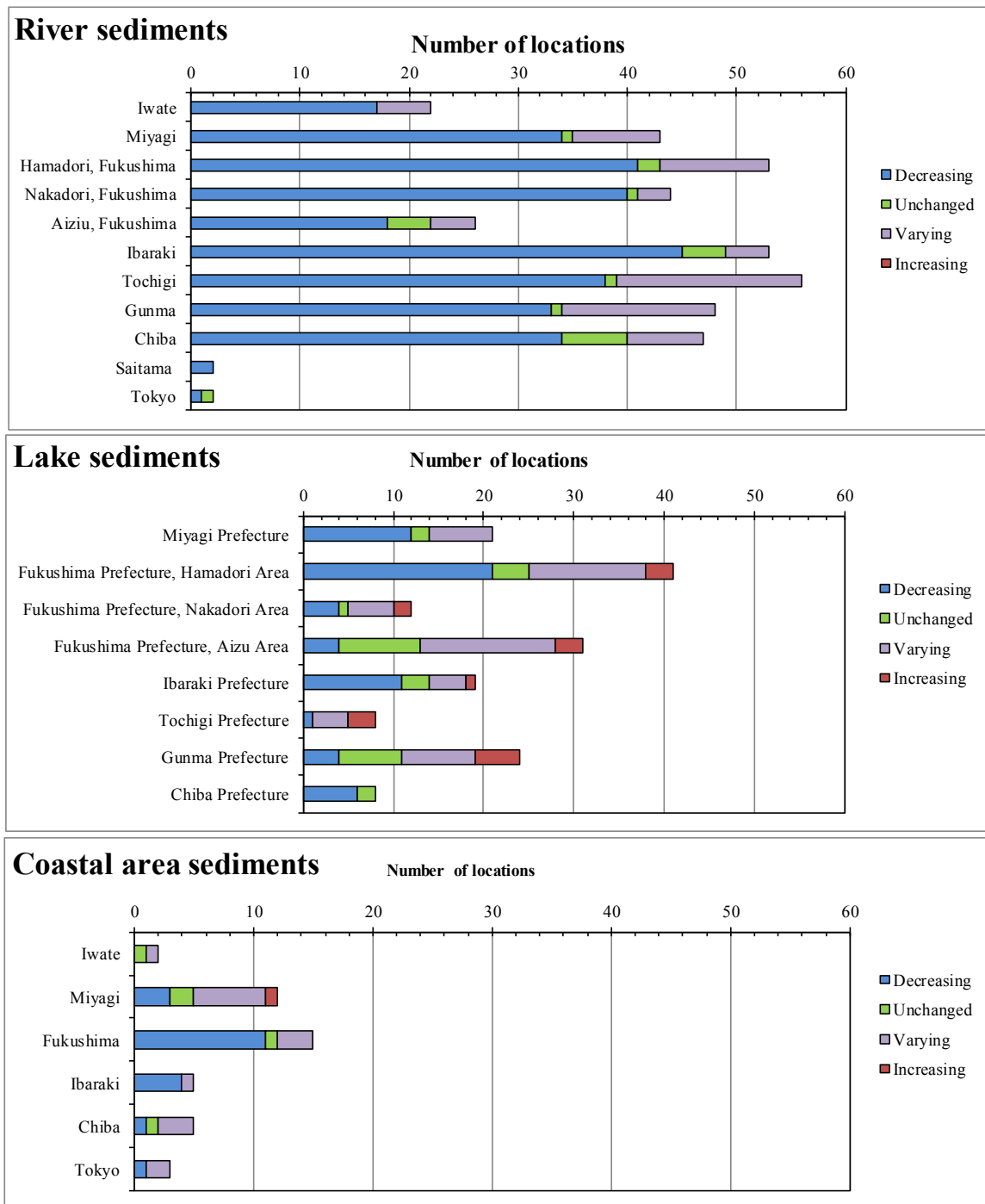


Figure 3.1-2 Changes in detected concentration levels of radioactive materials in sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas)

3.2 Detection of radionuclides other than radioactive cesium

(1) I-131

I-131 was not detectable in any of the monitoring surveys conducted from FY2011 to FY2012 for water samples from public water areas (approx. 3,000 samples from rivers, approx. 1,400 samples from lakes, and approx. 700 samples from coastal areas) and sediment samples from public water areas (approx. 3,000 samples from rivers, approx. 900 samples from lakes, and approx. 400 samples from coastal areas) as well as in any of the monitoring surveys conducted from FY2011 to FY2014 for groundwater samples (approx. 3,800 samples) (detection limit: 1 Bq/L for water and 10 Bq/kg for sediments).

(2) Sr-89 and Sr-90

Sr-90 was surveyed in the monitoring surveys conducted from FY2011 to FY2012 for sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas) (approx. 300 samples in total) and for groundwater samples (approx. 190 samples in total). As a result, Sr-90 was detected in some of the sediment samples from public water areas, but concentration levels were generally decreasing (see Figure 3.2-1).

Sr-89 was not detectable in any of the monitoring surveys conducted for sediment samples from public water areas (a total of 22 samples collected from rivers and lakes in FY2011) and for groundwater samples (a total of approx. 190 samples surveyed from FY2011 to FY2014) (detection limit: 1 Bq/L for water and 2 Bq/kg for bottom sediments).

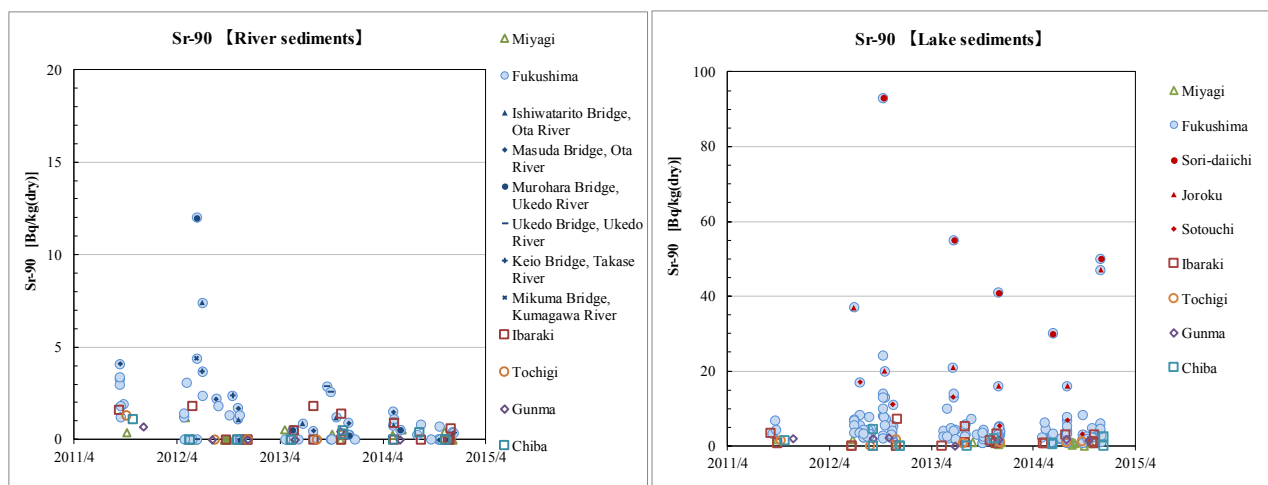


Figure 3.2-1 Detection of Sr-90 in sediment samples from public water areas (left: rivers; right: lakes)

(3) Other radionuclides

Ag-110m and Sb-125 were detected in FY2011 and FY2012 at detection rates below 1% within a total of over 10,000 samples surveyed from FY2011 to FY2014. They were detected near the Fukushima Daiichi NPS. Since FY2013, neither Ag-110m nor Sb-125 has been detectable.

4. Results (Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134 and Cs-137))

4.1 Water

(1) Public water areas

1) Rivers

Detection of radioactive cesium (Cs-134 and Cs-137) in river water samples was as shown in Table 4.1-1 and Figure 4.1-1.

Detection rates as a whole were generally decreasing since FY2011, and radioactive cesium was not detectable in FY2014 except in Hamadori in Fukushima Prefecture.

Detected values (the total of Cs-134 and Cs-137) were also in decline since FY2011. Radioactive cesium was detected in Hamadori in Fukushima Prefecture at a level of 1.6 Bq/L at the maximum in FY2014 but was not detectable in other locations (detection limit: 1 Bq/L for both Cs-134 and Cs-137).

2) Lakes

Detection of radioactive cesium (Cs-134 and Cs-137) in lake water samples was as shown in Table 4.1-2 and Figure 4.1-2.

Detection rates as a whole were decreasing since FY2012, and radioactive cesium was not detectable since FY2013 except in Hamadori in Fukushima Prefecture.

Detected values (the total of Cs-134 and Cs-137) were also in decline since FY2012. Radioactive cesium was detected in Hamadori in Fukushima Prefecture at a level of 34 Bq/L at the maximum in FY2014 but was not detectable in other locations (detection limit: 1 Bq/L for both Cs-134 and Cs-137).

3) Coastal areas

Detection of radioactive cesium (Cs-134 and Cs-137) in coastal area water samples was as shown in Table 4.1-3.

Radioactive cesium was not detectable at any surveyed locations (detection limit: 1 Bq/L for both Cs-134 and Cs-137).

(2) Groundwater

Detection of radioactive cesium (Cs-134 and Cs-137) in groundwater samples was as shown in Table 4.1-4.

The monitoring surveys were conducted for approx. 2,600 samples collected in eight prefectures. In FY2011, Cs-134 and Cs-137 were detected only at one location and two locations (all in Fukushima Prefecture), respectively, at a level of 1 Bq/L, which is the detection limit for radioactive cesium. In FY2012 onward, radioactive cesium was not detectable at any surveyed locations for groundwater.

<Note>

- Specification and Standards for Food, Food Additives, etc. in Accordance with the Food Sanitation Act (Drinking Water) (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Public Notice No.130, March 15, 2012)

Radioactive cesium (total for Cs-134+Cs-137): 10 Bq/kg

- Reference Values for Radioactive Materials in Tap Water (Management Target for Water Supply Facilities) (March

5, 2012; 0305 Notice No.1 from the Director of the Water Supply Division, Health Service Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

Radioactive cesium (total for Cs-134+Cs-137): 10 Bq/kg

Table 4.1-1 Detection of radioactive cesium in river water samples (by fiscal year)

Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				Total			
	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)
Iwate	18	0	0.0	-	64	0	0.0	-	80	0	0.0	-	80	0	0.0	-	242	0	0.0	-
Yamagata	10	0	0.0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	10	0	0.0	-
Miyagi	114	0	0.0	-	204	3	1.5	ND - 6.3	193	0	0.0	-	196	0	0.0	-	707	3	0.4	ND - 6.3
Fukushima	452	28	6.2	ND - 20	854	18	2.1	ND - 4.6	801	7	0.9	ND - 5.5	770	3	0.4	ND - 1.6	2877	56	1.9	ND - 20
Hamadori Area	192	23	12.0	ND - 20	342	12	3.5	ND - 4.6	325	7	2.2	ND - 5.5	326	3	0.9	ND - 1.6	1185	45	3.8	ND - 20
Nakadori Area	176	5	2.8	ND - 8.0	355	6	1.7	ND - 1.9	322	0	0.0	-	324	0	0.0	-	1177	11	0.9	ND - 8.0
Aizu	84	0	0.0	-	157	0	0.0	-	154	0	0.0	-	120	0	0.0	-	515	0	0.0	-
Ibaraki	128	0	0.0	-	214	0	0.0	-	212	0	0.0	-	212	0	0.0	-	766	0	0.0	-
Tochigi	161	1	0.6	ND - 1.0	277	0	0.0	-	276	0	0.0	-	274	0	0.0	-	988	1	0.1	ND - 1.0
Gunma	90	0	0.0	-	216	0	0.0	-	214	0	0.0	-	210	0	0.0	-	730	0	0.0	-
Saitama	2	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	26	0	0.0	-
Chiba	82	0	0.0	-	202	2	1.0	ND - 1.3	200	0	0.0	-	200	0	0.0	-	684	2	0.3	ND - 1.3
Tokyo	3	0	0.0	-	12	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	31	0	0.0	-
Total	1060	29	2.7	ND - 20	2051	23	1.1	ND - 6.3	1992	7	0.4	ND - 5.5	1958	3	0.2	ND - 1.6	7061	59	0.8	ND - 20

ND: Not detectable

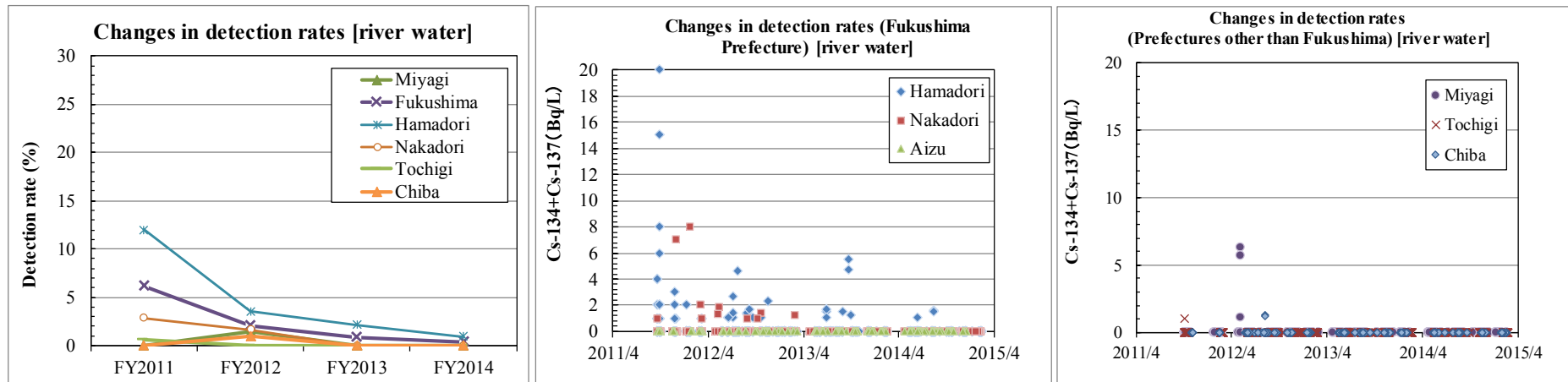


Figure 4.1-1 Detection rates of radioactive cesium in river water samples (left) and changes in detected values (center and right)

Table 4.1-2 Detection of radioactive cesium in lake water samples (by fiscal year)

Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				Total			
	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)
Yamagata	4	0	0.0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	4	0	0.0	-
Miyagi	34	1	2.9	ND - 3.0	90	0	0.0	-	118	0	0.0	-	114	0	0.0	-	356	1	0.3	ND - 3.0
Fukushima	211	11	5.2	ND - 27	581	72	12.4	ND - 100	761	36	4.7	ND - 47	799	29	3.6	ND - 33.8	2352	148	6.3	ND - 100
Hamadori Area	76	9	11.8	ND - 27	272	65	23.9	ND - 100	321	36	11.2	ND - 47	342	29	8.5	ND - 33.8	1011	139	13.7	ND - 100
Nakadori Area	56	2	3.6	ND - 5.0	83	3	3.6	ND - 1.2	109	0	0.0	-	113	0	0.0	-	361	5	1.4	ND - 5.0
Aizu	79	0	0.0	-	226	4	1.8	ND - 5.1	331	0	0.0	-	344	0	0.0	-	980	4	0.4	ND - 5.1
Ibaraki	48	0	0.0	-	93	0	0.0	-	152	0	0.0	-	152	0	0.0	-	445	0	0.0	-
Tochigi	24	0	0.0	-	54	0	0.0	-	62	0	0.0	-	64	0	0.0	-	204	0	0.0	-
Gunma	51	0	0.0	-	144	1	0.7	ND - 1.0	188	0	0.0	-	187	0	0.0	-	570	1	0.2	ND - 1.0
Chiba	32	0	0.0	-	50	0	0.0	-	53	0	0.0	-	50	0	0.0	-	185	0	0.0	-
Total	404	12	3.0	ND - 27	1012	73	7.2	ND - 100	1334	36	2.7	ND - 47	1366	29	2.1	ND - 33.8	4116	150	3.6	ND - 100

ND: Not detectable

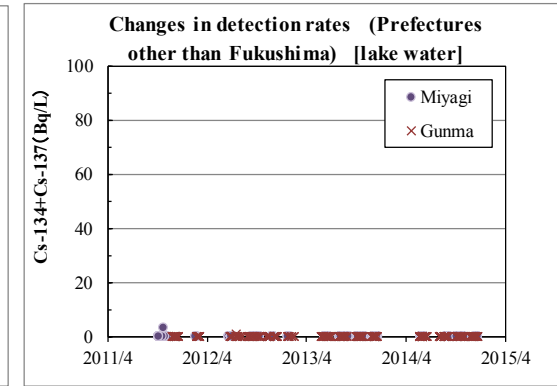
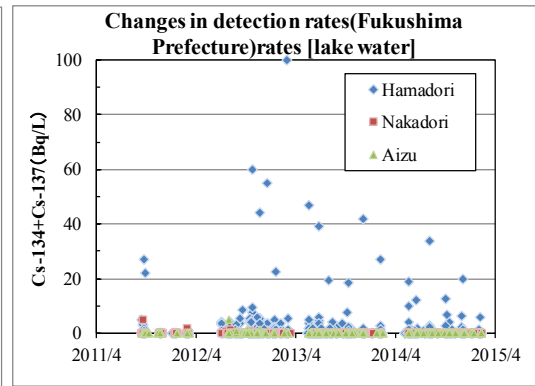
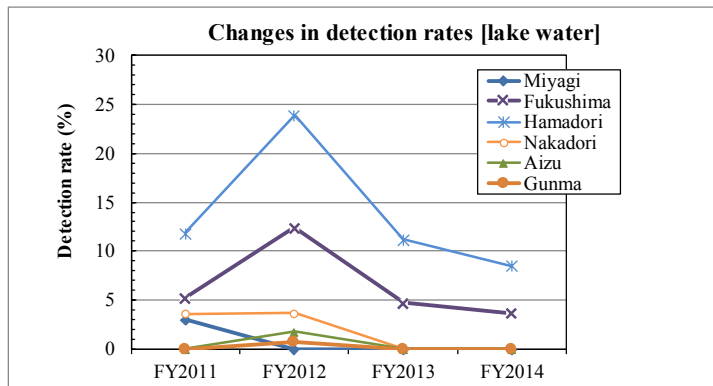


Figure 4.1-2 Detection rates of radioactive cesium in lake water samples (left) and changes in detected values (center and right)

Table 4.1-3 Detection of radioactive cesium in coastal area water samples (by fiscal year)

Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				Total			
	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)
Iwate	5	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	29	0	0.0	-
Miyagi	94	0	0.0	-	96	0	0.0	-	102	0	0.0	-	104	0	0.0	-	396	0	0.0	-
Fukushima	116	0	0.0	-	189	0	0.0	-	300	0	0.0	-	300	0	0.0	-	905	0	0.0	-
Ibaraki	45	0	0.0	-	62	0	0.0	-	40	0	0.0	-	40	0	0.0	-	187	0	0.0	-
Chiba	0	0	-	-	62	0	0.0	-	46	0	0.0	-	46	0	0.0	-	154	0	0.0	-
Tokyo	0	0	-	-	38	0	0.0	-	36	0	0.0	-	36	0	0.0	-	110	0	0.0	-
Total	260	0	0.0	-	455	0	0.0	-	532	0	0.0	-	534	0	0.0	-	1781	0	0.0	-

Table 4.1-4 Detection of radioactive cesium in groundwater samples (by fiscal year)

Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				Total			
	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)
Iwate	42	0	0.0	-	44	0	0.0	-	44	0	0.0	-	22	0	0.0	-	152	0	0.0	-
Miyagi	79	0	0.0	-	44	0	0.0	-	48	0	0.0	-	24	0	0.0	-	195	0	0.0	-
Yamagata	79	0	0.0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	79	0	0.0	-
Fukushima	540	2	0.4	ND - 2.0	543	0	0.0	-	766	0	0.0	-	771	0	0.0	-	2620	2	0.1	ND - 2.0
Ibaraki	89	0	0.0	-	54	0	0.0	-	54	0	0.0	-	27	0	0.0	-	224	0	0.0	-
Tochigi	76	0	0.0	-	54	0	0.0	-	54	0	0.0	-	27	0	0.0	-	211	0	0.0	-
Gunma	40	0	0.0	-	40	0	0.0	-	42	0	0.0	-	21	0	0.0	-	143	0	0.0	-
Chiba	54	0	0.0	-	46	0	0.0	-	46	0	0.0	-	23	0	0.0	-	169	0	0.0	-
Total	999	2	0.2	ND - 2.0	825	0	0.0	-	1054	0	0.0	-	915	0	0.0	-	2620	2	0.1	ND - 2.0

ND: Not detectable

(*) In FY2011, both Cs-134 and Cs-137 were detected at one location and only Cs-137 was detected at one location at a level of 1 Bq/L (detection limit), respectively (see the main text).

4.2 Sediments

Detection of radioactive cesium (Cs-134 and Cs-137) in sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas) were as outlined below (detection limit was set at 10 Bq/kg).

(1) Public water areas (rivers)

Radioactive cesium (Cs-134 and Cs-137) detected in river sediment samples was as shown in Table 4.2-1 and Figure 4.2-1.

Detection rates varied between 60% and 100% with a slight decreasing trend observed over years. Detection rates remained over 80% in many of the surveyed prefectures in FY2014.

In the meantime, locations where detected values (the total activity concentrations of Cs-134 and Cs-137) were high were decreasing while the number of locations with low detected values was increasing. It was observed that detected values were generally decreasing over years.

(2) Public water areas (lakes)

Detection of radioactive cesium (Cs-134 and Cs-137) in lake sediment samples was as shown in Table 4.2-2 and Figure 4.2-2.

Detection rates varied between 83% and 100% and remained over 90% in all surveyed prefectures in FY2014 as well.

As a whole, locations where detected values (the total of Cs-134 and Cs-137) were high were decreasing and the number of locations with low detected values was increasing, although such trend was not as clear as in the case of river sediment samples.

In Hamadori in Fukushima Prefecture, high values exceeding 100,000 Bq/kg were observed even in FY2014.

(3) Public water areas (coastal areas)

Detection of radioactive cesium (Cs-134 and Cs-137) in coastal area sediment samples was as shown in Table 4.2-3 and Figure 4.2-3.

Detection rates varied between 50% and 100% and were over 50% in FY2014 in all surveyed prefectures except for those where only a small number of samples were collected.

A decrease in the number of locations where detected values (the total of Cs-134 and Cs-137) were high was not as clear for prefectures where only a small number of samples were collected, but in Fukushima and Miyagi Prefectures, the number of locations where detected values continued to be low was increasing, and detected values were thus decreasing over the years as a whole. However, in Miyagi Prefecture, there were locations where detected values exceeded 1,000 Bq/kg even in FY2014.

Table 4.2-1 Detection of radioactive cesium in river sediment samples (by fiscal year)

Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				Total			
	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)
Yamagata	2	2	100.0	34 - 470	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	2	2	100.0	34 - 470
Miyagi	24	24	100.0	31 - 3,000	58	57	98.3	ND - 9,700	76	76	100.0	18 - 4,200	75	74	98.7	ND - 2,220	233	231	99.1	ND - 9,700
Fukushima	147	141	95.9	ND - 260,000	389	386	99.2	ND - 780,000	501	499	99.6	ND - 460,000	501	496	99.0	ND - 297,000	1,538	1,522	99.0	ND - 780,000
Hamadori Area	62	62	100.0	45 - 260,000	201	201	100.0	42 - 780,000	239	239	100.0	68 - 460,000	243	243	100.0	18 - 297,000	745	745	100.0	18 - 780,000
Nakadori Area	42	41	97.6	ND - 35,000	58	58	100.0	63 - 24,900	77	77	100.0	68 - 11,100	76	74	97.4	ND - 10,900	253	250	98.8	ND - 35,000
Aizu	43	38	88.4	ND - 2,020	130	127	97.7	ND - 10,200	185	183	98.9	ND - 13,400	182	179	98.4	ND - 7,800	540	527	97.6	ND - 13,400
Ibaraki	24	24	100.0	37 - 1,840	48	48	100.0	93 - 1,300	76	75	98.7	ND - 5,400	76	75	98.7	ND - 3,170	224	222	99.1	ND - 5,400
Tochigi	12	10	83.3	ND - 6,700	27	27	100.0	11 - 4,100	31	31	100.0	106 - 5,100	32	32	100.0	134 - 8,700	102	100	98.0	ND - 8,700
Gunma	26	22	84.6	ND - 4,600	72	72	100.0	16 - 4,100	95	95	100.0	21 - 4,300	94	94	100.0	38 - 5,100	287	283	98.6	ND - 5,100
Chiba	16	16	100.0	440 - 7,400	32	32	100.0	460 - 8,200	32	32	100.0	151 - 5,700	32	32	100.0	121 - 5,700	112	112	100.0	121 - 8,200
Total	251	239	95.2	ND - 260,000	626	622	99.4	ND - 780,000	811	808	99.6	ND - 460,000	810	803	99.1	ND - 297,000	2,498	2,472	99.0	ND - 780,000

■ 10 Bq/kg or less ■ 10 to 100 Bq/kg or less ■ 100 to 1,000 Bq/kg or less ■ 1,000 to 10,000 Bq/kg or less ■ 10,000 to 100,000 Bq/kg or less ■ 100,000 to 1,000,000 Bq/kg or less

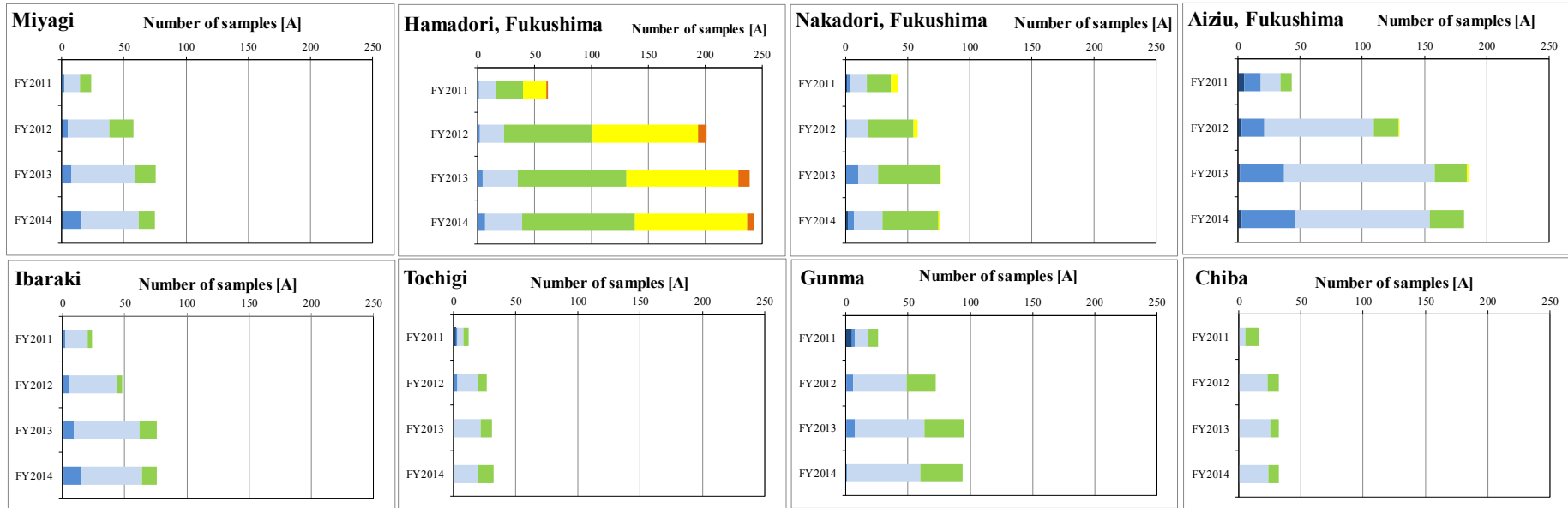


Figure 4.2-1 Detection of radioactive materials in river sediment samples (changes) (Prefectures where only a small number of samples were collected are omitted.)

Table 4.2-2 Detection of radioactive cesium in lake sediment samples (by fiscal year)

Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				Total			
	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)
Iwate	18	18	100.0	62 - 990	64	63	98.4	ND - 1,040	80	71	88.8	ND - 340	80	68	85.0	ND - 301	242	220	90.9	ND - 1,040
Yamagata	10	6	60.0	ND - 132	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	10	6	60.0	ND - 132
Miyagi	113	111	98.2	ND - 11,100	199	191	96.0	ND - 3,700	192	182	94.8	ND - 2,450	196	187	95.4	ND - 1,620	700	671	95.9	ND - 11,100
Fukushima	441	421	95.5	ND - 92,000	847	808	95.4	ND - 165,000	795	750	94.3	ND - 45,000	770	724	94.0	ND - 24,700	2853	2703	94.7	ND - 165,000
Hamadori Area	192	191	99.5	ND - 92,000	336	329	97.9	ND - 165,000	325	321	98.8	ND - 45,000	326	318	97.5	ND - 24,700	1179	1159	98.3	ND - 165,000
Nakadori Area	176	174	98.9	ND - 30,000	354	353	99.7	ND - 20,000	316	316	100.0	10 - 8,300	324	317	97.8	ND - 3,060	1170	1160	99.1	ND - 30,000
Aizu	73	56	76.7	ND - 25,000	157	126	80.3	ND - 2,590	154	113	73.4	ND - 1,410	120	89	74.2	ND - 720	504	384	76.2	ND - 25,000
Ibaraki	128	125	97.7	ND - 5,800	214	208	97.2	ND - 4,800	212	209	98.6	ND - 4,200	212	208	98.1	ND - 1,640	766	750	97.9	ND - 5,800
Tochigi	159	150	94.3	ND - 4,900	275	267	97.1	ND - 1,780	276	245	88.8	ND - 1,540	274	231	84.3	ND - 820	984	893	90.8	ND - 4,900
Gunma	88	74	84.1	ND - 410	211	184	87.2	ND - 1,560	214	179	83.6	ND - 1,560	210	177	84.3	ND - 2,160	723	614	84.9	ND - 2,160
Saitama	2	2	100.0	35 - 530	8	8	100.0	12 - 540	8	8	100.0	10 - 67	8	7	87.5	ND - 68	26	25	96.2	ND - 540
Chiba	83	83	100.0	50 - 9,700	199	199	100.0	17 - 20,200	200	199	99.5	ND - 7,900	200	200	100.0	11 - 5,200	682	681	99.9	ND - 20,200
Tokyo	2	2	100.0	580 - 700	12	12	100.0	131 - 670	8	8	100.0	75 - 460	8	8	100.0	96 - 430	30	30	100.0	75 - 700
Total	1044	992	95.0	ND - 92,000	2029	1940	95.6	ND - 165,000	1985	1851	93.2	ND - 45,000	1958	1810	92.4	ND - 24,700	7016	6393	94.0	ND - 165,000

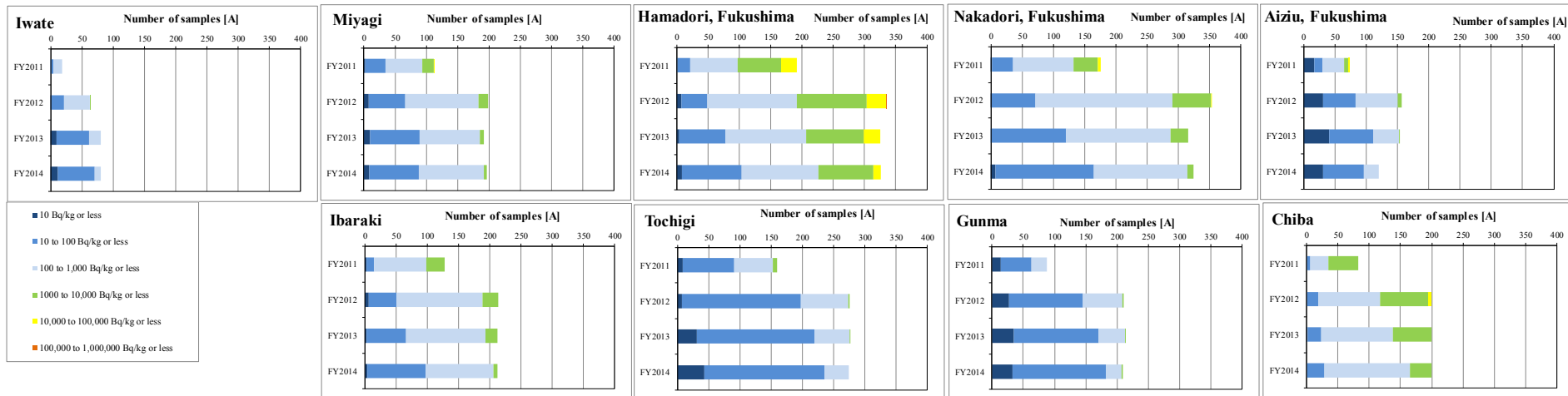


Figure 4.2-2 Detection of radioactive cesium in lake sediment samples (changes) (Prefectures where only a small number of samples were collected are omitted.)

Table 4.2-3 Detection of radioactive cesium in coastal area sediment samples (by fiscal year)

Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				Total			
	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)
Iwate	3	0	0.0	ND - 0	4	2	50.0	ND - 39	4	2	50.0	ND - 46	4	2	50.0	ND - 16	15	6	40.0	ND - 46
Miyagi	52	34	65.4	ND - 830	48	38	79.2	ND - 1,530	51	47	92.2	ND - 2,040	52	42	80.8	ND - 1,090	203	161	79.3	ND - 2,040
Fukushima	80	77	96.3	ND - 1,240	97	93	95.9	ND - 1,110	150	145	96.7	ND - 1,600	150	139	92.7	ND - 830	477	454	95.2	ND - 1,600
Ibaraki	28	27	96.4	ND - 230	31	17	54.8	ND - 69	20	11	55.0	ND - 67	20	11	55.0	ND - 67	99	66	66.7	ND - 230
Chiba	0	0	-	-	31	20	64.5	ND - 134	23	14	60.9	ND - 54	23	14	60.9	ND - 21	77	48	62.3	ND - 134
Tokyo	0	0	-	-	19	17	89.5	ND - 780	18	18	100.0	12 - 780	18	17	94.4	ND - 630	55	52	94.5	ND - 780
Total	163	138	84.7	ND - 1,240	230	187	81.3	ND - 1,530	266	237	89.1	ND - 2,040	267	225	84.3	ND - 1,090	926	787	85.0	ND - 2,040

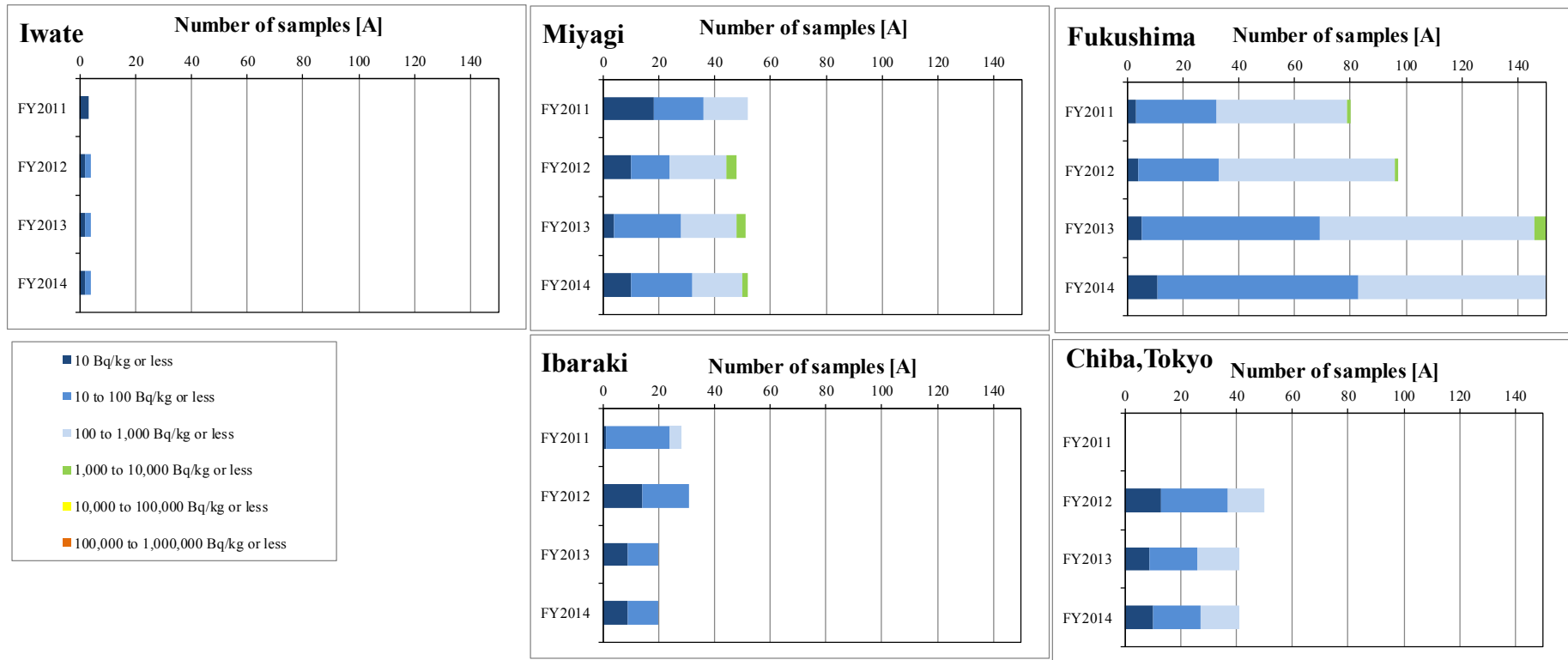


Figure 4.2-3 Detection of radioactive cesium in coastal area sediment samples (changes) (Prefectures where only a small number of samples were collected are omitted.)

4.3 Detection of radioactive materials in sediments by location

(1) Evaluation policy

Circumstances where radioactive materials were detected were compiled more in detail by sampling location, while separately considering the property of rivers, lakes and coastal areas.

Circumstances for each location were statistically analyzed from the following two perspectives by using all available data for each location. The evaluation excluded Yamagata prefecture, where surveys have not been conducted since FY2012.

1) Detected concentration levels

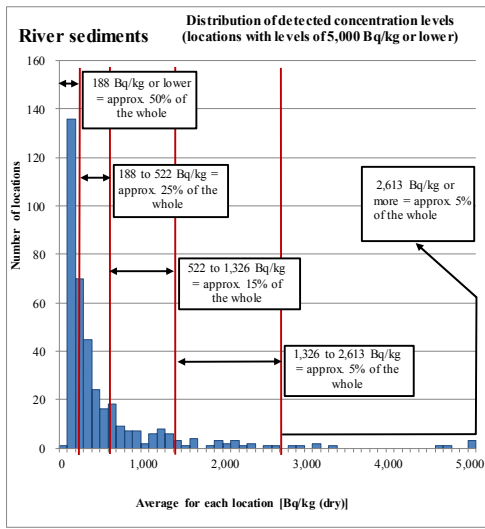
- i. Obtain the average for each location by using all survey results concerning concentrations of radioactive cesium (the total of Cs-134 and Cs-137) (arithmetic average calculated by assuming ND to be zero; hereinafter referred to as the “average for each location”).
- ii. Arrange all such averages (separately for samples from rivers, lakes, and coastal areas) in descending order and set the following five categories depending on upper percentile ranges (see Figure 4.3-1).
 - Category A: Upper 5 percentile of the entirety
 - Category B: Upper 5 to 10 percentile of the entirety
 - Category C: Upper 10 to 25 percentile of the entirety
 - Category D: Upper 25 to 50 percentile of the entirety
 - Category E: Upper 50 to 100 percentile of the entirety (lower 50 percentile)

(Incidentally, a comparison between the average and the maximum value for each location revealed a good correlation between them (see right below of Figure 4.3-1). Therefore, considering that the evaluation of the average for each location covers that of large detected values (maximum values) that emerge occasionally, the evaluation was conducted by using only the average for each location.)

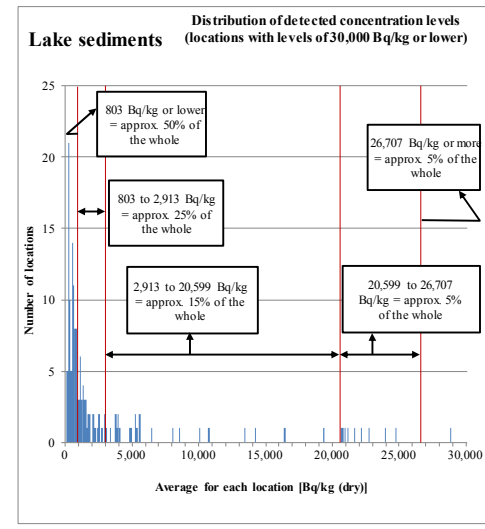
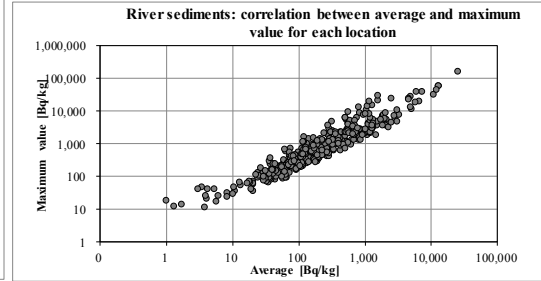
2) Changes in detected values

- i. Changes in detected values were categorized based on the following thinking in order to evaluate their changes over the years.
 - (i) Based on visual judgment of graphs that show changes in detected values over the years for each location, those negatively sloped are judged as “decreasing” and those positively sloped are judged as “increasing.”
 - (ii) When visual judgment is difficult, a regression analysis is conducted to check the trend. Specifically, when the lower and upper 95% of the slope are both negative, it is judged as “decreasing,” and when the lower and upper 95% of the slope are both positive, it is judged as “increasing.”
 - (iii) When neither a decreasing nor an increasing trend is clear (either the lower or upper 95% of the slope is negative and the other is positive), when a coefficient of variation (sample standard deviation/average) is less than 0.5, it is judged as “unchanged,” and when a coefficient of variation is 0.5 or higher, it is judged as “varying.”
- ii. However, data may show fluctuations, depending on minor differences in sampling points or properties of

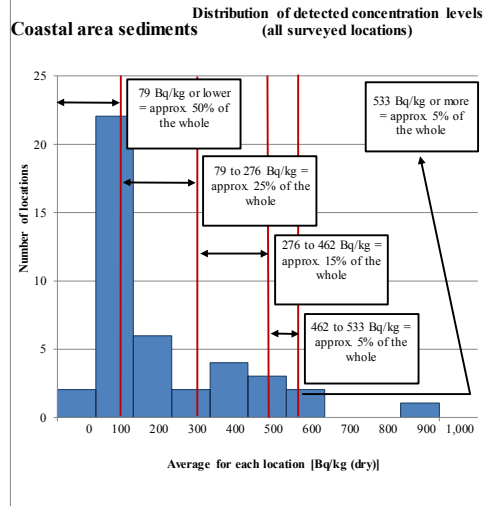
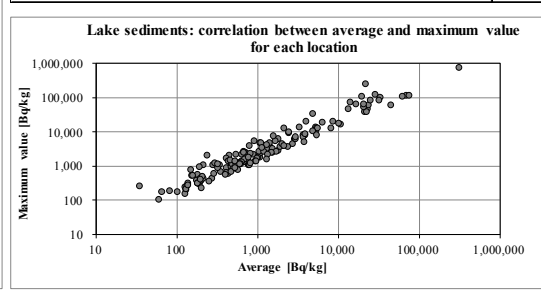
samples, and it is considered to be too early to make judgments on changes in detected values at this point in time. Even if a certain location is judged to show an increasing trend based on the abovementioned thinking, it is necessary to accumulate further data and conduct careful examination for making a judgment on whether the increasing trend will be continuously observed in the relevant location.



Category	Percentile	Range [River sediments] [Bq/kg (dry)]	Number of locations	Same as on the left. [%]
A	Upper 5 percentile	2,613 or more	19	4.8
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	1,326 - 2,613	20	5.1
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	522 - 1,326	60	15.2
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	188 - 522	99	25.0
E	Lower 50 percentile	188 or less	198	50.0
Total			396	100.0



Category	Percentile	Range [Lake sediments] [Bq/kg (dry)]	Number of locations	Same as on the left. [%]
A	Upper 5 percentile	26,707 or more	8	4.9
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	20,599 - 26,707	8	4.9
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	2,913 - 20,599	25	15.2
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	803 - 2,913	41	25.0
E	Lower 50 percentile	803 or less	82	50.0
Total			164	100.0



Category	Percentile	Range [Coastal area sediments] [Bq/kg (dry)]	Number of locations	Same as on the left. [%]
A	Upper 5 percentile	533 or more	2	4.8
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	462 - 533	2	4.8
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	276 - 462	6	14.3
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	79 - 276	10	23.8
E	Lower 50 percentile	79 or less	22	52.4
Total			42	100.0

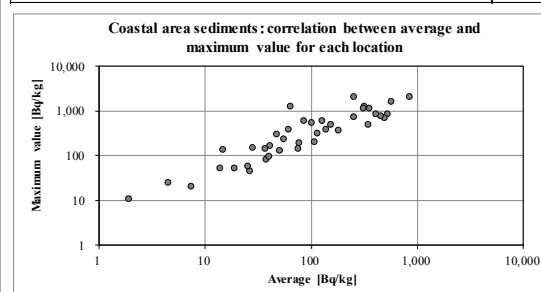


Figure 4.3-1 Categories based on the average for each location (left: picture showing means of categorization; upper right: results of categorization¹¹; lower right correlation between average and maximum value for each location)

¹¹ Setting of boundary values: The average of the minimum value of the upper category and the maximum value of the lower category is adopted as the boundary value between the relevant upper category and lower category.

(2) Concentration levels in sediment samples from rivers, lakes, and coastal areas and their changes by prefecture

(2)-1 Rivers

1) Iwate Prefecture

In Iwate Prefecture, surveys were conducted 7 to 13 times from December 2011 to February 2015 for river sediment samples collected at 22 locations (this analysis excludes the survey results at one location where the survey was conducted only in 2011).

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, two locations were categorized into Category D and 20 locations were categorized into Category E (see Table 4.3-1 and Table 4.3-2).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 17 locations but were generally unchanged or varying at five locations.

Table 4.3-1 Categorization of detected values at respective locations (Iwate Prefecture: river sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	0	(None)
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	2	No.3, No.16
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	20	No. 1, No.2, No.4, No.5, No.6, No.7, No.8, No.9, No.10, No.11, No.12, No.13, No.14, No.15, No.17, No.18, No.19, No.20, No.21, No.22

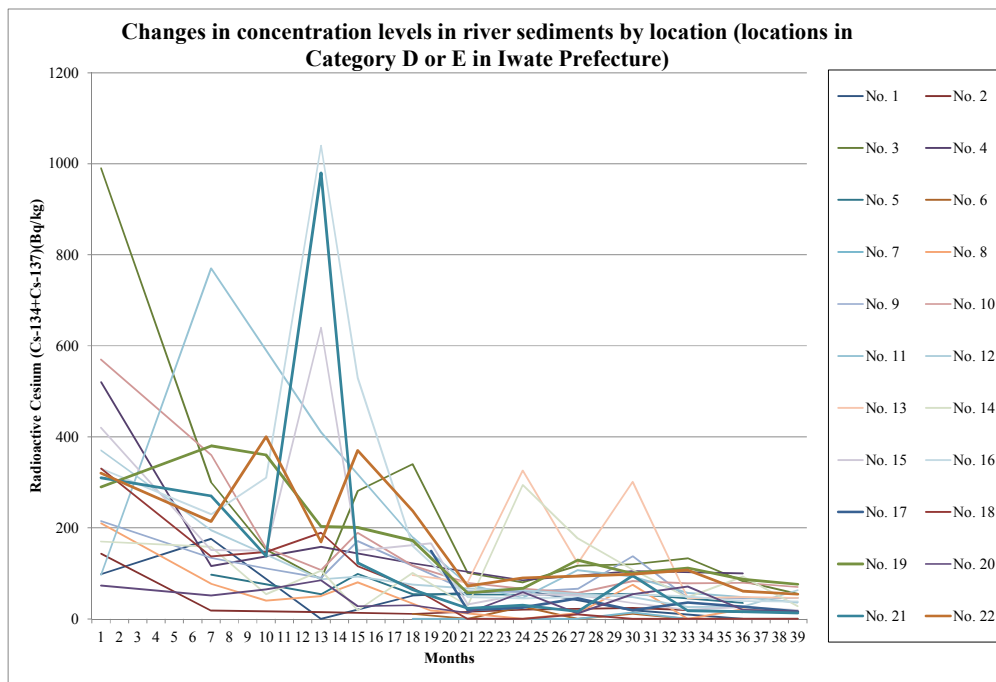


Figure 4.3-2 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations (Iwate Prefecture: river sediments)

2) Miyagi Prefecture

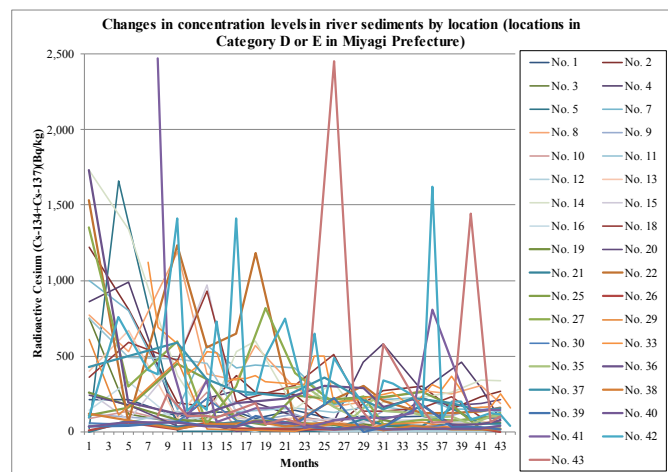
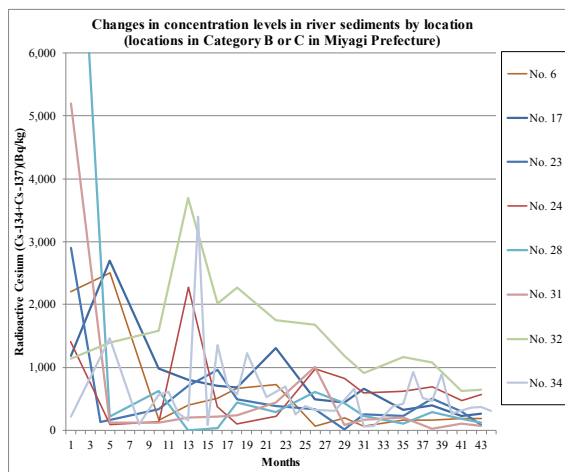
In Miyagi Prefecture, surveys were conducted 12 to 33 times from October 2011 to February 2015 for river sediment samples collected at 43 locations (this analysis excludes the survey results at 37 locations where the survey was conducted only in 2011).

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category B, seven locations into Category C, 15 locations into Category D, and 20 locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-3 and Table 4.3-4).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 34 locations but were generally unchanged or varying at nine locations.

Table 4.3-3 Categorization of detected values at respective locations (Miyagi Prefecture: river sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	1	No.32
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	7	No.6, No.17, No.23, No.24, No.28, No.31, No.34
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	15	No.2, No.4, No.7, No.8, No.11, No.14, No.18, No.22, No.27, No.33, No.36, No.37, No.41, No.42, No.43
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	20	No.1, No.3, No.5, No.9, No.10, No.12, No.13, No.15, No.16, No.19, No.20, No.21, No.25, No.26, No.29, No.30, No.35, No.38, No.39, No.40



(*) Scales of the vertical axes differ in the left and right figures.

Figure 4.3-3 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations (Miyagi Prefecture: river sediments)

Table 4.3-4 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations (Miyagi Prefecture: river sediments)

No.	Location			River sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137) Concentration(Bq/kg)(*)																														Charges	Average(*)2)	No.	Coefficient of variation	Trends(*)3)												
	Water area	Location	Municipality	FY2011					FY2012					FY2013					FY2014																															
				8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1						2	3										
1	Shichihori River	Kanami Bridge	Kesennuma City			210			211					100			124			128			86			139			83			99			96			93			85									
2		Nanma Bridge							810					189			165			370			262			245			28			188			268			300			150			231			265			
3	Okawa River	Tatsuyama-obashi Bridge	Kesennuma City						750					56			91			121			56			39			43			51			35			33			54			60			61			
4		Kanyama Bridge							860					59			222			271			190			99			65			460			580			269			460			288			76			
5		Okawa River Estuary								23																																								
6	Onose River	Onoki Bridge	Kesennuma City						2,200					159			400			510			670			730			64			194			63			158			158			185			182			
7		Atama River		Utsunoda Bridge						1,000					146			570			420			440			420			173			229			210			225			145			131					
8	Kiryu River	Obata Bridge	Kesennuma City						770					1,190			380			340			570			289			165			196			221			271			250			304			184			
9		Kakumari River		Tone-obashi Bridge (Tone)						115					74			118			199			71			115			22			65			133			119			106			158			139		
10	Saihama River	Donan Bridge (Karakoma Dam)	Kesennuma City						85					55			260			24			20			25			13			38			45			40			33			26			22			
11		Nishama River		Kajiya River						750					480			450			131						153			123			161			167			124			54			98			91		
12	Hiyama River Area	Hiyama Dam, inflow area	Kesennuma City						44					135			56			0			14			17			0			0			0			0			0			0			10			
13		Hiyama River		Wakayama						400					84			340			104			65			90			71			33			52			62			55			61			72		
14	Kikama River System	Yamashida Bridge	Tone City						1,730					1,340			69			530			600			150			327			68			197			225			258			339			337			
15		Itai River		Itosonoki Bridge (Itosonoki)						260					370			970			89						66			85			66			67			80			67			49			46		
16	Itai River	Shabonabashi, entrance	Itai City						141					63			104			18			0			59			37			17			17			16			18			11			0			
17		In Furukawa District		Shabonabashi, entrance						1,190					980			800			710			690			1,310			490			450			660			324			398			229			265		
18	Itai River	Itai Bridge	Masato Town						360					470			930			195			233			305			510			134			133			153			232			95			101			
19		Itai River		Okawa Bridge (Tanda)						260					172			79			66			37			73			41			21			79			20			19			13			18		
20	Natori River	Kadonawa	Itosonoki City						240					36			49			0			10			0			27			18			26			221			171			184			212			
21		Natori River		Onobashi Bridge (Ono)						0					28			41			65			17			19			19			82			44			40			153			53			54		
22	Sunaoshi River	Tajigasaki War	Tajigaki City						1,530					1,230			560			650			1,180			61			215			302			202			122			123			132			156			
23		Sunaoshi River		Neshiwa Bridge						2,900					141			710			960			490			380			340			17			255			225			500			307			87		
24	Tsunomura River (Kyu-sunomura River)	Teisan Bridge	Shitagama City/Shitagama Town/Tajigaki City						1,410					340			2,280			380			101			218			980			820			600			620			690			470			570			
25		Nanaka River		Nanaka Bridge						109					157			450			350			71			43			215			230			226			264			173			20			18		
26	Nanaka River System	Fukuda-obashi Bridge	Saihama City						10					14			60			17			17			13			12			16			15			18			22			16			0			
27		Umeha River		Fukuda Bridge						1,350					300			600			53			300			390			186			233			47			76			71			84			124		
28	Natori River	Takayago Bridge	Saihama City/Natori City						11,000					630			0			42			450			291			610			430			225			114			293			185			124			
29		Natori River		Yamaguchi-obashi Bridge						610					108			470			14						0			52			11			47			61			26			23			18		
30	Natori River System	Yakushi Bridge	Natori City						56					68			220			73						35			23			17			20			28			52			27			43			
31		Marusa River		Koyama Bridge						5,200					116			124			202			221			236			1,010			81			168			208			21			112			74		
32	Abukuma River	Ishikawa Bridge	Marumori Town						1,140					1,390			1,900			1,700			2,020			1,750			1,680			1,190			910			1,170			1,080			630			650			
33		Abukuma River		Madama Bridge											1,120			690			580			380			430			530			520			330			350			370			330			320		
34	Abukuma River	Marumori Bridge	Marumori Town						220					1,470			370			101			560			610			283			301			161			96			212			138			122			
35		Abukuma River		Higashino Bridge																																														
36	Abukuma River System	Shioishi River	Before the confluence with Kawagayama River (Shioishi Bridge)	Shioishi City										1,730			191																																	
37		Shioishi River	Ishio Bridge												430			590			350			270																										
38	Abukuma River	Matsumoto River	Miyashiro Bridge	Zao Town										119			47			54			66			31			58			39			10			39			13			15			14			
39		Abukuma River	Nagami Bridge												68			38			32			101																										
40	Abukuma River	Shioishi River	Shioishi Bridge	Shioishi Town										32			36																																	
41		Abukuma River	Trakuma-obashi Bridge													2,470			540			88			340			63			154			152			166			24			74			88			94	
42	Abukuma River	Abukuma-obashi Bridge (Iwanuma)	Iwanuma City/Watari Town						91					410			380			1,410			136			196			143			730			300			1,410			243			247			500			750
43		Abukuma River Estuary (Watarashi Bridge)																																																
				Total number of samples	656	Detection times				628																															312	Average								

*1: Blank cells are locations where samples were not collected. The result "Not detectable" is indicated as "0".
 *2: Arithmetic Average, calculated by assuming ND=0. Color codes show categories (see the right).

*3: Results of the analysis of trends at respective locations using the method explained on P.60



3) Fukushima Prefecture

i. Hamadori

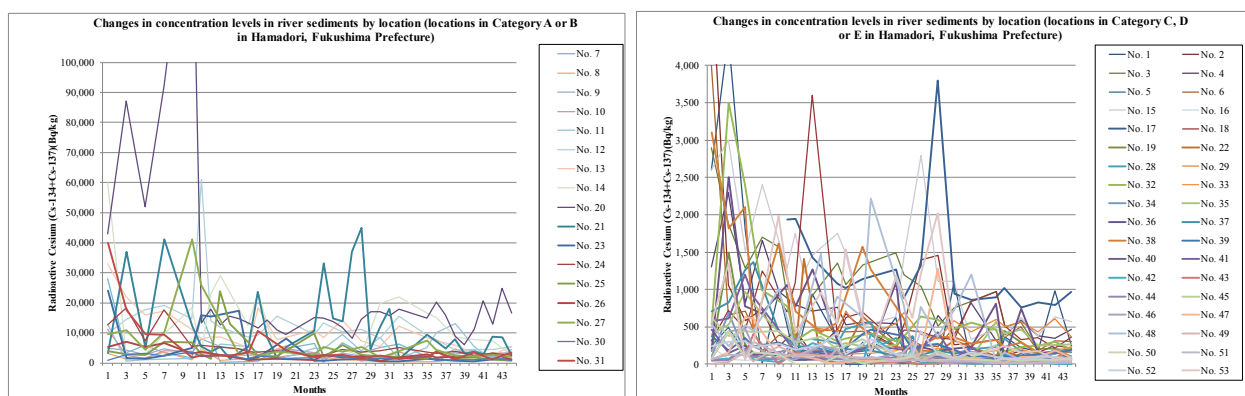
In Hamadori, Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 17 to 35 times from September 2011 to February 2015 for river sediment samples collected at 53 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, 15 locations were categorized into Category A, two locations into Category B, 13 locations into Category C, 10 locations into Category D, and 13 locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-5 and Table 4.3-6).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 41 locations but were generally unchanged or varying at 12 locations.

**Table 4.3-5 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Hamadori, Fukushima Prefecture: river sediments)**

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	15	No.7, No.9, No.10, No.11, No.12, No.13, No.14, No.20, No.21, No.23, No.24, No.25, No.26, No.27, No.31
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	2	No.8, No.30
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	13	No.1, No.2, No.3, No.4, No.6, No.15, No.17, No.18, No.32, No.36, No.38, No.48, No.53
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	10	No.22, No.28, No.29, No.35, No.37, No.39, No.41, No.45, No.47, No.52
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	13	No.5, No.16, No.19, No.33, No.34, No.40, No.42, No.43, No.44, No.46, No.49, No.50, No.51



(*) Scales of the vertical axes differ in the left and right figures.

**Figure 4.3-4 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Hamadori, Fukushima Prefecture: river sediments)**

ii. Nakadori

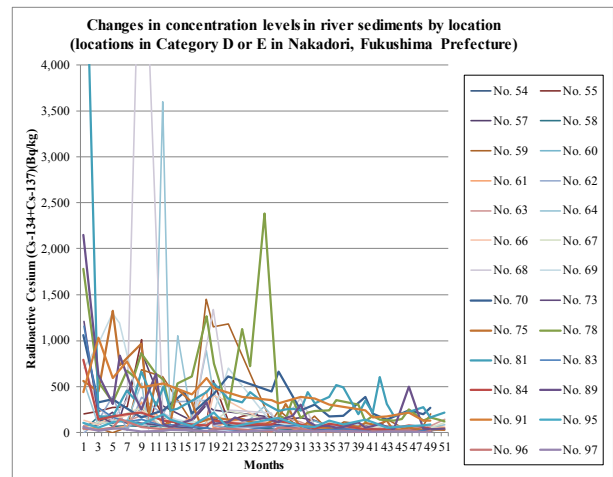
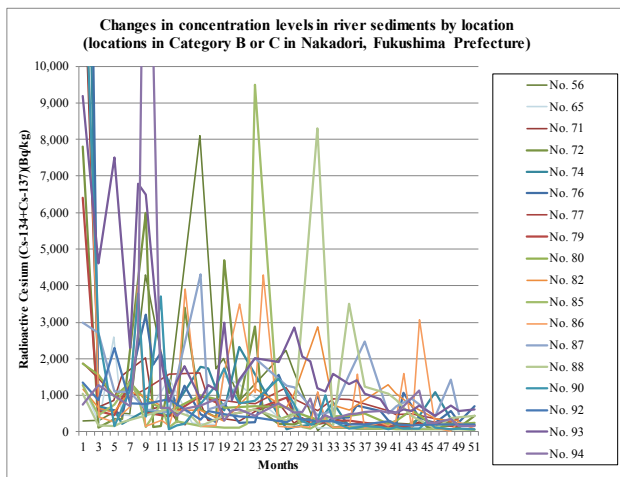
In Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 21 to 37 times from September 2011 to February 2015 for river sediment samples collected at 44 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, three locations were categorized into Category B, 15 locations into Category C, 10 locations into Category D, and 16 locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-7 and Table 4.3-8).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 40 locations but were generally unchanged or varying at four locations.

Table 4.3-7 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture: river sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	3	No.74, No.76, No.93
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	15	No.56, No.65, No.71, No.72, No.77, No.79, No.80, No.82, No.85, No.86, No.87, No.88, No.90, No.92, No.94
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	10	No.59, No.64, No.68, No.69, No.70, No.75, No.78, No.81, No.89, No.91
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	16	No.54, No.55, No.57, No.58, No.60, No.61, No.62, No.63, No.66, No.67, No.73, No.83, No.84, No.95, No.96, No.97



(*) Scales of the vertical axes differ in the left and right figures.

Figure 4.3-5 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture: river sediments)

Table 4.3-8 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations (Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture: river sediments)

No.	Water area	Location	Municipality	River sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137) Concentration(Bq/kg)*1																																				Changes	Average (#2)	No.	Coefficient of variation	Trends (#3)						
				FY2011									FY2012									FY2013									FY2014																			
				8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7						8	9	10	11	12	1
54	Ahikawa River	Habuto Bridge	Nishigo Village	66	81	155	96		262		44				31	49	144	89					51	135		80		14	53	25				36	28	17		23	33	52			71	54	0.83					
55	Ahikawa River	Famachohashi Bridge	Nishigo Village	200	228	270	280		1,010	46	330	184	56	107	60	85	560	125	180	203	77			113	57	51	46	59	39	33	53	22		40	47	17	54	30	53	24	22	12	36			134	55	1.41		
56	Yuta River	Before the confluence with Ahikawa River	Shirakawa City	290	330	530	490		4,300	1,050					8,100	1,720	2,010	860					2,230	1,630		43	380	232	234			243	244	215		279	240	241							1,176	56	1.57			
57	Yachino River	Yachinogawa Bridge	Tanagun Town	77	108	218	150		870		290				129	300	246						170	132		159	135	66	71			81	52	71		51	45	51							165	57	1.08			
58	Kiava River	Tanagi Bridge	Hita Village	27	165	66	70		64		65				14	57	19	72					37	40		29	40	11	21			21	17	19		16	0	17							40	58	0.88			
59	Iwade River	Senonaki Bridge	Hishikawa Town	45	47	0	55		680		610				105	1,450	1,150	1,780					116	248		42	179	15	120			78	0	139		14	63	203							297	59	1.45			
60	Yachino River	Oj Bridge	Hishikawa Town	35	36	51	52		145		50				55	98	100	98					71	80		46	127	64	54			16	24	24		22	23	78						61	60	0.57				
61	Ahikawa River	Kawanote Bridge	Tanaka Village	71	34	37	77		330	105	213	84	53	73		180	450	49	120	130	138		108		57	63	40	31	38	50	72	69	69		15	57	78	18	49	24	58	33	64	58		89	61	0.98		
62	Ahikawa River	Enochi Bridge	Tanaka Village	0	124	390	24		380		193	330				350	72	48					68	19		13	35	13	17			32	12	10		11	12			27						99	62	1.35		
63	Shukado River	Subagawa City water intake point	Subagawa City	72	97	138	126		182		77				83	168	94	108					109	175		113	47	63	51			37	58	28		11	27			138						91	63	0.54		
64	Shukado River	Before the confluence with Ahikawa River	Subagawa City	550	89	124	129		540	41	600	3,600	93	1,050		117	890	440	96	85	75		282		107	80	88	51	59	58	18	73	67		80	66	57	42	18	31	51	26	52	80		275	64	2.26		
65	Shibahashi River	Shibahashi Bridge	Koriyama City	1,240	260	2,600	480		1,470		380				237		200	1,540	1,300				240	730		102	106	114	199			75	148	99		114	85	131							99	65	1.24			
66	Yanagawa River	Yanagawa Bridge	Koriyama City	137	79	184	160		236		140				99		81	400	340				85	57		49	66	39	61			49	61	25		17	25	19							110	66	0.93			
67	Shukado River	Funchi Bridge	Yama City	27	119	87	173		270		52				96		113	120	239				132	98		35	69	110	75			38	65	53		42	25			112						99	67	0.65		
68	Shukado River	Before the confluence with Subagawa River	Yama City	750	270	134	360		6,400		215				89	108		1,340	242				213	49		370	73	66	64			69	21	64		60	51	60							503	68	2.68			
69	Onze River	Before the confluence with Subagawa River	Yama City	700	960	1,290	1,190		183		164				110	370	199	700					106	96		60	50	56	87			90	71	64		66	49	18							304	69	1.30			
70	Onze River	Makunouchi Bridge	Koriyama City	1,060	330	360	310		163		240				440	209		420	610				450	660		241	298	174	178			390	206	139		237	202	264							345	70	0.62			
71	Onze River	Before the confluence with Ahikawa River	Koriyama City	13,500	690	860	1,540		2,020	600	690	610	290	189		820	330		360	290	420	550		800		241	390	232	224	295	129		263	194	208	186	272	126	180	154	199						996	71	2.78	
72	Ahikawa River	Atsuta Bridge	Motomiya City	7,800	116	350	350		6,000	148	169	1,410	269	3,400		610	400	4,700	740	2,880	520	220		197	280	400	233	251	113		114	90	103		101	145	177	146		344	136	114	179	107	444		938	72	1.91	
73	Ahikawa River	After the confluence with Ichikawa River	Motomiya City	1,210	184	99	122		96		74				50	116		158	63				83	85		42	21	40	39			24	38	24		32	33	28							121	73	2.05			
74	Gohyaku River	Kanokishita Bridge	Motomiya City	22,000	700	590	230		590		450				1,780	1,730		590	2,330				67	130		222	810	134	116			181	134	124		1,080	362	174							1,569	74	2.93			
75	Ahikawa River	Before the confluence with Ahikawa River	Motomiya City	560	450	1,320	730		960	201	580	89	111	470		330	114		167	137	150	99	88		157	310	179	59	101	49		51	18	97		58	102	86	91	129	19	48	25	36	30		228	75	1.26	
76	Ahikawa River	Takada Bridge	Nhonmatsu City	30,000	610	600	440		3,200	1,840	2,160	1,280	720	1,260		490	268	770	250	268	970		1,570		540	285	360	1,020	256	380		400	730		570	305	229	1,070		387	305	250	570	264	690		1,580	76	3.16	
77	Kuchibuto River	Kuchibutogawa Bridge	Nhonmatsu City	1,880	1,440	990	950		1,160		1,570				1,620	920		790	780				1,210	900		570	900	880			365	283	363		490	365	470	490							911	77	0.49			
78	Hiradai River	Otagawa Bridge	Nhonmatsu City	1,780	550	330	670	610	860	640	580	234	530		610	1,260	750	250	1,130	720	2,380		191	144	360	154	212	229			244	350		300	118	179	134		132	149	246	130	162	122		498	78	1.00		
79	Mitsuhara River	Getouchi Bridge	Nhonmatsu City	6,400	570	460	1,410		520		410				980	800	450		620				930	430		229	302	321			169	141		171		268	165			187						759	79	1.76		
80	Meganu River	Tsurumaki Bridge	Nhonmatsu City	1,870	1,570	950	1,340		880		550				1,010	900	650		690				680	540		330	410	440	510			233	317	600		169	200		238						685	80	0.66			
81	Ahikawa River	Henri Bridge	Nhonmatsu City	6,500	176	171	460	370	660	290	500	242	255		340	440	530	370	330	440	320		235	250	259	242	440	318		390	520	490		198	341	219	600	310	185	220	278	166	216		508	81	2.04			
82	Nigori River	Before the confluence with Onoi River	Nhonmatsu City	1,160	650	530	1,090		980		590				610	410	300		1,180				61	77		72	610				1,290	1,050	720		370	299	322							831	82	0.68				
83	Aikawa River	Hirokura Bridge	Nhonmatsu City	1,160	270	167	114		139		77	79			45	42		22					61	77		72	22	29	38			24	15	16		17	23	18							115	83	2.10			
84	Isikawa River	Isikawa Bridge	Nhonmatsu City	790	137	173	199		216		125				82	74	132		84				87	119		87	44	99			33	38	31		75	60	40							130	84	1.23				
85	Aikawa River	Before the confluence with Ahikawa River	Nhonmatsu City	1,290	460	750	1,380	990	142	760	119	280	237		161	145	117	119	220	9,500	340		500	135	85	200	380	122		143	112		96	85	70	71	79	76	66	67	67	61		555	85	2.87				
86	Matsukawa River	Before the confluence with Ahikawa River	Nhonmatsu City	15,200	400	280	6																																											

iii. Aizu

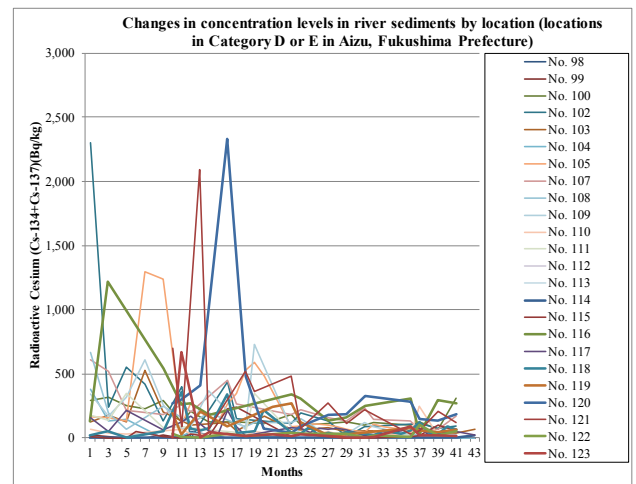
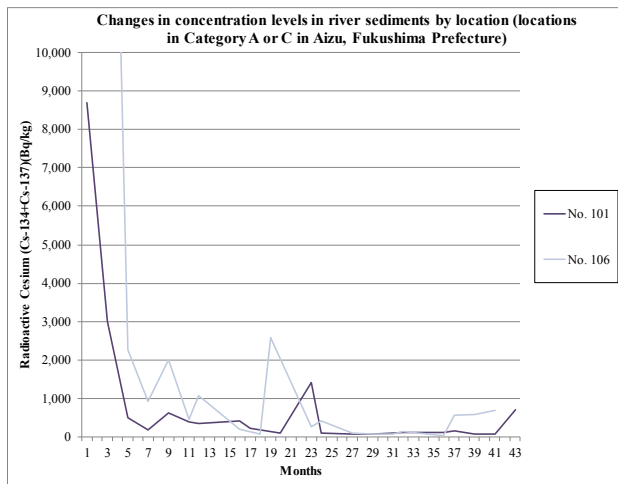
In Aizu, Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 13 to 31 times from September 2011 to December 2014 for river sediment samples collected at 26 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category B, one location into Category C, six locations into Category D, and 18 locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-9 and Table 4.3-10).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 18 locations but were generally unchanged or varying at eight locations.

Table 4.3-9 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Aizu, Fukushima Prefecture: river sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	1	No.106
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	1	No.101
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	6	No.102, No.105, No.107, No.116, No.120, No.121
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	18	No.98, No.99, No.100, No.103, No.104, No.108, No.109, No.110, No.111, No.112, No.113, No.114, No.115, No.117, No.118, No.119, No.122, No.123



(*) Scales of the vertical axes differ in the left and right figures.

Figure 4.3-6 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Aizu, Fukushima Prefecture: river sediments)

4) Ibaraki Prefecture

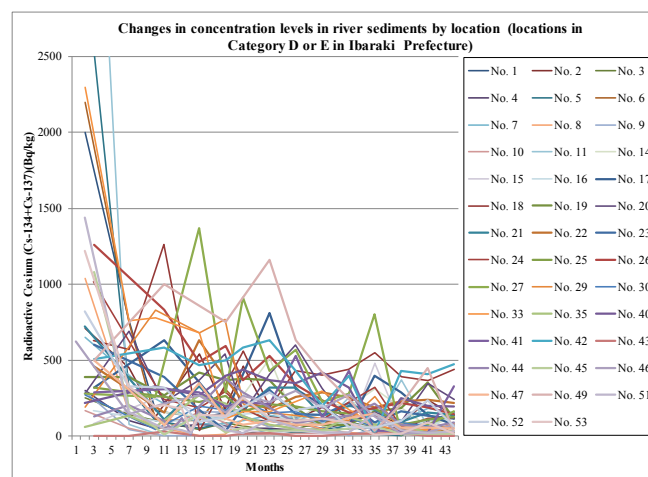
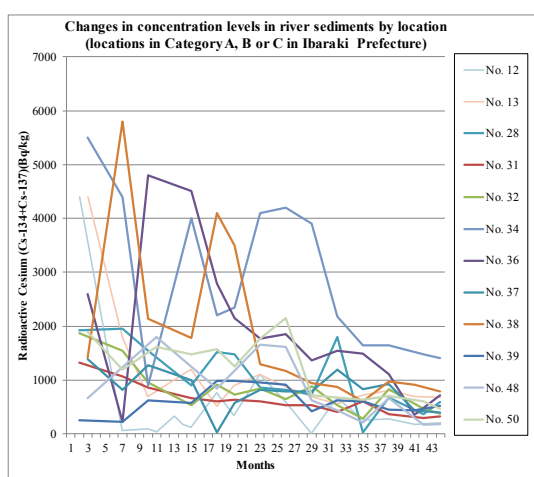
In Ibaraki Prefecture, surveys were conducted 11 to 17 times from August 2011 to February 2015 for river sediment samples collected at 53 locations (this analysis excludes the survey results at 39 locations where the survey was conducted only in 2011).

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category A, two locations into Category B, nine locations into Category C, 27 locations into Category D, and 14 locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-11 and Table 4.3-12).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 45 locations but were generally unchanged or varying at eight locations.

Table 4.3-11 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Ibaraki Prefecture: river sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	1	No.34
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	2	No.36, No.38
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	9	No.12, No.13, No.28, No.31, No.32, No.37, No.39, No.48, No.50
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	27	No.1, No.2, No.5, No.6, No.7, No.11, No.14, No.17, No.18, No.19, No.20, No.21, No.22, No.23, No.24, No.25, No.26, No.27, No.29, No.33, No.40, No.41, No.42, No.46, No.49, No.52, No.53
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	14	No.3, No.4, No.8, No.9, No.10, No.15, No.16, No.30, No.35, No.43, No.44, No.45, No.47, No.51



(*) Scales of the vertical axes differ in the left and right figures.

Figure 4.3-7 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Ibaraki Prefecture: river sediments)

5) Tochigi Prefecture

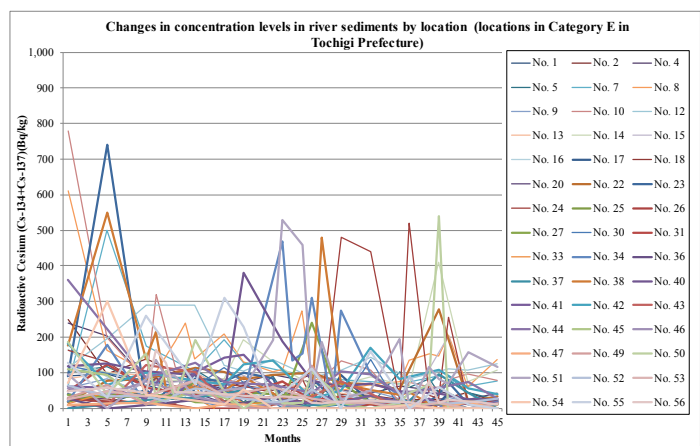
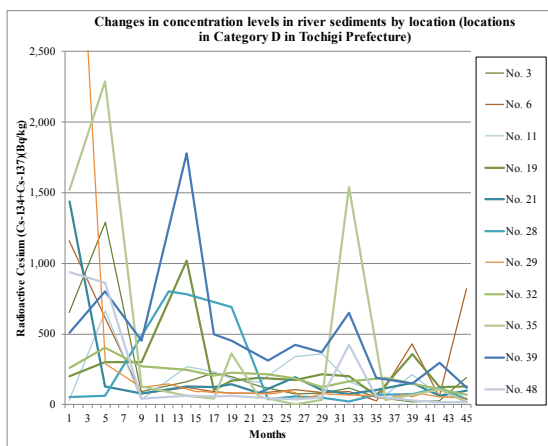
In Tochigi Prefecture, surveys were conducted 11 to 23 times from October 2011 to February 2015 at 56 locations (rivers) in public water areas (this analysis excludes the survey results at 49 locations where the survey was conducted only in 2011).

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, 11 locations were categorized into Category D and 45 locations were categorized into Category E (see Table 4.3-13 and Table 4.3-14).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 38 locations but were generally unchanged or varying at 18 locations.

Table 4.3-13 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Tochigi Prefecture: river sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	0	(None)
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	11	No.3, No.6, No.11, No.19, No.21, No.28, No.29, No.32, No.35, No.39, No.48
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	45	No. 1, No.2, No.4, No.5, No.7, No.8, No.9, No.10, No.12, No.13, No.14, No.15, No.16, No.17, No.18, No.20, No.22, No.23, No.24, No.25, No.26, No.27, No.30, No.31, No.33, No.34, No.36, No.37, No.38, No.40, No.41, No.42, No.43, No.44, No.45, No.46, No.47, No.49, No.50, No.51, No.52, No.53, No.54, No.55, No.56



(*) Scales of the vertical axes differ in the left and right figures.

Figure 4.3-8 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Tochigi Prefecture: river sediments)

6) Gunma Prefecture

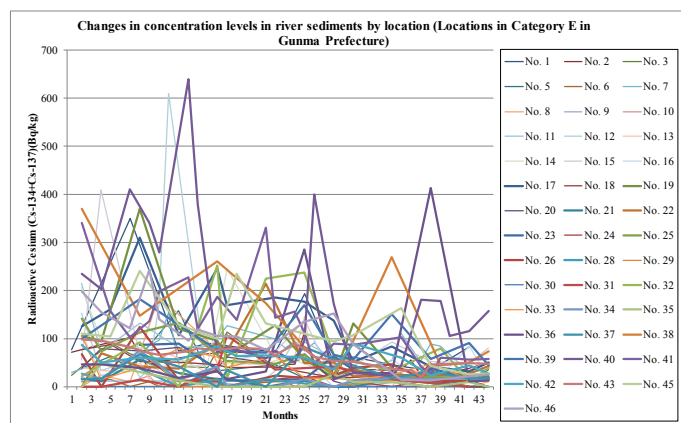
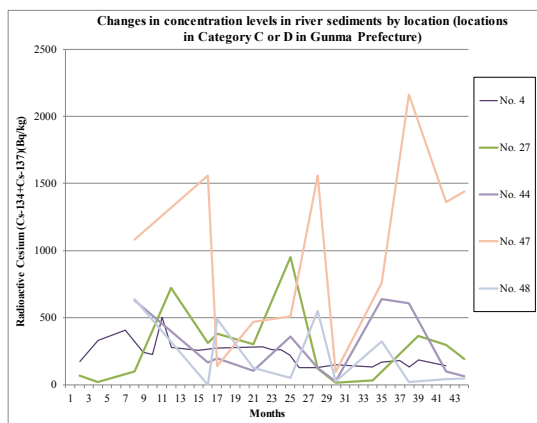
In Gunma Prefecture, surveys were conducted 8 to 23 times from November 2011 to January 2015 at 48 locations (rivers) in public water areas (this analysis excludes the survey results at eight locations where the survey was conducted only in 2011).

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category C, four locations into Category D, and 43 locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-15 and Table 4.3-16).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 33 locations but were generally unchanged or varying at 15 locations.

Table 4.3-15 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Gunma Prefecture: river sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	1	No.47
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	4	No.4, No.27, No.44, No.48
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	43	No. 1, No.2, No.3, No.5, No.6, No.7, No.8, No.9, No.10, No.11, No.12, No.13, No.14, No.15, No.16, No.17, No.18, No.19, No.20, No.21, No.22, No.23, No.24, No.25, No.26, No.28, No.29, No.30, No.31, No.32, No.33, No.34, No.35, No.36, No.37, No.38, No.39, No.40, No.41, No.42, No.43, No.45, No.46



(*) Scales of the vertical axes differ in the left and right figures.

Figure 4.3-9 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Gunma Prefecture: river sediments)

6) Chiba and Saitama Prefectures and Tokyo Metropolis

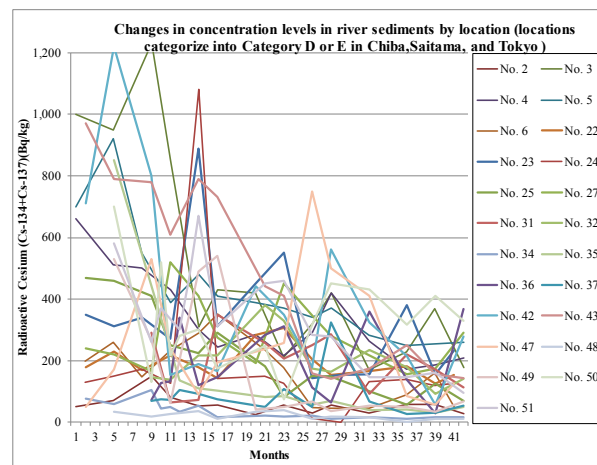
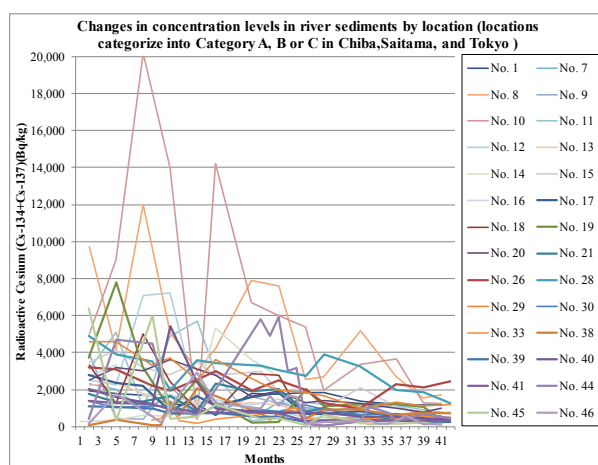
In Chiba and Saitama Prefectures and Tokyo Metropolis, surveys were conducted 12 to 22 times from October 2011 to February 2015 at 51 locations (rivers) in public water areas (47 locations in Chiba Prefecture, two locations in Saitama Prefecture, and two locations in Tokyo Metropolis).

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, three locations were categorized into Category A, 11 locations into Category B, 14 locations into Category C, 14 locations into Category D, and nine locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-17 and Table 4.3-18).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 37 locations but were generally unchanged or varying at 14 locations.

Table 4.3-17 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Chiba and Saitama Prefectures and Tokyo Metropolis: river sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	3	No.8, No.10, No.28
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	11	No.1, No.11, No.12, No.15, No.16, No.18, No.19, No.20, No.26, No.29, No.44
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	14	No.7, No.9, No.13, No.14, No.17, No.21, No.30, No.33, No.38, No.39, No.40, No.41, No.45, No.46
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	14	No.3, No.4, No.5, No.22, No.23, No.25, No.27, No.31, No.32, No.42, No.43, No.47, No.50, No.51
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	9	No.2, No.6, No.24, No.34, No.35, No.36, No.37, No.48, No.49



(*) Scales of the vertical axes differ in the left and right figures.

Figure 4.3-10 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Chiba and Saitama Prefectures and Tokyo Metropolis: river sediments)

(2)-2 Lakes

1) Miyagi Prefecture

In Miyagi Prefecture, surveys were conducted 7 to 13 times from October 2011 to December 2014 for lake sediment samples collected at 21 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, six locations were categorized into Category D and 15 locations were categorized into Category E (see Table 4.3-19 and Table 4.3-20).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 12 locations but were generally unchanged or varying at nine locations.

Table 4.3-19 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Miyagi Prefecture: lake sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	0	(None)
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	6	No.8, No.9, No.13, No.15, No.16, No.17
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	15	No.1, No.2, No.3, No.4, No.5, No.6, No.7, No.10, No.11, No.12, No.14, No.18, No.19, No.20, No.21

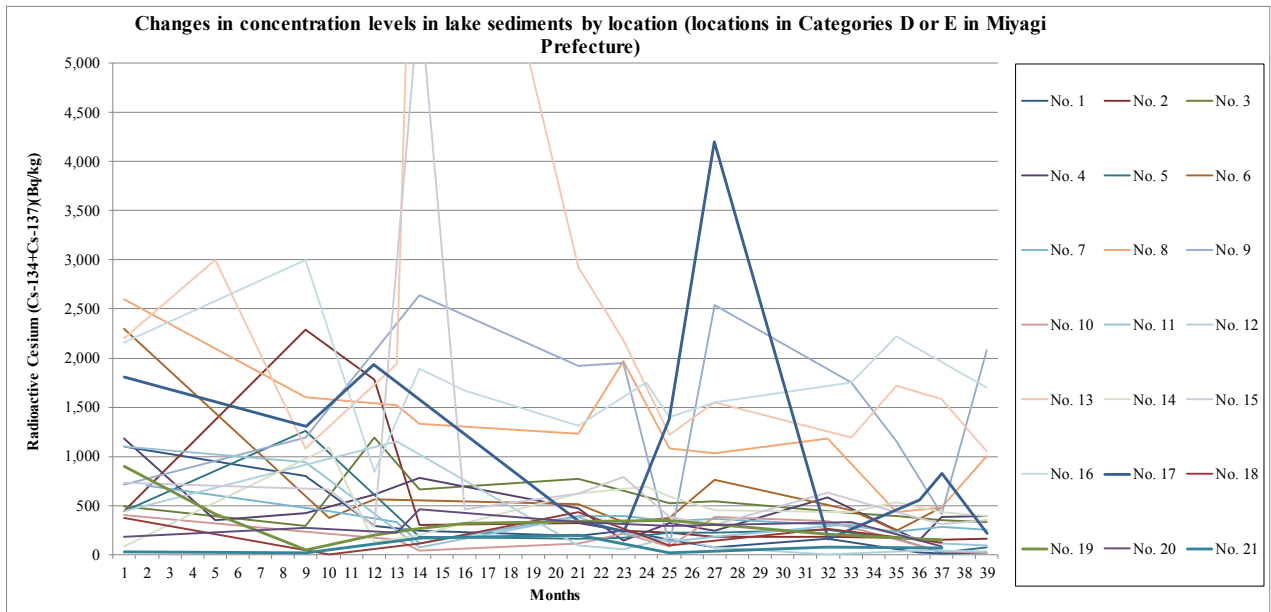


Figure 4.3-11 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Miyagi Prefecture: lake sediments)

2) Fukushima Prefecture

i. Hamadori

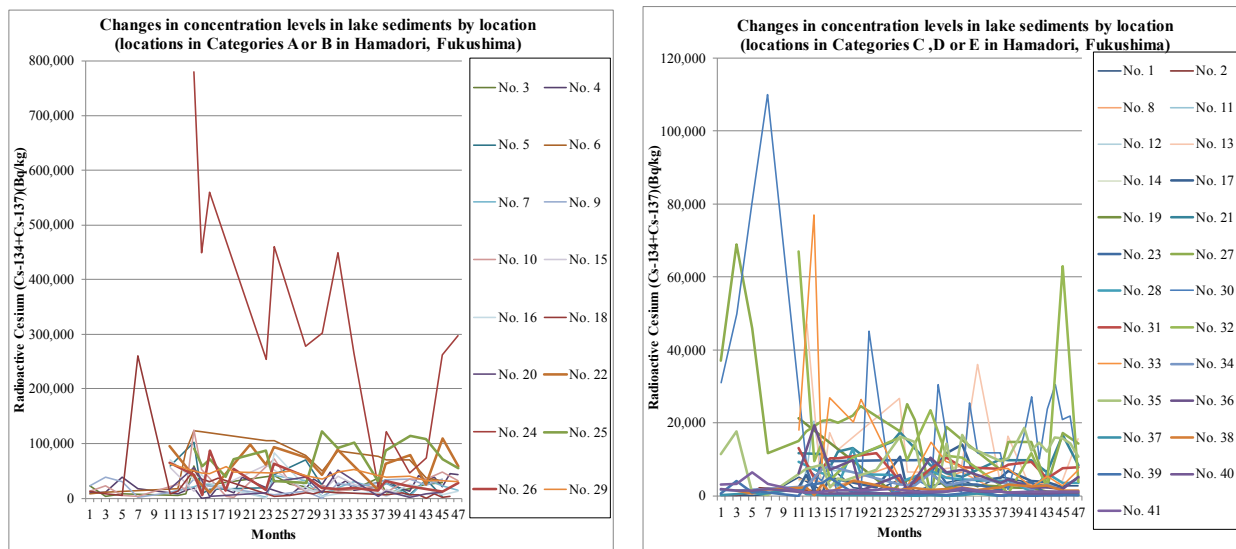
In Hamadori, Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 5 to 33 times from September 2011 to February 2015 for lake sediment samples collected at 41 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, eight locations were categorized into Category A, eight locations into Category B, 16 locations into Category C, six locations into Category D, and three locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-21 and Table 4.3-22).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 21 locations, generally unchanged or varying at three locations, and generally increasing at three locations.

Table 4.3-21 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Hamadori, Fukushima Prefecture: lake sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	8	No.5, No.6, No.10, No.22, No.24, No.25, No.26, No.29
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	8	No.3, No.4, No.7, No.9, No.15, No.16, No.18, No.20
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	16	No.8, No.11, No.13, No.17, No.19, No.21, No.23, No.27, No.28, No.30, No.31, No.32, No.33, No.34, No.35, No.36
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	6	No.1, No.14, No.38, No.39, No.40, No.41
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	3	No.2, No.12, No.37



(*) Scales of the vertical axes differ in the left and right figures.

Figure 4.3-12 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Hamadori, Fukushima Prefecture: lake sediments)

Table 4.3-22 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations (Hamadori, Fukushima Prefecture: lake sediments)

No.	Location		Lake Sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137) Concentration (Bq/kg)(*)																																	Changes	average (#2)	No.	coefficient of varian	Trends (#3)										
	Location	Municipality	FY2011			FY2012			FY2013			FY2014																																						
1	Soso (farm pond)	Takei	140	129	154	209					5,100		1,850	4,400	6,300	2,180	1,560			4,300	1,280	2,650	3,700	4,400	2,580	5,200	4,800	3,530	2,830	2,740	2,730	2,841	1	0.64	↔															
2		Uchiawa	250	45	830	2,140															350	370	530	340	277	254	390	222	307	213	282	239	440	2	1.10	↔														
3	Managabe Dam(Lake Utagawa)	Soma City	22,000	3,600	7,500							4,900	7,800	59,600	23,400					42,000	26,200	20,900	16,800	15,400	16,800	36,900	10,400	17,200	25,100	28,800			31,039	3	0.68	↔														
4	Mano Dam		9,900	11,500	39,000	17,400						8,800	14,400	19,000	42	1,270	21,800	9,400	38,000	19,800	5,000	17,500	17,200	16,000	25,500	48,000	22,600	32,800	13,900	20,400	27,200	17,600	12,400	41,000	51,700	38,300	21,100	45,000	42,700	22,694	4	0.58	↔							
5	Soso (farm pond)	Ainosawa									59,000		103,000	8,100	15,500					19,400	43,000	70,000	22,700	14,200		28,700	33,900	7,200	33,000	3,530									32,945	5	0.85	↔								
6	Izube Dam Reservoir	Izabe Village	8,200	12,200								18,000	37,000	123,000	121,000					106,000	106,000	78,600	50,000	87,000		77,000	71,000	71,000	36,800	32,800									67,813	6	0.56	↔								
7	Soso (farm pond)	Fugane Dam									12,000		20,500	26,600	26,500					2,540	41,000	32,000	4,100	19,900	30,900	17,800	26,900	3,610	33,000	22,400	14,100									20,866	7	0.54	↔							
8	Soso (farm pond)	Sanotoge									4,700		4,000	2,900	2,760					8,200	1,030	7,500	5,100	6,600		10,900	2,960	3,090	3,390	980										3,879	8	0.60	↔							
9	Fukushima Dam Reservoir		22,000	39,000	30,000	1,560						12,400	19,100	35,000	23,600					7,300	9,800	13,200	960	26,800	23,400	27,200	33,900	35,100	24,200	35,200										22,091	9	0.53	↔							
10	Yokokawa Dam Reservoir		13,800	23,000	4,500	3,500						25,900	14,200	15,900	53,000		2,900	2,020		72,000	29,300	12,500	34,300	12,300		22,900	11,900	34,700	35,700	48,000	32,200										28,744	10	0.99	↔						
11		Tanayachi										420	7,600	20,500	7,200																										8,424	11	0.87	↔						
12		Takeshiyoshi											1,180	1,340	1,240	790											1,240	294	293	1,080	265	225											738	12	0.55	↔				
13		Ryugasaki										17,000	1,080	17,400	12,500						26,600	6,600	6,600	7,400	8,000	36,000	3,670	16,300	1,590	2,410	4,140	15,600											13,306	13	0.99	↔				
14	Soso (farm pond)	Uwatashino									4,200		1,060	690	820					380	780	311	140				190	193	226	660													1,065	14	1.46	↔				
15		Koakubo										56,000		13,000	32,000	13,000					61,000	51,000	14,600	12,500	40,000		3,260	16,300	1,530	8,900	10,300													33,814	15	0.85	↔			
16		Wanouchi									70,000		33,000	44,000	27,700					520	84,000	20,700	3,030	8,900			11,300	4,000	28,300	17,300	7,300	13,000												24,670	16	1.00	↔			
17		Miyobasako No. 2									2,240	5,800	1,180	830	5,100				2,250	10,800	1,750	6,400	11,800	14,000	4,000		4,900	6,800	4,080	3,760	2,460	5,000												5,175	17	0.72	↔			
18	Ogaki Dam		13,100	8,400	5,100	260,000					8,200	13,600	51,000	35,000	30,000	37,000				8,100	2,800	4,500	9,300	8,300	11,000	13,900		6,000	10,100	6,800	6,100	740	8,900	2,440	3,090								31,554	18	2.28	↔				
19		Utsukawa									21,200									1,100	3,600	6,400	2,420	3,050			2,580	2,450	2,030	1,070	810	710												5,952	19	1.43	↔			
20		Higashi									17,600		56,000	34,000	2,790					9,900	31,000	39,000	9,400	52,000			4,200	12,600	1,910	7,700	10,800														20,636	20	0.89	↔		
21		Mikurazawa No. 2									11,700		11,400	7,900	12,100	13,200	11,500			14,800	17,400	8,300	6,300	5,200			10,000	9,700	9,700	6,500	16,800	8,300													10,635	21	0.33	↔		
22		Ienka									96,000		40,000	23,800	10,000				98,000	62,000	93,000	74,000	43,000	89,000			16,000	64,000	79,000	25,600	110,000	58,000													61,338	22	0.52	↔		
23	Futaba Dam	Tamura City										7,600	1,580	11,000	9,500					9,800		9,900	10,000	3,200	2,980	3,100	1,620	2,830	3,750	87	161													5,141	23	0.78	↔			
24	Soso (farm pond)	Sawari No. 1										78,000	48,000	560,000						24,000	460,000	279,000	302,000	490,000	266,000		20,500	121,000	46,000	74,000	263,000	297,000													308,167	24	0.67	↔		
25		Sainai No. 4										91,000	59,000	72,000	40,000	71,000				88,000	32,000	27,700	123,000	92,000	102,000		31,600	88,000	114,000	108,000	72,000	55,000													74,488	25	0.40	↔		
26		Nishihaguro									65,000		43,000	5,200	87,000	13,900	54,000			15,100	63,000	39,000	18,500	17,100	18,200		13,800	31,000	22,600	17,200	12,900	28,300														31,378	26	0.72	↔	
27	Sakachi Dam		37,000	69,000	46,000	11,800					15,100	17,600	20,600	20,700	20,100	21,900	24,600			17,700	25,000	20,700	350	18,800	15,300		7,200	14,800	14,700	2,600	17,100	14,900													20,563	27	0.69	↔		
28	Soso (farm pond)	Atsumori 2									9,400		6,300	5,700	2,790	13,000	5,900			5,700	3,900	3,900	4,900	4,500			4,100	4,200	1,160	6,300	3,470	3,620													5,408	28	0.50	↔		
29		Yononori									62,000	58,000	47,000	45,000	57,000	48,000					4,000	50,000	42,000	36,000	48,000	53,000	41,000	39,000	39,900	31,600	32,800	30,900														44,678	29	0.20	↔	
30	Fukawa Dam		31,000	50,000	80,000	110,000					28,000	7,600	4,100	8,600	760	630	690	850	45,000	990	1,320	4,700	2,320	10,400	17,300	2,130	930	25,500	11,800	11,900	1,740	16,300	27,100	10,200	23,900	30,400	21,000	21,900	7,400							19,287	30	1.24	↔	
31		Takinosawa									13,200	4,700	10,300	10,300					11,800		4,100	2,060	7,400	10,500	7,800		7,500	8,600	9,300	4,800	7,600	7,900														7,991	31	0.37	↔	
32	Soso (farm pond)	Kamiogoe No. 1									67,000	9,500	14,800	4,200	10,400					16,000	9,800	23,800	11,000	10,600			2,940	590	11,800	2,370	63,000	3,800															16,331	32	1.22	↔
33		Shimohigoe		</																																														

ii. Nakadori

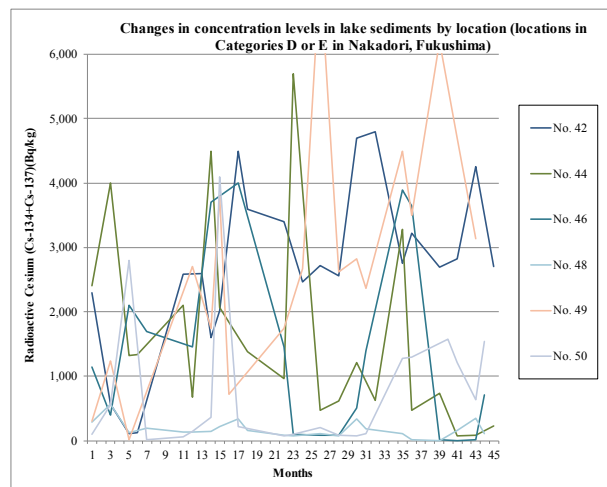
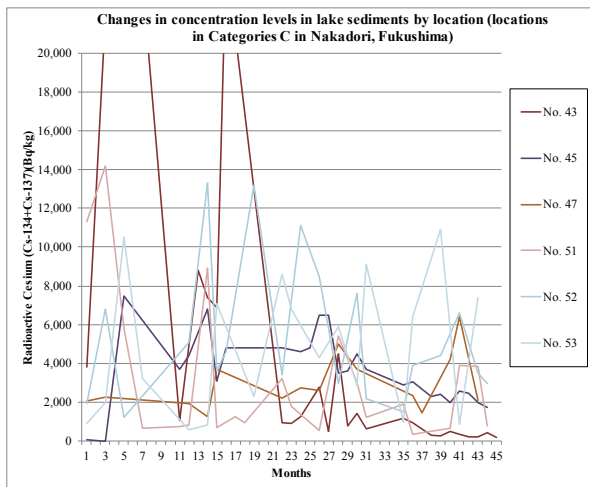
In Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 15 to 27 times from September 2011 to February 2015 for lake sediment samples collected at 12 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, six locations were categorized into Category C, four locations into Category D, and two locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-23 and Table 4.3-24).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at four locations, generally unchanged or varying at six locations, and generally increasing at two locations.

Table 4.3-23 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture: lake sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	6	No.43, No.45, No.47, No.51, No.52, No.53
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	4	No.42, No.44, No.46, No.49
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	2	No.48, No.50



(*) Scales of the vertical axes differ in the left and right figures.

Figure 4.3-13 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture: lake sediments)

Table 4.3-24 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations (Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture: lake sediments)

Location			Lake Sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)/Concentration(Bq/kg)(*1)																														Changes	average (*2)	No.	efficiency of values	Trends (*3)													
No.	Location	Municipality	FY2011					FY2012					FY2013					FY2014																																
			8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3																
42	Surikamigawa Dam Reservoir	Fukushima City		2,300		570		104	116					2,580	2,600	1,600	2,020		4,500	3,600						3,400	2,470	2,720	2,560	4,700	4,800		2,750	3,220	2,690	2,820	4,250	2,700		2,685	42	0.48	↘							
43	Lake Handanuma (farm pond)	Kori Town		3,800	21,900		35,000							1,050	8,800	7,400	6,900	24,900								930	890	1,260	2,770	520	4,500	790	1,400	630		1,190	920	317	257	500	346	216	233	437	176		4,742	43	1.83	↘
44	Okie Pond (farm pond)	Motomiya City		2,400		4,000	1,320	1,340						2,110	680	4,500	2,070	1,840		1,380							960	5,700		470	620	1,220	630		3,280	470	730	71	85	226		1,641	44	0.92	↘					
45	Miharu Dam	Miharu Town		69		0	7,500							3,700	4,400	6,800	3,100	4,800									4,800	4,600	4,800	6,500	6,500	3,500	3,600	4,500	3,700		2,880	3,040	2,310	2,410	1,990	2,580	2,440	1,960	1,740		3,624	45	0.52	↘
46	Hounokusa (farm pond)	Koriyama City		1,140		400	2,100	1,700						1,450	3,700			4,000								1,460	92		83	88	510	1,400		3,900	3,640	18	0	13	710		1,390	46	1.03	↘						
47	Lake Hatori	Tenei Village		2,060		2,240								1,950	1,270	3,700										2,210	2,750	2,630	5,000	3,700			2,340	1,440		4,200	6,400	2,080				2,931	47	0.48	↔					
48	Handaira (farm pond)	Sakagawa City		290		570	119	191					139	133	148	217	340	163								88	75		106	69	340	179		104	16	0	159	351	107		177	48	0.74	↘						
49	Sengosawa Dam Reservoir	Ishikawa Town		300		1,240	17							2,700	1,740	3,800	720									1,740	2,670	7,300	2,620	2,830	2,370		4,500	3,500	6,200	4,700	3,140				2,894	49	0.67	↘						
50	Watarike Pond (farm pond)	Yabuki Town		102		550	2,800	17					63	144	360	4,100	222									75	99		202	88	68	107	4,120	1,280	1,300		1,570	1,210	640	1,540		787	50	1.34	↘					
51	Izumioka (farm pond)	Shinkawa City		11,300		14,200	5,800	660					720	820	8,900	710	1,270	940								3,200	1,770		540	5,400	3,000	1,200		1,880	326		670	3,890	3,860	780		3,265	51	1.16	↘					
52	Hokkawa Dam	Nahigo Village		1,920		6,800	1,210							5,100	13,300	3,600	4,600		13,200							3,400	11,100	8,500	2,970	7,600	2,180		1,480	3,900	4,400	6,600	3,480	2,990		5,417	52	0.68	↘							
53	Lake Nanko	Shinkawa City		900		1,980	10,500	3,200						580	820	7,100				2,300						8,600	6,800		4,300	5,900	2,870	9,100		970	6,400	10,900	840	7,400		4,814	53	0.73	↘							
			total number of samples		253	Detection times		250																													2,864		average											

*1: Blank cells are locations where samples were not collected. The result "Not detectable" is indicated as "0."

*3: Results of the analysis of trends at respective locations using the method explained on P.60

*2: Arithmetic Average, calculated by assuming ND=0; Color codes show categories (see the right).

A B C D E

iii. Aizu

In Aizu, Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 10 to 30 times from September 2011 to February 2015 for lake sediment samples collected at 31 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, eight locations were categorized into Category D and 23 locations were categorized into Category E (see Table 4.3-25 and Table 4.3-26).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at four locations, generally unchanged or varying at 24 locations, and generally increasing at three locations.

Table 4.3-25 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Aizu, Fukushima Prefecture: lake sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	0	(None)
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	8	No.54, No.55, No.56, No.58, No.59, No.60, No.74, No.78
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	23	No.57, No.61, No.62, No.63, No.64, No.65, No.66, No.67, No.68, No.69, No.70, No.71, No.72, No.73, No.75, No.76, No.77, No.79, No.80, No.81, No.82, No.83, No.84

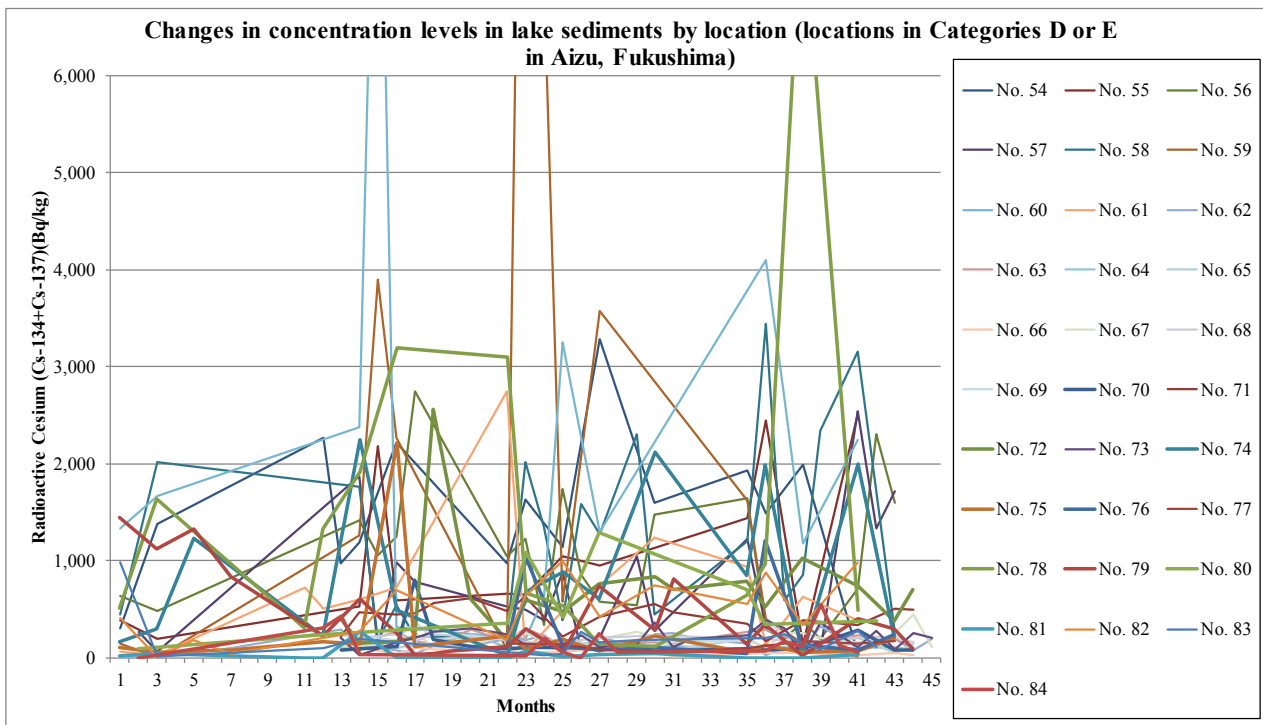


Figure 4.3-14 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Aizu, Fukushima Prefecture: lake sediments)

3) Ibaraki Prefecture

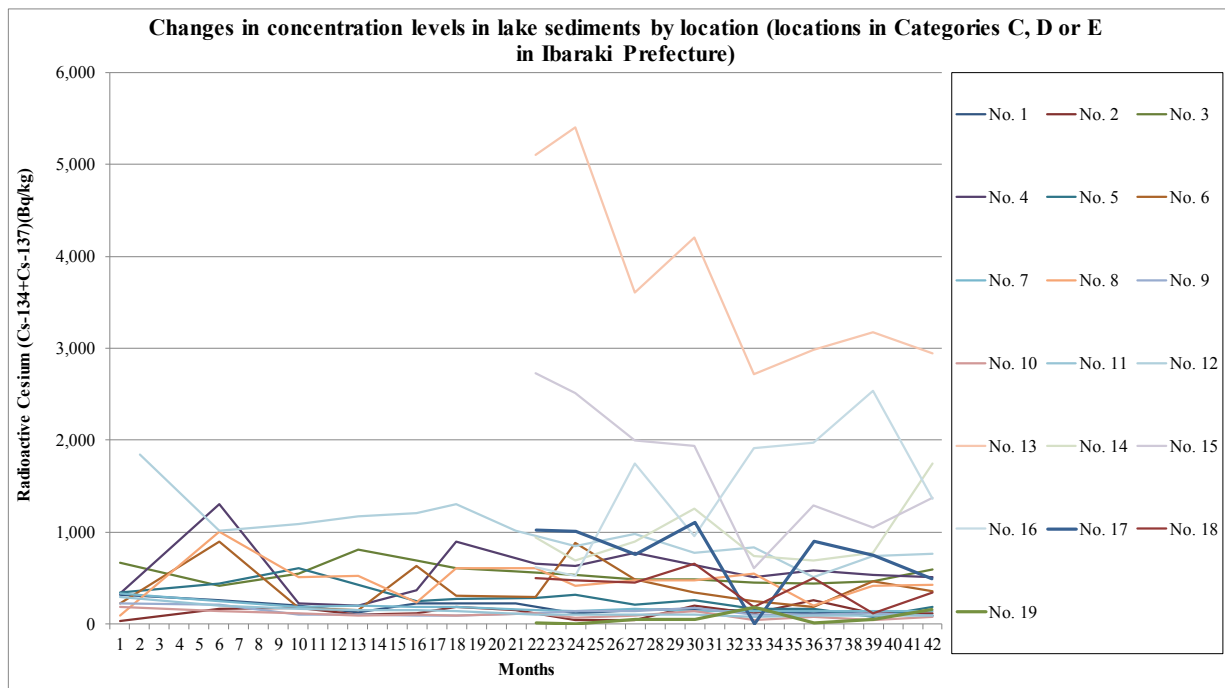
In Ibaraki Prefecture, surveys were conducted 8 to 14 times from September 2011 to February 2015 for lake sediment samples collected at 19 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category C, four locations into Category D, and 14 locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-27 and Table 4.3-28).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 11 locations, generally unchanged or varying at seven locations, and generally increasing at one location.

**Table 4.3-27 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Ibaraki Prefecture: lake sediments)**

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	1	No.13
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	4	No.12, No.14, No.15, No.16
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	14	No.1, No.2, No.3, No.4, No.5, No.6, No.7, No.8, No.9, No.10, No.11, No.17, No.18, No.19



**Figure 4.3-15 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Ibaraki Prefecture: lake sediments)**

Table 4.3-28 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations (Ibaraki Prefecture: lake sediments)

Location			Lake Sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)/Concentration(Bq/kg)(*1)																											Changes	average (*2)	No.	coefficient of variation	Trends (*3)																				
No.	Location	Municipality	FY2011					FY2012					FY2013					FY2014																																				
			8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						11	12	1	2	3															
1	Hinuma	Hiroua	320					260					200			122			219	219			221			114			155			165			136			111			136			94		177	1	0.36						
2		Miyamae	37					162					179			98			118	184			146			49			49			204			119			264			120			119		132	2	0.50						
3		Oyazawa	670					420					550			810			690	610			570			540			490			490			450			442			460			590		556	3	0.21						
4	Lake Kasumigaaura	Offshore of Tamatsukuri	330					1,300					228			201			370	890					650			630			770			640			510			580			540			510		582	4	0.51				
5		Offshore of Kakeum	340					440					610			430			252	270					280			320			208			257			165			168			78			182		286	5	0.49				
6		Center	221					900					178			151			630	310					300			880			490			340			242			192			460			360		404	6	0.63				
7	Offshore of Aso	330					250					183			202			186	183					150			139			164			138			143			134			139			138		177	7	0.32					
8	Lake Kitaura	Offshore of Kamaya	90					1,000					510			520			239	610					610			410			470			470			550			203			416			429		466	8	0.48				
9		Jingu Bridge	220					217					106			103			93	95					121			136			139			172			99			107			115			86		129	9	0.34				
10	Hitachitone River	Lake Sotomasakaura	184					143					110			97			102	93					113			66			91			141			49			76			42			79		99	10	0.40				
11		Beku	290					205					168			152			154	142					104			102			108			98			74			97			95			91		134	11	0.44				
12	Lake Ushikunuma	Center of Lake Ushikunuma		1,840				1,020					1,090			1,170			1,210	1,300				1,010			850			980			770			840			510			740			760		1,006	12	0.32					
13	Mizunuma Dam	Center	Kitaibaraki City																							5,100			5,400			3,600			4,200			2,720			2,980			3,170			2,940		3,764	13	0.28			
14	Koyama Dam		Takahagi City																								940			690			890			1,250			740			690			770			1,750		965	14	0.21		
15	Hananuki Dam																										2,730			2,520			2,000			1,940			610			1,290			1,050			1,380		1,690	15	0.46		
16	Jyuou Dam		Hitachi City																									620			520			1,750			950			1,920			1,980			2,540			1,360		1,455	16	0.53	
17	Ryuji Dam		Hitachiota City																									1,020			1,010			760			1,110			0			900			740			490		754	17	0.50	
18	Fujigawa Dam		Shirosato Town																									500			480			450			650			193			498			117			346		404	18	0.47	
19	Iida Dam		Kasama City																									18			0			45			53			180			11			55			156		65	19	0.93	
			total number of samples	224	Detection times		222																												697	average																		

*1: Blank cells are locations where samples were not collected. The result "Not detectable" is indicated as "0."

*2: Arithmetic Average; calculated by assuming ND=0. Color codes show categories (see the right).

*3: Results of the analysis of trends at respective locations using the method explained on P.60

Decreasing Increasing Unchanged Varying

4) Tochigi Prefecture

In Tochigi Prefecture, surveys were conducted 10 to 14 times from October 2011 to December 2014 for lake sediment samples collected at eight locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category C, one location into Category D, and six locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-29 and Table 4.3-30).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at one location, generally unchanged or varying at four locations, and generally increasing at three locations.

Table 4.3-29 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Tochigi Prefecture: lake sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	1	No.4
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	1	No.2
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	6	No.1, No.3, No.5, No.6, No.7, No.8

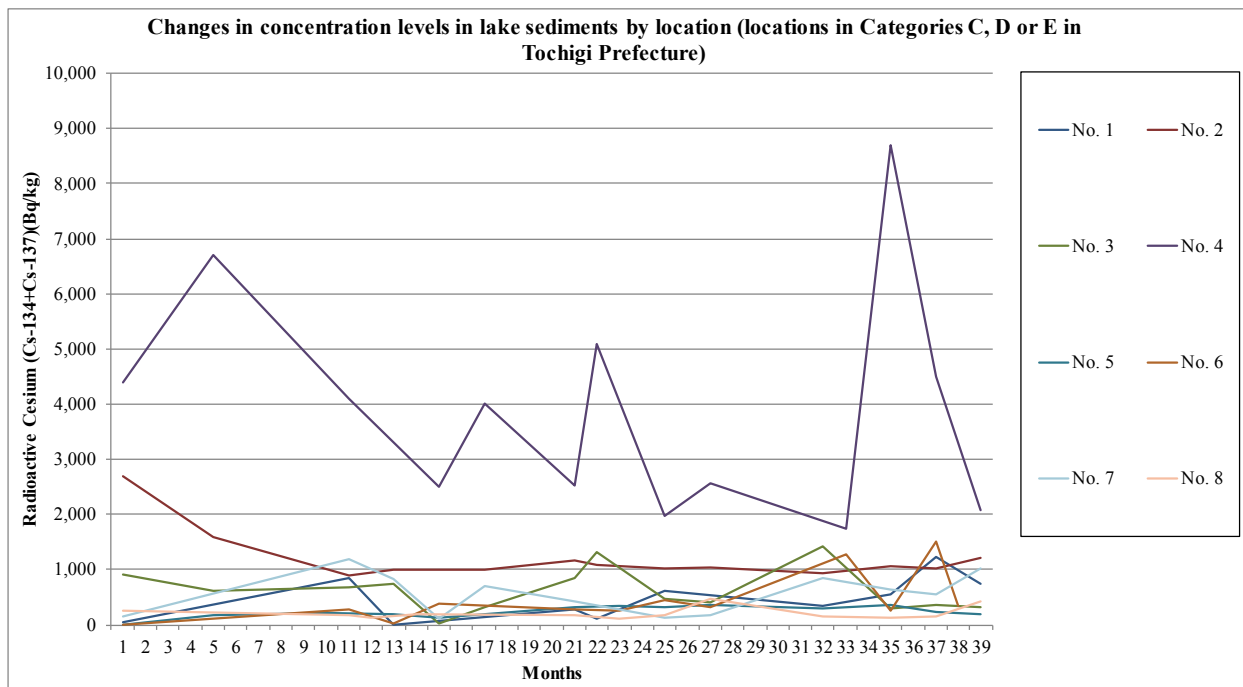


Figure 4.3-16 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Tochigi Prefecture: lake sediments)

5) Gunma Prefecture

In Gunma Prefecture, surveys were conducted 8 to 14 times from November 2011 to December 2014 for lake sediment samples collected at 24 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, 11 locations were categorized into Category D and 13 locations were categorized into Category E (see Table 4.3-31 and Table 4.3-32).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at four locations, generally unchanged or varying at 15 locations, and generally increasing at five locations.

Table 4.3-31 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Gunma Prefecture: lake sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	0	(None)
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	11	No.1, No.2, No.5, No.7, No.9, No.10, No.12, No.14, No.15, No.20, No.24
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	13	No.3, No.4, No.6, No.8, No.11, No.13, No.16, No.17, No.18, No.19, No.21, No.22, No.23

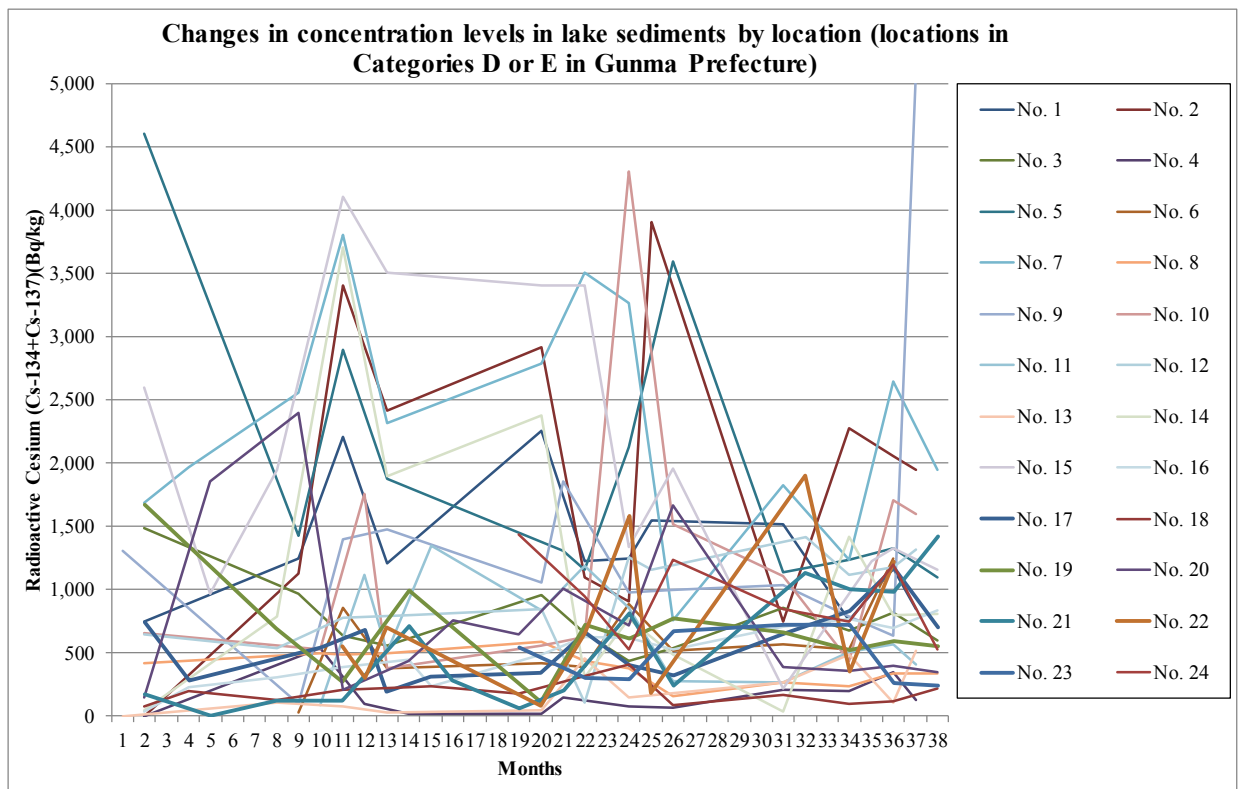


Figure 4.3-17 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Gunma Prefecture: lake sediments)

6) Chiba Prefecture

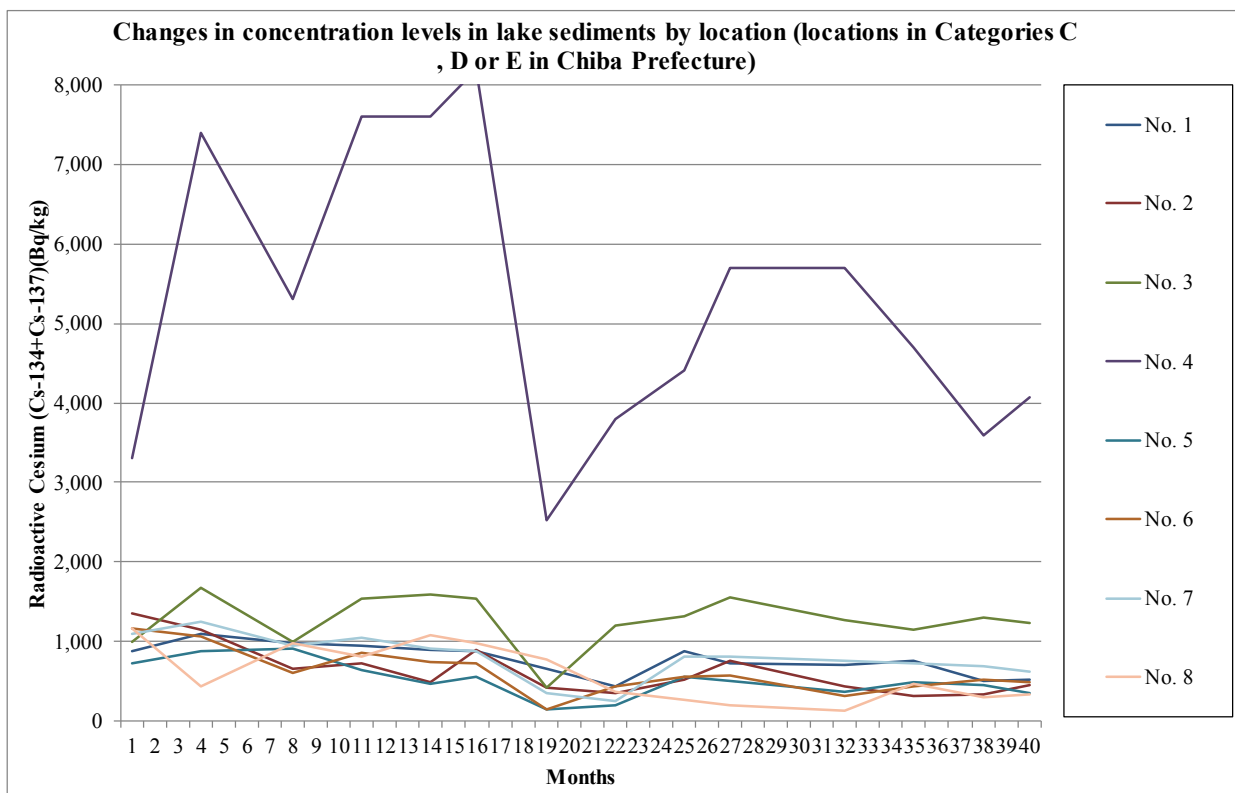
In Chiba Prefecture, surveys were conducted 14 times from November 2011 to February 2015 for lake sediment samples collected at eight locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category C, one location into Category D, and six locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-33 and Table 4.3-34).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at six locations but were generally unchanged or varying at two locations.

**Table 4.3-33 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Chiba Prefecture: lake sediments)**

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	1	No.4
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	1	No.3
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	6	No.1, No.2, No.5, No.6, No.7, No.8



**Figure 4.3-18 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Chiba Prefecture: lake sediments)**

Table 4.3-34 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations (Chiba Prefecture: lake sediments)

Location			Lake Sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137) Concentration(Bq/kg)(*)																																Changes	average (#2)	No.	coefficient of variation	Trends (#3)													
No.	Location	Municipality	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014																																					
			8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3																		
1	Lake Teganuma	Fusashita				870			1,090				980			940			900			880			660			440			880			730			710			750			500			520	↘	775	1	0.25	↘	
2		Shimoteganuma Chuo				1,350			1,140				650			720			490			900			420			349			520			760			440			320			325			443	↘	631	2	0.50	↘	
3		Teganuma Chuo				990			1,670				990			1,540			1,580			1,540			420			1,200			1,320			1,550			1,270			1,150			1,300			1,230	↘	1,268	3	0.26	↘	
4		Nedoshita	Ahiko City/Kashiwa City				3,300			7,400				5,300			7,600			7,600			8,200			2,530			3,800			4,400			5,700			5,700			4,700			3,600			4,060	↘	5,278	4	0.35	↘
5	Lake Inbanuma	Kita-Inbanuma Chuo				730			880				910			630			460			560			151			195			550			500			360			480			450			350	↘	515	5	0.43	↘	
6		Ipponmatsushita	Inazi City				1,160			1,070				600			860			740			730			152			440			560			570			313			430			520			490	↘	617	6	0.45	↘
7		Lower area of Josaido water intake	Sakura City				1,100			1,250				940			1,050			910			880			340			251			800			800			760			730			690			620	↘	794	7	0.34	↘
8		Asobashi Bridge	Yachiyo City				1,160			440				980			800			1,080			970			770			360			266			202			121			460			304			338	↘	589	8	0.60	↘
total number of samples			112	Detection times			112																																	1,308	average											

*1: Blank cells are locations where samples were not collected. The result "Not detectable" is indicated as "0."
 *2: Arithmetic Average; calculated by assuming ND=0. Color codes show categories (see the right).
 *3: Results of the analysis of trends at respective locations using the method explained on P.60

↘ Decreasing ↗ Increasing ~ Unchanged ~ Varying

A B C D E

(2)-3 Coastal areas

1) Iwate Prefecture

In Iwate Prefecture, surveys were conducted 7 times from January 2012 to November 2014 for coastal area sediment samples collected at two locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, both two locations were categorized into Category E (see Table 4.3-35 and Table 4.3-36).

Concentration levels were generally unchanged or varying at these two locations.

Table 4.3-35 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Iwate Prefecture: coastal area sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	0	(None)
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	0	(None)
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	2	No.1、No.2

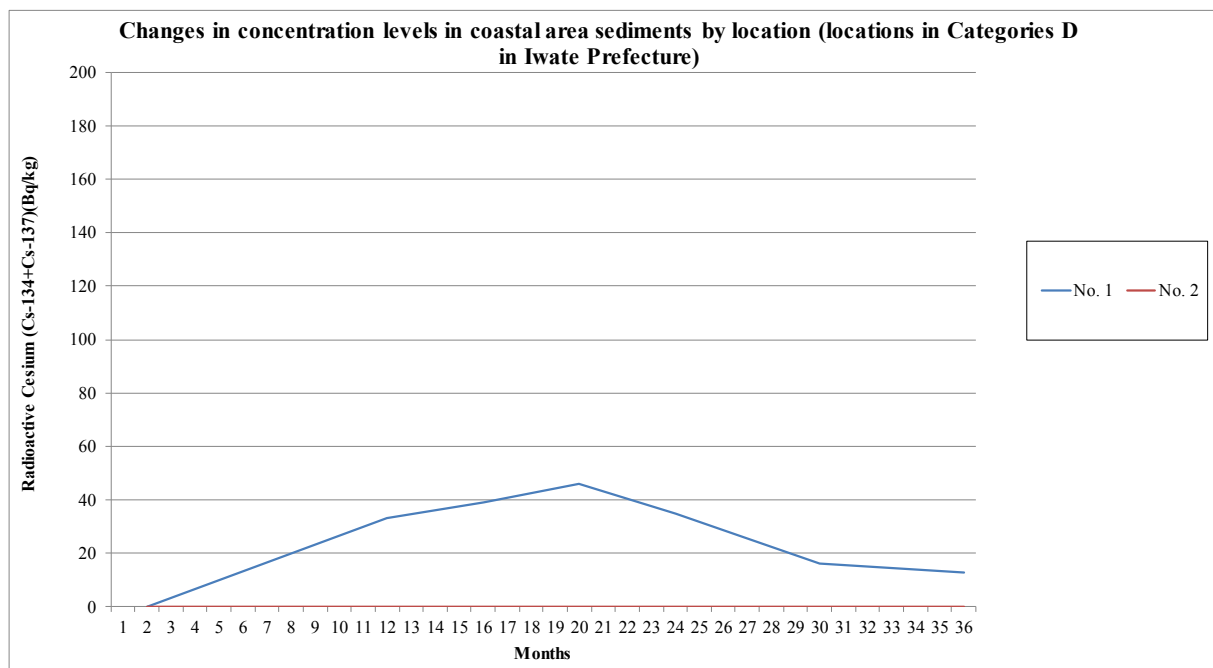


Figure 4.3-19 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Iwate Prefecture: coastal area sediments)

Table 4.3-36 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations (Iwate Prefecture: coastal area sediments)

Location		Coastal area sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)/Concentration(Bq/kg)(*1)																														Changes	average(*2)	No.	coefficient of variation	Trends(*3)			
No.	Location	FY2011						FY2012						FY2013						FY2014																			
		8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3						
1	Ofinato Bay (A)						0									33																				26	1	0.64	
2	Hirota Bay						0									0																				0	2	-	
		total number of samples	14	Detection times	6																															13	average		

*1: Blank cells are locations where samples were not collected. The result "Not detectable" is indicated as "0."

*2: Arithmetic Average; calculated by assuming ND=0; Color codes show categories (see the right).

*3: Results of the analysis of trends at respective locations using the method explained on P.60
 Decreasing Increasing Unchanged Varying

2) Miyagi Prefecture

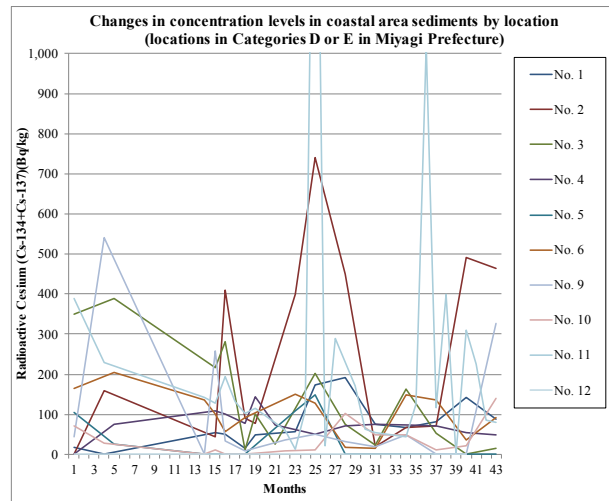
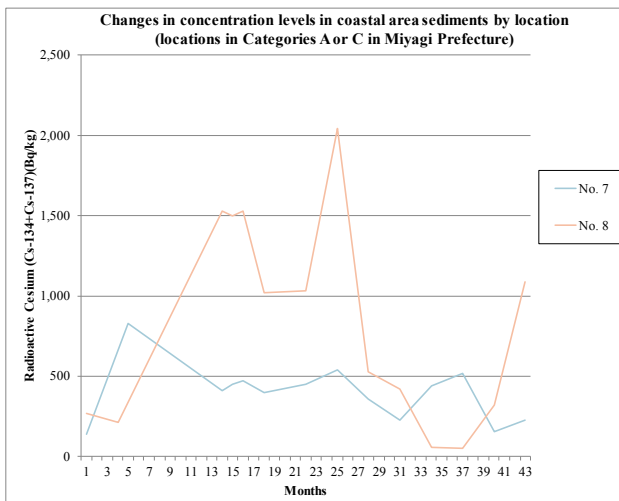
In Miyagi Prefecture, surveys were conducted 7 to 27 times from October 2011 to February 2015 for coastal area sediment samples collected at 12 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category A, one location into Category C, five locations into Category D, and five locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-37 and Table 4.3-38).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at three locations, generally unchanged or varying at eight locations, and generally increasing at one location.

**Table 4.3-37 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Miyagi Prefecture: coastal area sediments)**

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	1	No.8
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	1	No.7
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	5	No.2, No.3, No.6, No.9, No.11
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	5	No.1, No.4, No.5, No.10, No.12



(*) Scales of the vertical axes differ in the left and right figures.

**Figure 4.3-20 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Miyagi Prefecture: coastal area sediments)**

3) Fukushima Prefecture

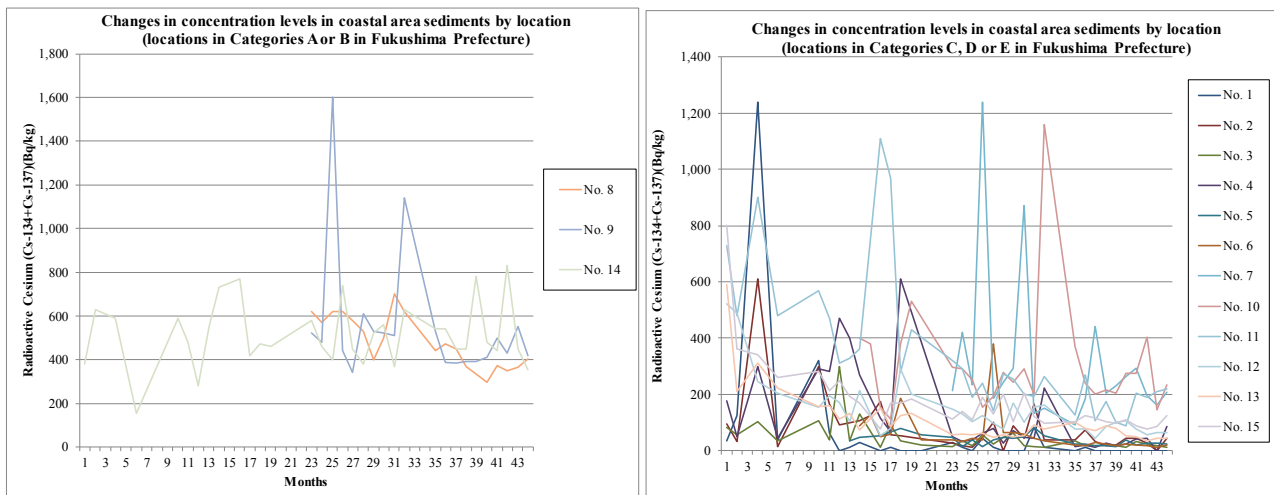
In Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 20 to 33 times from October 2011 to February 2015 for coastal area sediment samples collected at 15 locations (this analysis excludes the survey results at eight locations where the survey was conducted only once in 2011).

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category A, two locations into Category B, three locations into Category C, five locations into Category D, and four locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-39 and Table 4.3-40).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 11 locations but were generally unchanged or varying at four locations. There was no location where an increasing trend was observed.

Table 4.3-39 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Fukushima Prefecture: coastal area sediments)

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	1	No.9
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	2	No.8, No.14
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	3	No.7, No.10, No.11
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	5	No.2, No.4, No.12, No.13, No.15
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	4	No.1, No.3, No.5, No.6



(*). Scales of the vertical axes differ in the left and right figures.

Figure 4.3-21 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Fukushima Prefecture: coastal area sediments)

4) Ibaraki Prefecture

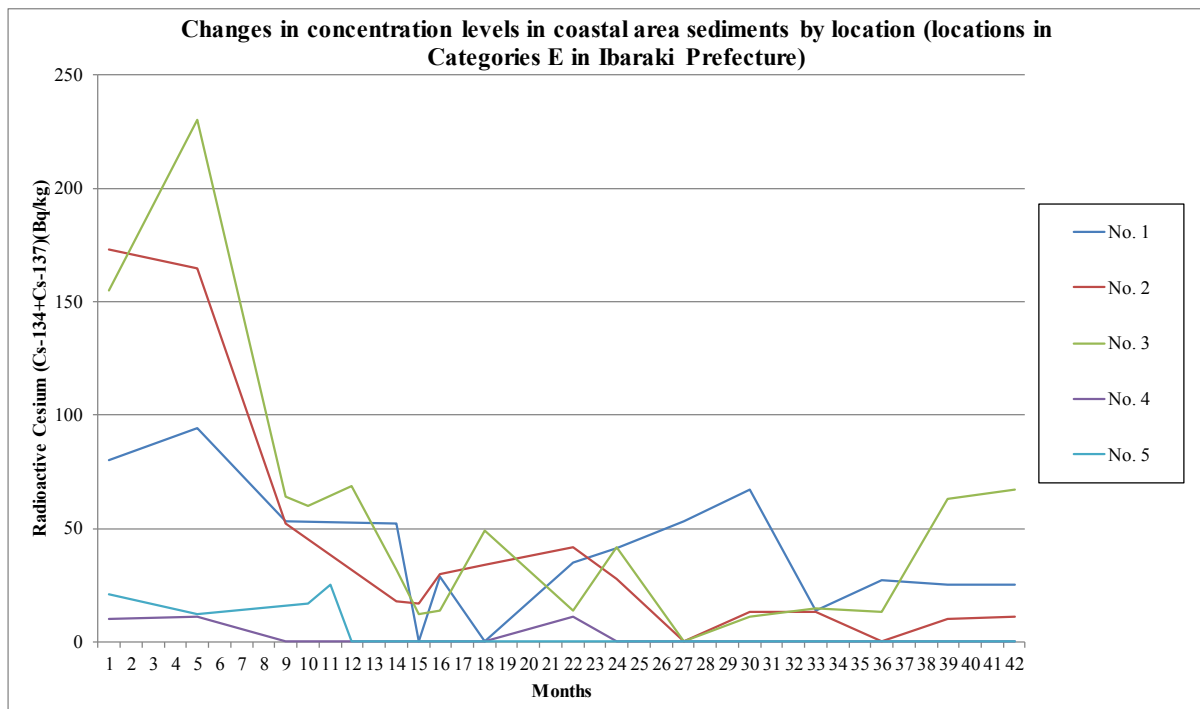
In Ibaraki Prefecture, surveys were conducted 15 to 17 times from October 2011 to February 2015 for coastal area sediment samples collected at five locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, all five locations were categorized into Category E (see Table 4.3-41 and Table 4.3-42).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at four locations but were generally varying at one location.

**Table 4.3-41 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Ibaraki Prefecture: coastal area sediments)**

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	0	(None)
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	0	(None)
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	5	No.1, No.2, No.3, No.4, No.5



**Figure 4.3-22 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Ibaraki Prefecture: coastal area sediments)**

5) Chiba Prefecture and Tokyo Metropolis

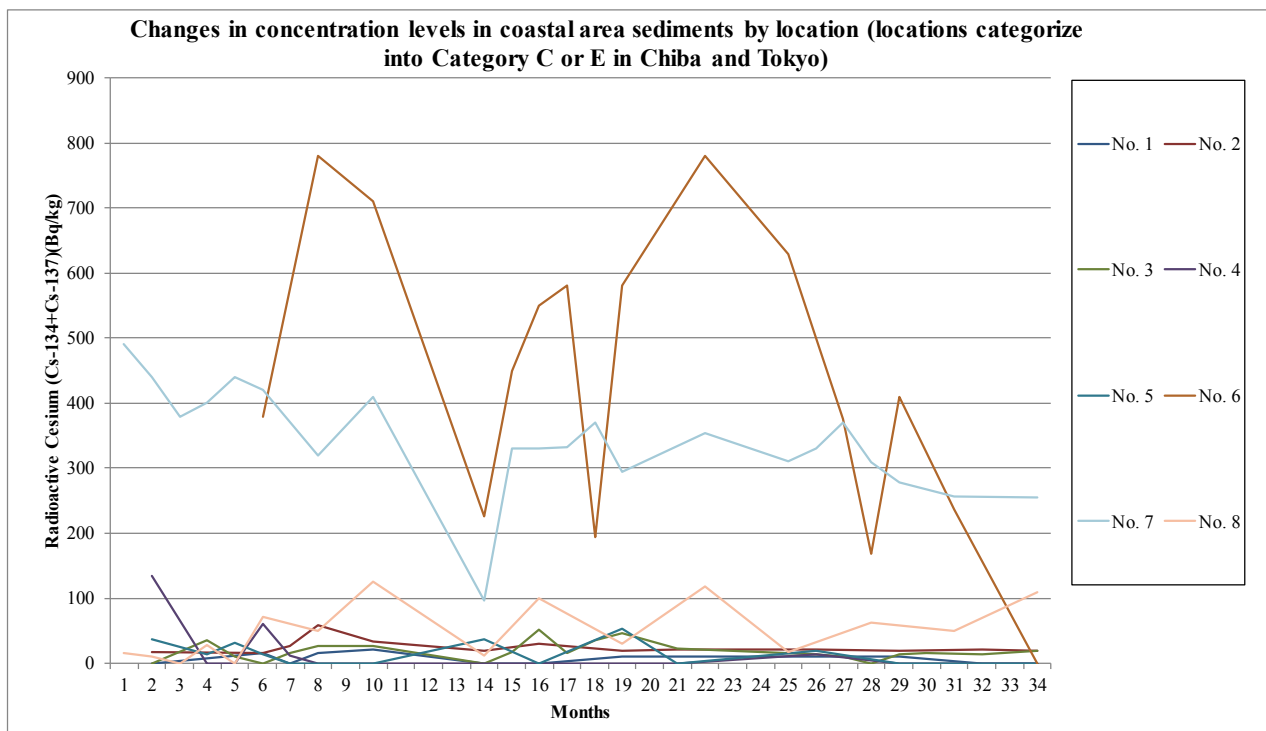
In Chiba Prefecture and Tokyo Metropolis, surveys were conducted 13 to 22 times from May 2012 to February 2015 for coastal area sediment samples collected at eight locations in total.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, two locations were categorized into Category C and six locations were categorized into Category E (see Table 4.3-43 and Table 4.3-44).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at two locations but were generally unchanged or varying at six locations.

**Table 4.3-43 Categorization of detected values at respective locations
(Chiba Prefecture and Tokyo Metropolis: coastal area sediments)**

Category	Percentile (percentile in all detected values)	Number of locations	Locations
A	Upper 5 percentile	0	(None)
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	2	No.6, No.7
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	0	(None)
E	Lower than upper 25 to 50 percentile (lower 50%)	6	No.1, No.2, No.3, No.4, No.5, No.8



**Figure 4.3-23 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Chiba Prefecture and Tokyo Metropolis: coastal area sediments)**

(3) Conclusion

Concentration levels of detected values for sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas) and their changes shown so far are summarized as follows (see Figure 4.3-24 and Table 4.3-45).

1) Concentration levels of detected values

• Rivers

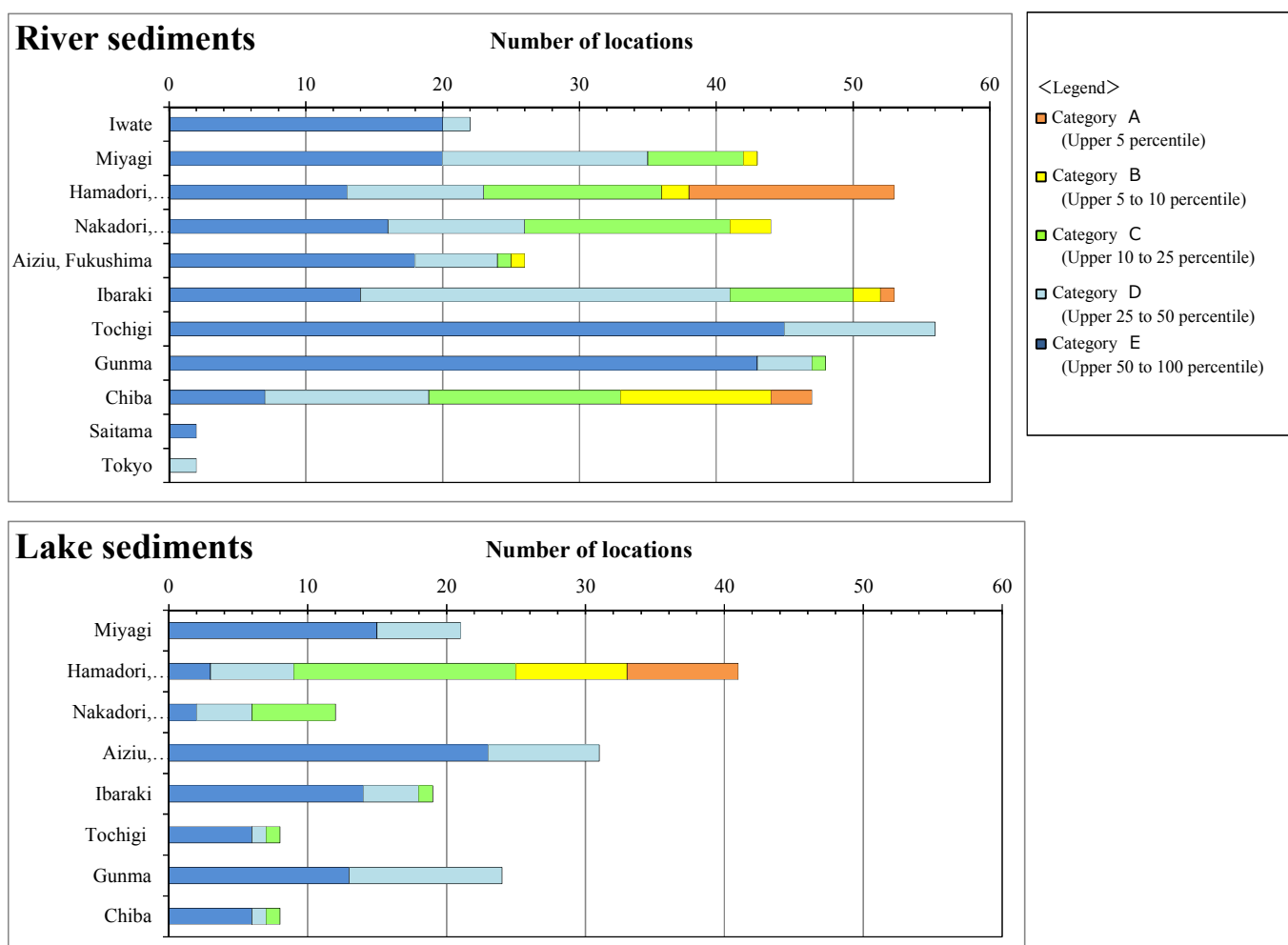
Within all surveyed locations (396 locations in total), the number of locations categorized into Category A or B, which fall under the upper 10%, was the largest in Hamadori in Fukushima Prefecture (17 locations). Such locations were also found in Miyagi Prefecture, Nakadori and Aizu in Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture and Chiba Prefecture.

• Lakes

Locations categorized into Category A or B were found in Hamadori in Fukushima Prefecture.

• Coastal areas

Locations categorized into Category A or B were found in Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures.



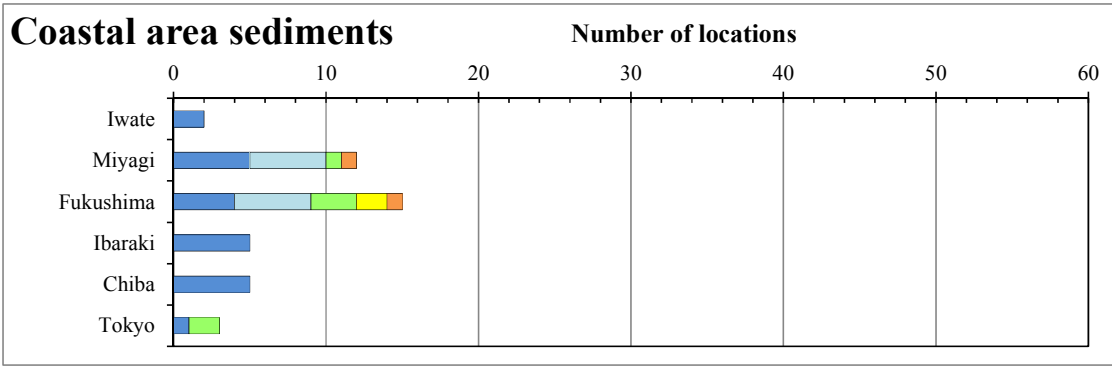


Figure 4.3-24 Categorization by concentration levels of detected values for sediment samples
 (upper: rivers; middle: lakes; lower: coastal areas)
 (* Figure 4.3-24 shows the aforementioned Table 3.1-1 graphically.)

2) Changes in detected values

• Rivers

A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.

• Lakes

Detected values were generally decreasing or unchanged at most locations except for some locations showing fluctuations. An increasing trend was also observed at several locations.

• Coastal areas

A decreasing trend was observed at most locations except for some locations showing fluctuations.

Table 4.3-45 Changes in detected values for sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas)

<Rivers>

Trends	Number of locations												
	Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima			Ibaraki	Tochigi	Gunma	Chiba	Saitama	Tokyo	Total	
			Hamadori Area	Nakadori Area	Aizu							Number of locations	Percentage
Decreasing	17	34	41	40	18	45	38	33	34	2	1	303	76.5
Unchanged	0	1	2	1	4	4	1	1	6	0	1	21	5.3
Varying	5	8	10	3	4	4	17	14	7	0	0	72	18.2
Increasing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	22	43	53	44	26	53	56	48	47	2	2	396	100.0

<Lakes>

Trends	Number of locations									
	Miyagi	Fukushima			Ibaraki	Tochigi	Gunma	Chiba	Total	
		Hamadori Area	Nakadori Area	Aizu					Number of locations	Percentage
Decreasing	12	21	4	4	11	1	4	6	63	38.4
Unchanged	2	4	1	9	3	0	7	2	28	17.1
Varying	7	13	5	15	4	4	8	0	56	34.1
Increasing	0	3	2	3	1	3	5	0	17	10.4
Total	21	41	12	31	19	8	24	8	164	100.0

<Coastal areas>

Trends	Number of locations							
	Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima	Ibaraki	Chiba	Tokyo	Total	
							Number of locations	Percentage
Decreasing	0	3	11	4	1	1	20	47.6
Unchanged	1	2	1	0	1	0	5	11.9
Varying	1	6	3	1	3	2	16	38.1
Increasing	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.4
Total	2	12	15	5	5	3	42	100.0

3) Summary by prefecture

Concentration levels of detected values and their changes are summarized by prefecture as follows (see Figures 4.3-25 to 4.3-27).

i. Iwate Prefecture

- Surveyed locations for rivers were all categorized into Category D or E. Concentration levels were relatively low as a whole, and a decreasing trend was observed at most locations.
- Surveyed locations for coastal areas were all categorized into Category E. Concentration levels were relatively low as a whole, and were generally unchanged or varying at all locations.

ii. Miyagi Prefecture

- Over 80% of surveyed locations for rivers were categorized into Category D or E, and concentration levels were relatively low as a whole. Some locations in the lower reaches were categorized into Category B or C. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.
- Surveyed locations for lakes were all categorized into Category D or E, and concentration levels were relatively low as a whole. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.
- Over 80% of surveyed locations for coastal areas were categorized into Category D or E, and concentration levels were relatively low as a whole. There was a location categorized into Category A in the Sendai Port. Concentration levels were generally decreasing or unchanged at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.

iii. Hamadori, Fukushima Prefecture

- Approximately 60% of surveyed locations for rivers were categorized into Category A, B, or C, and concentration levels were relatively high as a whole. Locations categorized into Category A or B were found in the north and northwest of the Fukushima Daiichi NPS, and locations categorized into Category C were in the northern part and in the southern part of the prefecture. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.
- Approximately 80% of surveyed locations for lakes were categorized into Category A, B, or C, and concentration levels were relatively high as a whole. Locations categorized into Category A or B were found in the northwest of the Fukushima Daiichi NPS. A decreasing trend was observed generally at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.
- 60% of surveyed locations for coastal areas were categorized into Category D or E and the rest were categorized into Category A, B, or C. Locations categorized into Category A or B were found in coastal areas within 10 km from the Fukushima Daiichi NPS and off the Onahama Port located in the southern part of the prefecture. Concentration levels were mostly decreasing with some fluctuations.

iv. Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture

- Approximately 60% of surveyed locations for rivers were categorized into Category D or E and the rest were categorized into Category B or C. Locations categorized into Category B or C were found from the center of the Abukuma River to the northern part of its tributaries. A decreasing trend was observed at

most locations.

- 50% of surveyed locations for lakes were categorized into Category D or E and the rest were categorized into Category C. Locations categorized into Category C were found from the upper to the lower reaches of the Abukuma River. Concentration levels were generally increasing at two locations and were generally decreasing or unchanged at five other locations with some fluctuations observed at several locations.

v. Aizu, Fukushima Prefecture

- Over 90% of surveyed locations for rivers were categorized into Category D or E, and concentration levels were relatively low as a whole. A location categorized into Category B was found in the northwestern part of the prefecture. Concentration levels were mostly decreasing with some fluctuations.
- Surveyed locations for lakes were all categorized into Category D or E, and concentration levels were relatively low as a whole. Many locations showed fluctuations, but concentration levels were generally increasing at three locations and were generally unchanged or decreasing at 13 other locations.

vi. Ibaraki Prefecture

- Over 70% of surveyed locations for rivers were categorized into Category D or E and the rest were categorized into Category A, B, or C. Locations categorized into Category A or B were found in rivers flowing into Lake Kasumigaura. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.
- Over 90% of surveyed locations for lakes were categorized into Category D or E, and concentration levels were relatively low as a whole. A location categorized into Category C was found in the northern part of the prefecture. Concentration levels were mostly decreasing or unchanged with some fluctuations.
- Surveyed locations for coastal areas were all categorized into Category E, and concentration levels were relatively low as a whole. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.

vii. Tochigi Prefecture

- Surveyed locations for rivers were all categorized into Category D or E, and concentration levels were relatively low as a whole. Concentration levels were mostly decreasing with some fluctuations.
- Over 80% of surveyed locations for lakes were categorized into Category D or E, and concentration levels were relatively low as a whole. A location categorized into Category C was found in the northern part of the prefecture. Concentration levels were generally increasing at three locations and were generally decreasing at one location with some fluctuations observed at several locations.

viii. Gunma Prefecture

- Over 90% of surveyed locations for rivers were categorized into Category D or E, and concentration levels were relatively low as a whole. A location categorized into Category C was found in the lower reaches of the Watarase River area. Concentration levels were mostly decreasing with some fluctuations observed at several locations.
- Surveyed locations for lakes were all categorized into Category D or E, and concentration levels were relatively low as a whole. Concentration levels were generally increasing at five locations and were generally unchanged or decreasing at 11 locations with some fluctuations observed at several locations.

ix. Chiba and Saitama Prefectures and Tokyo Metropolis

- Over 50% of surveyed locations for rivers were categorized into Category A, B, or C, and concentration levels were relatively high as a whole. Locations categorized into Category A or B were found in rivers flowing into Lake Teganuma or Lake Inbanuma and in part of the tributaries to the Edogawa River. Concentration levels were mostly decreasing with some fluctuations.
- Over 80% of surveyed locations for lakes were categorized into Category D or E, and concentration levels were relatively low as a whole. A location categorized into Category C was found in Lake Teganuma. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.
- Over 70% of surveyed locations for coastal areas were categorized into Category E and the rest were categorized into Category C. Locations categorized into Category C were found off the mouths of the Arakawa River, Kyuedogawa River, and Sumida River. Concentration levels were generally decreasing or unchanged at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.

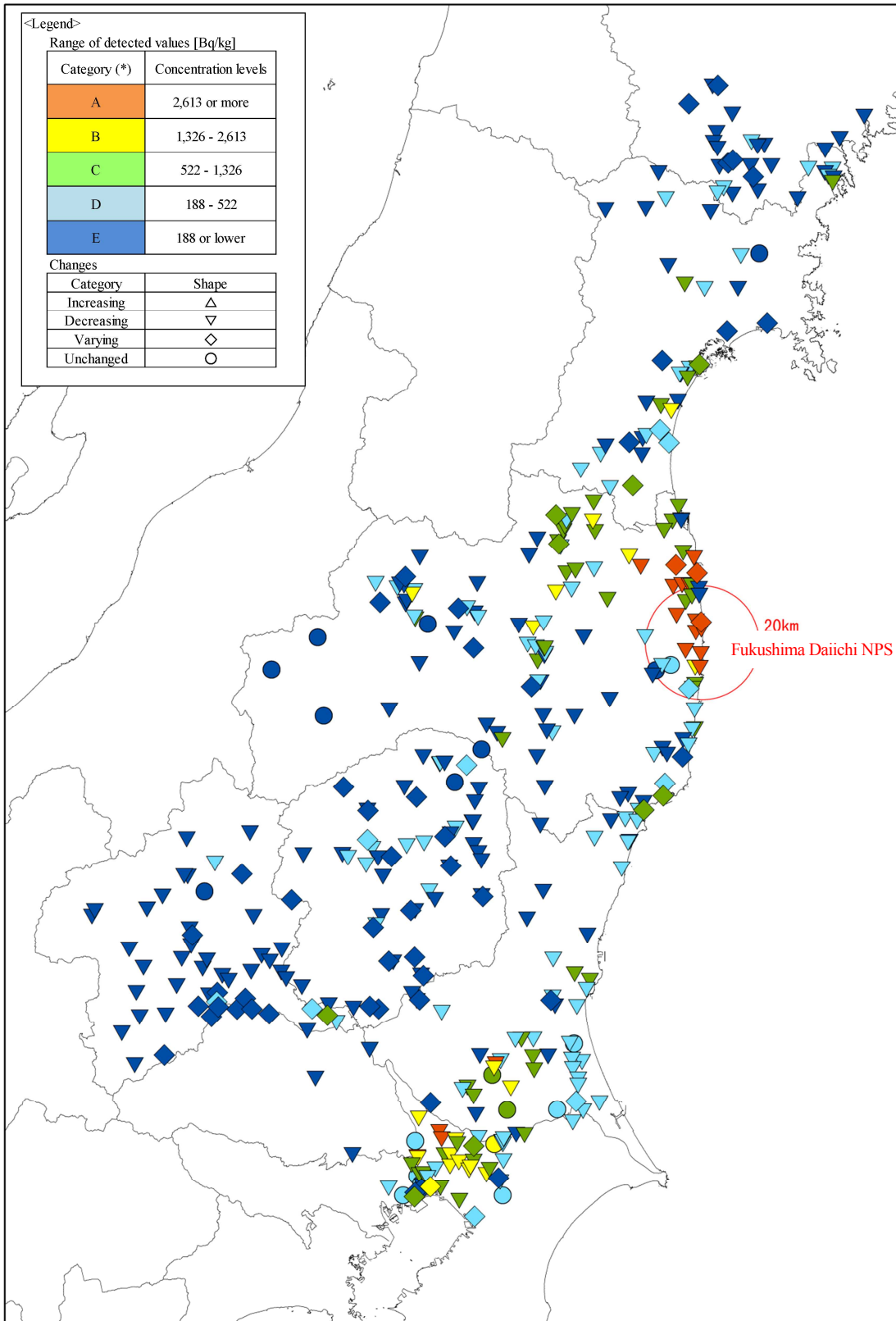


Figure 4.3-25 Categorization of and changes in concentration levels for river sediment samples from public water areas

(*) Categories A to E show relative concentration levels for river sediment samples and cannot be compared with those for lake sediment samples or coastal area sediment samples.

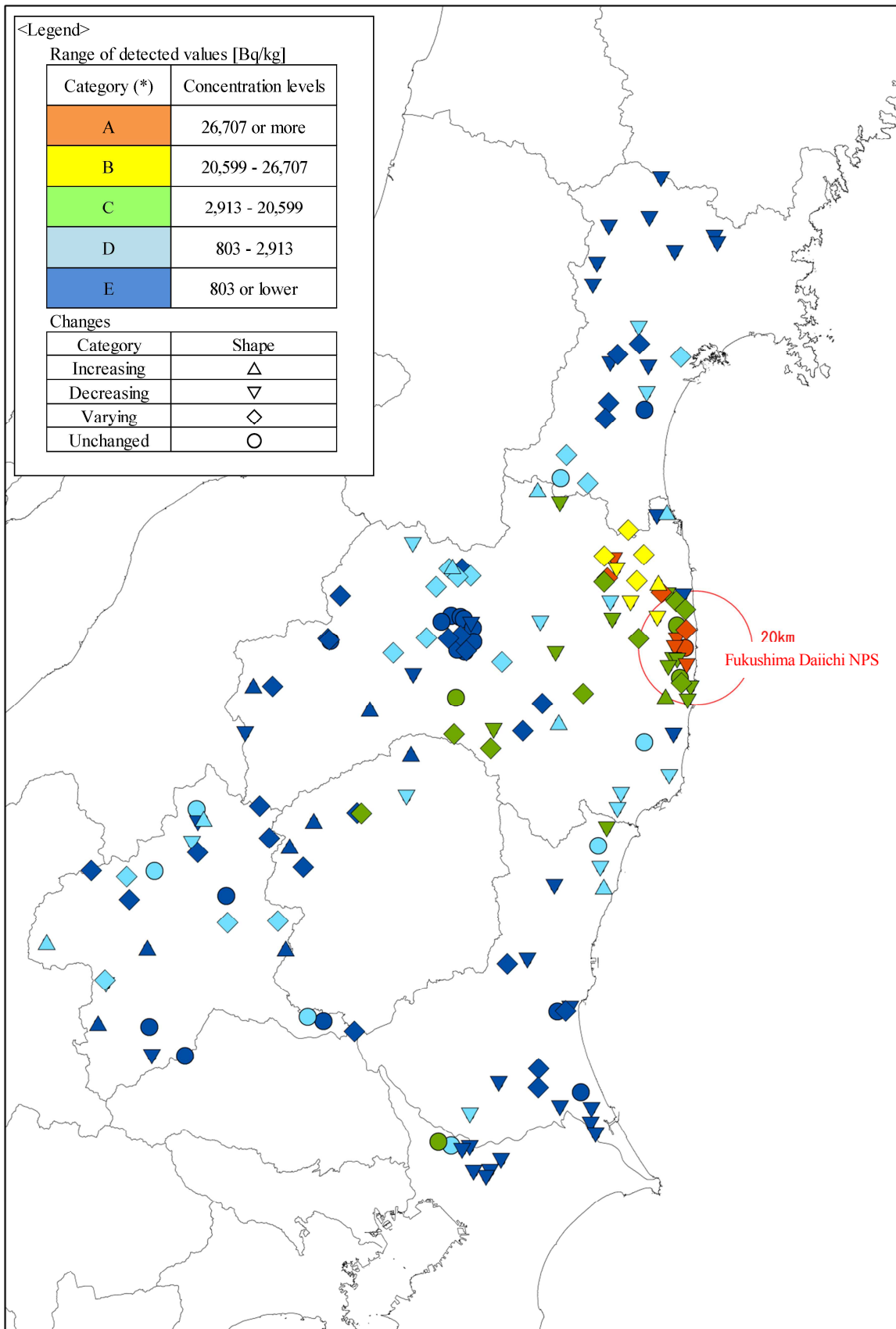


Figure 4.3-26 Categorization of and changes in concentration levels for lake sediment samples from public water areas

(*) Categories A to E show relative concentration levels for lake sediment samples and cannot be compared with those for river sediment samples or coastal area sediment samples.

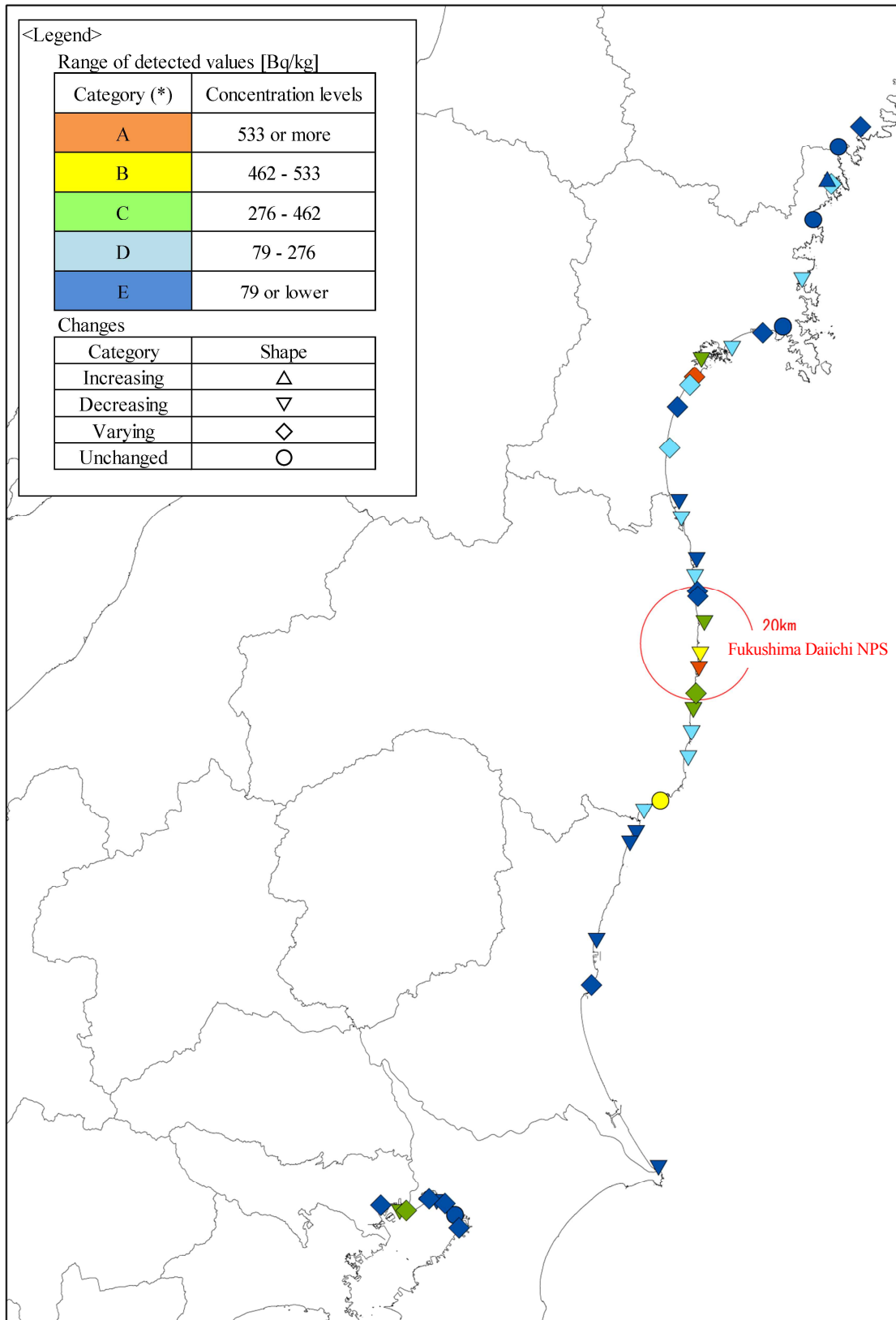


Figure 4.3-27 Categorization of and changes in concentration levels for coastal area sediment samples from public water areas

(*) Categories A to E show relative concentration levels for coastal area sediment samples and cannot be compared with those for river sediment samples or lake sediment samples

5. Results (Radionuclides Other than Radioactive Cesium)

5.1 Radioactive iodine (I-131)

(1) Water

1) Public water areas

Detection of radioactive iodine (I-131) in water samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas) were as shown in Table 5.1-1.

Surveys were conducted for public water areas with regard to approx. 3,000 river water samples, approx. 1,400 lake water samples, and approx. 700 coastal area water samples in total in FY2011 and FY2012, but I-131 was not detectable at any surveyed locations (detection limit: 1 Bq/L).

2) Groundwater

Detection of radioactive iodine (I-131) in groundwater samples was as shown in Table 5.1-2.

Surveys were conducted with regard to approx. 3,800 groundwater samples from FY2011 to FY2014, but I-131 was not detectable at any surveyed locations (detection limit: 1 Bq/L).

(2) Sediments

Detection of radioactive iodine (I-131) in sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas) were as shown in Table 5.1-3.

Surveys were conducted for public water areas with regard to approx. 3,000 river sediment samples, approx. 900 lake sediment samples, and approx. 400 coastal area sediment samples in total in FY2011 and FY2012, but I-131 was not detectable at any surveyed locations (detection limit: 10 Bq/kg).

Table 5.1-1 Detection of I-131 in water samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas)

Property	Prefecture	FY2011		FY2012		Total	
		Number of samples	Detection times	Number of samples	Detection times	Number of samples	Detection times
Rivers	Iwate	18	0	64	0	82	0
	Miyagi	114	0	204	0	318	0
	Yamagata	10	0	0	-	10	0
	Fukushima	452	0	854	0	1,306	0
	Ibaraki	128	0	214	0	342	0
	Tochigi	161	0	277	0	438	0
	Gunma	90	0	216	0	306	0
	Saitama	2	0	8	0	10	0
	Chiba	82	0	202	0	284	0
	Tokyo	3	0	12	0	15	0
	Total	1,060	0	2,051	0	3,111	0
Lakes	Miyagi	34	0	90	0	124	0
	Yamagata	4	0	0	-	4	0
	Fukushima	211	0	581	0	792	0
	Ibaraki	48	0	93	0	141	0
	Tochigi	24	0	54	0	78	0
	Gunma	51	0	144	0	195	0
	Chiba	32	0	50	0	82	0
	Total	404	0	1,012	0	1,416	0
Coastal areas	Iwate	5	0	8	0	13	0
	Miyagi	94	0	96	0	190	0
	Fukushima	116	0	189	0	305	0
	Ibaraki	45	0	62	0	107	0
	Chiba	0	-	62	0	62	0
	Tokyo	0	-	38	0	38	0
	Total	260	0	455	0	715	0

Table 5.1-2 Detection of I-131 in groundwater samples

Prefecture	FY2011		FY2012		FY2013		FY2014		Total	
	Number of samples	Detection times	Number of samples	Detection times	Number of samples	Detection times	Number of samples	Detection times	Number of samples	Detection times
Iwate	42	0	44	0	44	0	22	0	152	0
Miyagi	79	0	44	0	48	0	24	0	195	0
Yamagata	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0
Fukushima	540	0	543	0	766	0	771	0	2620	0
Ibaraki	89	0	54	0	54	0	27	0	224	0
Tochigi	76	0	54	0	54	0	27	0	211	0
Gunma	40	0	40	0	42	0	21	0	143	0
Chiba	54	0	46	0	46	0	23	0	169	0
Total	999	0	825	0	1054	0	915	0	3793	0

Table 5.1-3 Detection of I-131 in sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas)

Property	Prefecture	FY2011		FY2012		Total	
		Number of samples	Detection times	Number of samples	Detection times	Number of samples	Detection times
Rivers	Iwate	18	0	64	0	82	0
	Miyagi	113	0	199	0	312	0
	Yamagata	10	0	0	-	10	0
	Fukushima	441	0	847	0	1,288	0
	Ibaraki	128	0	214	0	342	0
	Tochigi	159	0	275	0	434	0
	Gunma	88	0	211	0	299	0
	Saitama	2	0	8	0	10	0
	Chiba	83	0	199	0	282	0
	Tokyo	2	0	12	0	14	0
	Total	1,044	0	2,029	0	3,073	0
Lakes	Miyagi	24	0	58	0	82	0
	Yamagata	2	0	0	-	2	0
	Fukushima	147	0	389	0	536	0
	Ibaraki	24	0	48	0	72	0
	Tochigi	12	0	27	0	39	0
	Gunma	26	0	72	0	98	0
	Chiba	16	0	32	0	48	0
	Total	251	0	626	0	877	0
Coastal areas	Iwate	3	0	4	0	7	0
	Miyagi	52	0	48	0	100	0
	Fukushima	80	0	97	0	177	0
	Ibaraki	28	0	31	0	59	0
	Chiba	0	-	31	0	31	0
	Tokyo	0	-	19	0	19	0
	Total	163	0	230	0	393	0

5.2 Radioactive strontium (Sr-90 and Sr-89)

(1) Public water areas

1) Outline

Regarding radioactive strontium, surveys of Sr-90 were conducted with regard to sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas) from FY2011 to FY2014, while a survey of Sr-89 was conducted with regard to sediment samples from public water areas (rivers and lakes) in FY2011. Details and results of these surveys are as shown in Table 5.2-1 (detection limit: approx. 1 Bq/kg (dry) for Sr-90 and approx. 2 Bq/kg (dry) for Sr-89).

Sr-90 was detected as detailed below.

A survey of Sr-89 was conducted with regard to 22 samples (13 river sediment samples and nine lake sediment samples) only in FY2011 but Sr-89 was not detectable in any of these samples.

2) Detection of Sr-90 in sediment samples

i. River sediments

Surveys of Sr-90 were conducted with regard to approx. 120 river sediment samples in four years and Sr-90 was detected in 67 samples (detection rate: approx. 55%).

The detection rate was high for Fukushima Prefecture and was also relatively high for other prefectures. Detected values in FY2014 were below 1 Bq/kg (dry) except for Fukushima Prefecture (see Table 5.2-1).

Sr-90 was continuously detected since FY2011 at some locations in the Ota River and the Ukedo River in Fukushima Prefecture, but detected values gradually decreased to fall below 2 Bq/kg (dry) in FY2014 (see Figure 5.2-1).

ii. Lake sediments

Surveys of Sr-90 were conducted with regard to approx. 180 lake sediment samples in four years and Sr-90 was detected in 168 samples (detection rate: approx. 90%) (see Table 5.2-1).

Sr-90 was continuously detected in all surveyed prefectures until FY2014.

In agricultural reservoirs in the Soso district in Fukushima Prefecture, Sr-90 was detected at levels exceeding 40 Bq/kg (dry) at the maximum. However, detected values were gradually decreasing (see Figure 5.2-1).

iii. Coastal area sediments

Surveys of Sr-90 were conducted with regard to approx. 80 coastal area sediment samples in four years and Sr-90 was detected three times in Fukushima Prefecture (see Table 5.2-1). Detected values were from 0.3 to 0.6 Bq/kg (dry): lower than in the cases of river sediment samples and lake sediment samples.

Table 5.2-1 Detection of Sr-90 and Sr-89 in river sediment samples, lake sediment samples, and coastal area sediment samples

○ Sr-90

Property	Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				Total			
		Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values [Bq/kg(dry)]	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values [Bq/kg(dry)]	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values [Bq/kg(dry)]	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values [Bq/kg(dry)]	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values [Bq/kg(dry)]
Rivers	Miyagi	2	2	100.0	0.40 - 1.1	7	1	14.3	ND - 1.2	5	3	60.0	ND - 0.56	4	3	75.0	ND - 0.52	18	9	50.0	ND - 1.2
	Fukushima	7	7	100.0	1.2 - 4.1	25	15	60.0	ND - 12	16	10	62.5	ND - 2.9	14	9	64.3	ND - 1.5	62	41	66.1	ND - 12
	Ibaraki	1	1	100.0	1.6 - 1.6	4	1	25.0	ND - 1.8	6	4	66.7	ND - 1.8	6	2	33.3	ND - 0.89	17	8	47.1	ND - 1.8
	Tochigi	1	1	100.0	1.3 - 1.3	2	0	0.0	-	2	1	50.0	ND - 0.23	2	1	50.0	ND - 0.53	7	3	42.9	ND - 1.3
	Gunma	1	1	100.0	0.70 - 0.70	2	0	0.0	-	2	1	50.0	ND - 0.44	1	0	0.0	-	6	2	33.3	ND - 0.70
	Chiba	1	1	100.0	1.1 - 1.1	4	0	0.0	-	4	2	50.0	ND - 0.49	4	1	25.0	ND - 0.40	13	4	30.8	ND - 1.1
	Total	13	13	100.0	0.4 - 4.1	44	17	38.6	ND - 12	35	21	60.0	ND - 2.9	31	16	51.6	ND - 1.5	123	67	54.5	ND - 12
Lakes	Miyagi	1	1	100.0	1.6 - 1.6	3	2	66.7	ND - 2.1	5	5	100.0	0.3 - 2.2	6	5	83.3	ND - 0.96	15	13	86.7	ND - 2.2
	Fukushima	3	3	100.0	3.3 - 6.8	41	41	100.0	2.1 - 93	40	40	100.0	0.7 - 55	39	39	100.0	0.70 - 50	123	123	100.0	0.7 - 93
	Ibaraki	2	2	100.0	0.70 - 3.3	6	1	16.7	ND - 7.0	6	5	83.3	ND - 5.2	6	6	100.0	0.57 - 3.0	20	14	70.0	ND - 7.0
	Tochigi	1	1	100.0	1.3 - 1.3	2	1	50.0	ND - 1.6	2	2	100.0	0.74 - 0.93	2	2	100.0	1.0 - 1.1	7	6	85.7	ND - 1.6
	Gunma	1	1	100.0	2.0 - 2	2	2	100.0	1.9 - 2.2	2	1	50.0	ND - 1.7	2	2	100.0	1.5 - 1.7	7	6	85.7	ND - 2.2
	Chiba	1	1	100.0	1.4 - 1.4	4	1	25.0	ND - 4.4	2	1	50.0	ND - 1.8	4	3	75.0	ND - 2.5	11	6	54.5	ND - 4.4
	Total	9	9	100.0	0.7 - 6.8	58	48	82.8	ND - 93	57	54	94.7	ND - 55	59	57	96.6	ND - 50	183	168	91.8	ND - 93
Coastal areas	Miyagi	0	0	-	-	2	0	0.0	-	4	0	0.0	-	2	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-
	Fukushima	0	0	-	-	21	0	0.0	-	30	1	3.3	ND - 0.33	30	2	6.7	ND - 0.58	81	3	3.7	ND - 0.58
	Tokyo Metropolis	0	0	-	-	2	0	0.0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	2	0	0.0	-
	Total	0	0	-	-	25	0	0.0	-	34	1	2.9	ND - 0.33	32	2	6.3	ND - 0.58	81	3	3.7	ND - 0.58

ND = Not detectable

○ Sr-89 (FY2011)

Prefecture	Rivers		Lake	
	Number of samples	Detection times	Number of samples	Detection times
Miyagi	2	0	1	0
Fukushima	7	0	3	0
Ibaraki	1	0	2	0
Tochigi	1	0	1	0
Gunma	1	0	1	0
Chiba	1	0	1	0
Total	13	0	9	0

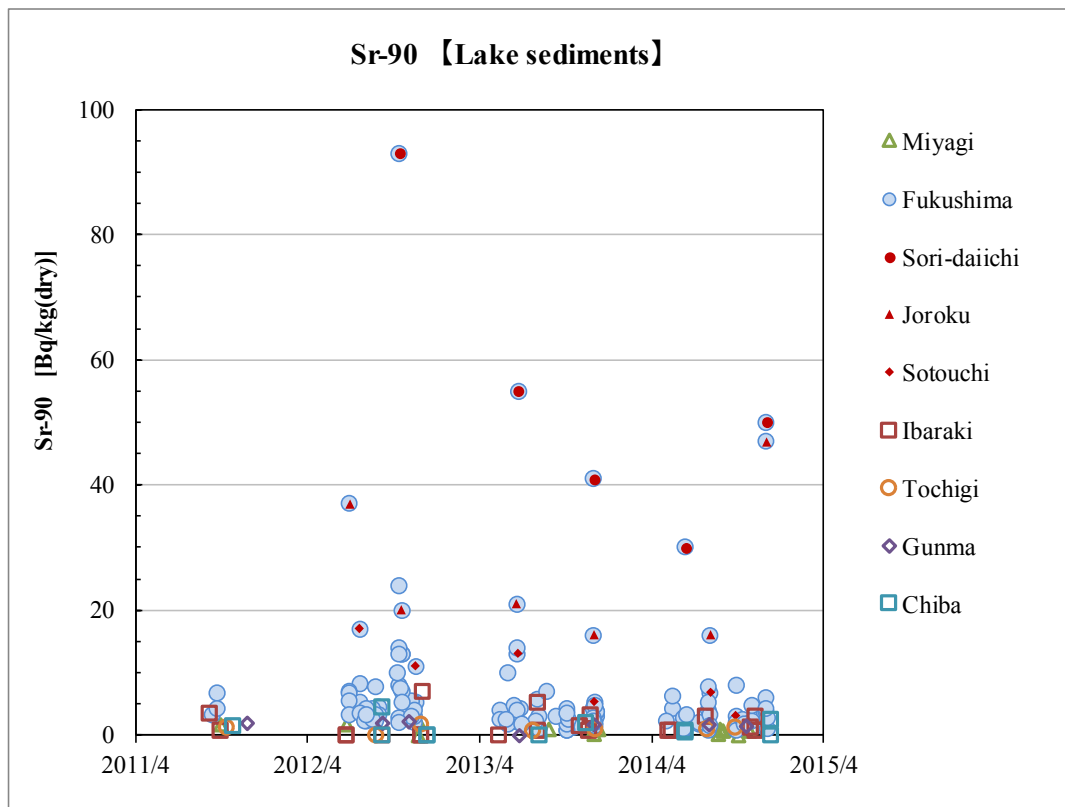
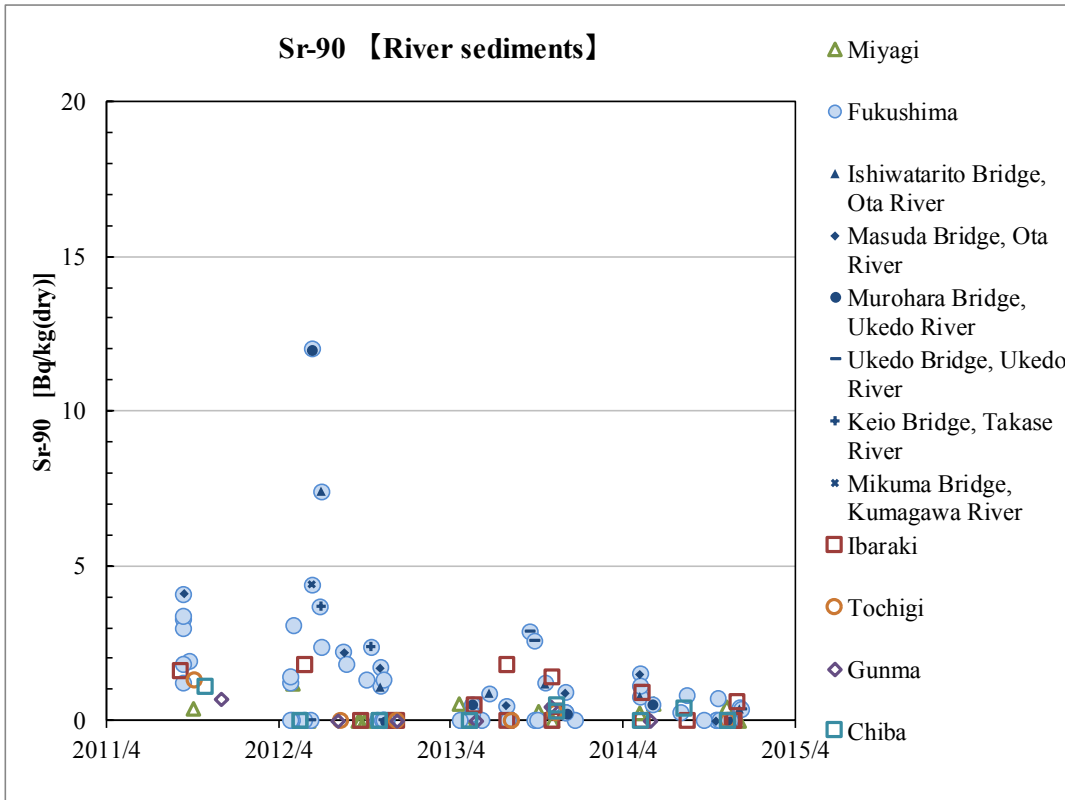


Figure 5.2-1 Detection of Sr-90 in sediment samples from public water areas (upper: rivers; lower: lakes)

(2) Groundwater

Surveys of Sr-89 and Sr-90 were conducted with regard to approx. 190 groundwater samples collected in Fukushima Prefecture from January 2012 to January 2015.

The outline of the results of these surveys is as shown in Table 5.2-2. Detected values of Sr-89 and Sr-90 were all below the detection limit (1 Bq/L).

The detection limit for Sr-90 was set at 0.0002 Bq/L for the FY2011 survey (for calendar year 2012) and Sr-90 was detected in all of the eight samples at levels between 0.0004 and 0.0029 Bq/L. The detection limit for Sr-89 was set at 0.001 Bq/L for the FY2011 survey (for calendar year 2012) and detected values for all of the eight samples were below the detection limit.

Table 5.2-2 Detection of Sr-89 and Sr-90 in groundwater samples (all collected in Fukushima Prefecture)

Financial year	Sr-90				Sr-89			
	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values [Bq/L] ^(*1)	Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values [Bq/L] ^(*1)
FY2011	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-
FY2012	60	0	0.0	-	60	0	0.0	-
FY2013	77	0	0.0	-	77	0	0.0	-
FY2014	48	0	0.0	-	48	0	0.0	-
Total	193	0	0.0	-	193	0	0.0	-

*1: Results were compiled by setting the detection limit at 1 Bq/L.

In reality, the detection limit was set at 0.0002 Bq/L and at 0.001 Bq/L for Sr-90 and Sr-89, respectively, for the FY2011 survey, and was set at 1 Bq/L for both Sr-90 and Sr-89 for surveys in FY2012 onward (see the main text).

5.3 Other γ -ray emitting radionuclides

Apart from the aforementioned radionuclides (Cs-134, Cs-137, I-131, Sr-89, and Sr-90), measurement results for water samples and sediment samples using a germanium semiconductor detector were analyzed from 2011 to 2013 to obtain activity concentrations of accident-derived radionuclides (Ag-110m, Te-129m, Nb-95, Sb-125, and Ce-144, etc.) and major naturally occurring radionuclides such as K-40.

The outline of the analysis results are as shown in Table 5.3-1. Artificial radionuclides were not detectable in water samples, but Ag-110m and Sb-125 were detected in sediment samples at detection rates as low as below 1%. In 2013, neither of these two types of radionuclides were detectable.

Six types of naturally occurring radionuclides (K-40, Pb-212, Pb-214, Tl-208, Ac-228, and Bi-214) were detected as shown in Table 5.3-1. However, K-40 is a naturally occurring radionuclide first incorporated at the time of the formation of the earth, and the other five are all uranium or thorium series naturally occurring radionuclides existing widely within the earth's crust.

On the other hand, Ag-110m and Sb-125 are artificial radionuclides that are generated at nuclear power stations, etc. Therefore, their emitting sources are examined below.

Table 5.3-1 Detection of other radionuclides

<Water>

Fiscal year	Number of samples	Major detected artificial radionuclide		Major detected naturally occurring radionuclide	
		Type	Detection rate and detected values	Type	Detection rate
FY2011	1,755	—	—	K-40	10%
FY2012	3,518	—	—	K-40	6%
FY2013	3,860	—	—	K-40	13%
FY2014	3,856	—	—	K-40	10%

<Sediments> (detection limits: 7 - 180 Bq/kg for Ag-110m and 130 - 330 Bq/kg for Sb-125)

Fiscal year	Number of samples	Major detected artificial radionuclide		Major detected naturally occurring radionuclide	
		Type	Detection rate and detected values	Type	Detection rate
FY2011	1,559	Ag-110m	4 samples (0.26%) 46 - 170 Bq/kg	K-40 Pb-212 Pb-214 Tl-208	79% 41% 16% 14%
FY2012	2,885	Ag-110m	26 samples (0.90%) 7.9 - 350 Bq/kg	Ac-228 Bi-214 K-40	41% 43% 97%
		Sb-125	3 samples (0.10%) 140 - 420 Bq/kg	Pb-212 Pb-214 Tl-208	75% 44% 39%
FY2013	3,062	—	—	Ac-228 Bi-214 K-40 Pb-212 Pb-214 Tl-208	25% 25% 91% 49% 23% 23%
FY2014	3,035	—	—	Ac-228 Bi-214 K-40 Pb-212 Pb-214 Tl-208	24% 24% 91% 48% 24% 24%

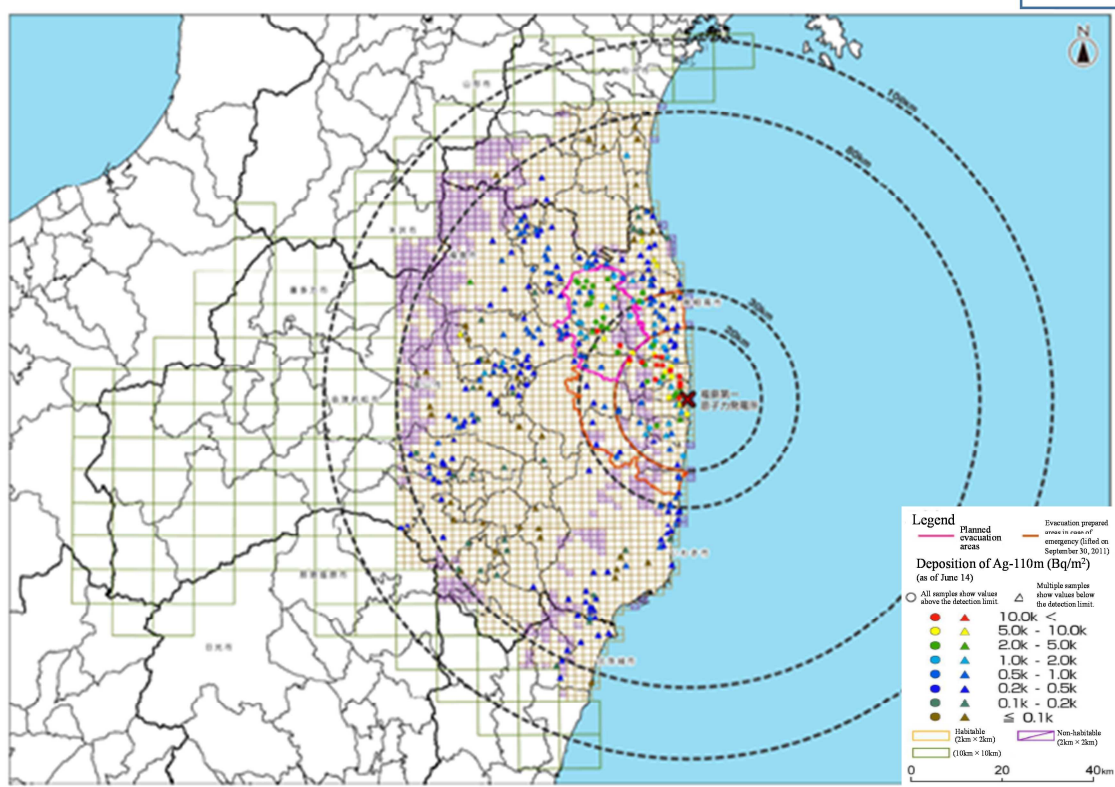
The two types of detected artificial radionuclides (Ag-110m and Sb-125) were not included in the publicized reference materials concerning the amount of radioactive materials discharged due to the Fukushima NPS Accident,¹² but the Distribution Maps of Radiation Doses, etc. prepared in October 2011 include a detailed map showing activity concentrations in soil which contains data for Ag-110m (see Figure 5.3-1). Sb-125 was also detected in Niigata after the accident.¹³

The monitoring results revealed that Ag-110m was frequently detected in FY2012 at locations northwest of the Fukushima Daiichi NPS, which coincides with the distribution of Ag-110m as observed in the map showing activity concentrations in soil (Figure 5.3-1). Ag-110m was detected at high concentration levels at two locations (Joroku and Sori-daiichi (both are agricultural reservoirs)) within 10 km northwest of the power station. Sb-125 was detected only at Joroku (agricultural reservoir).

Ag-110m is produced as a result of activation of Ag-109 in a reactor, while Sb-125 is a radioisotope produced as a result of nuclear fission.

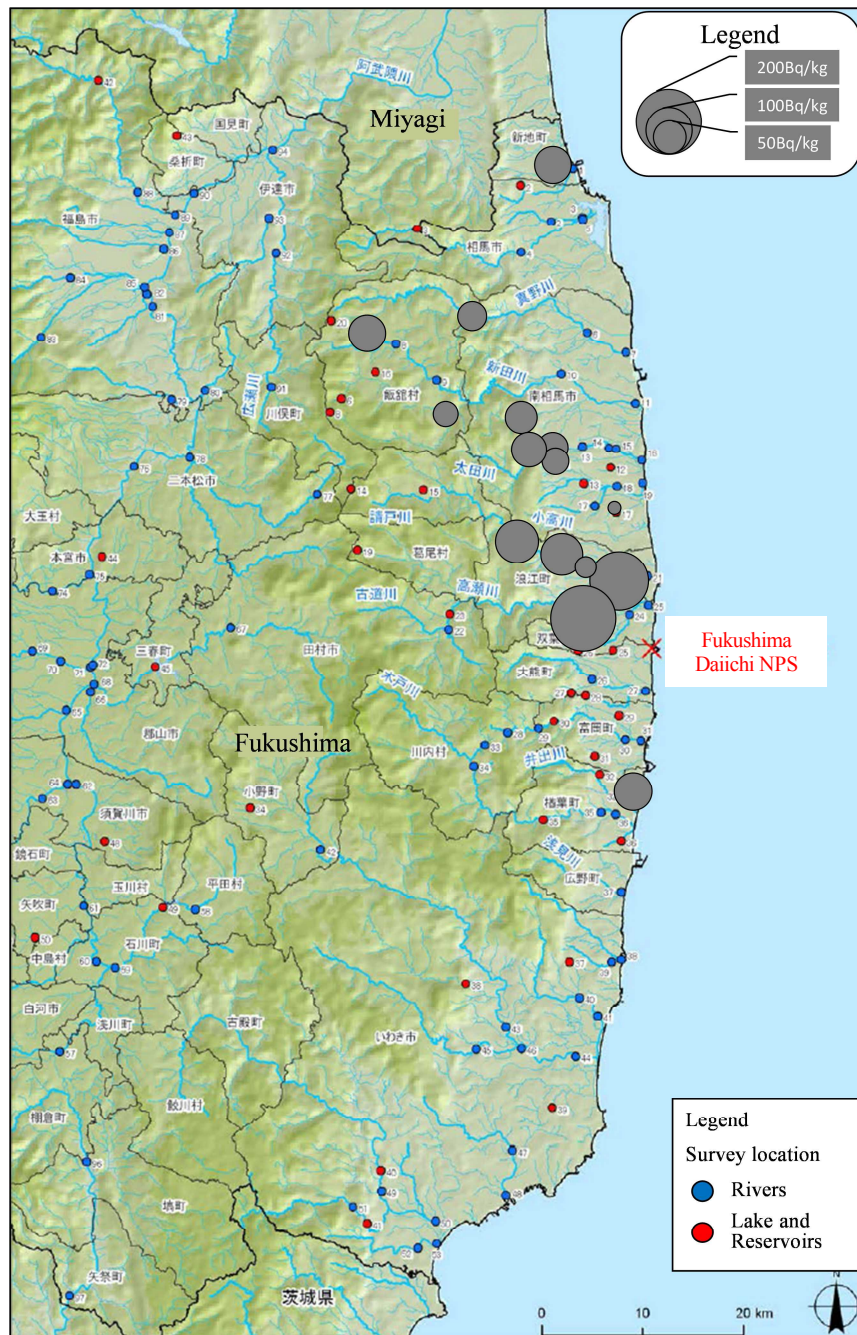
Therefore, in light of the distribution of the detected artificial radionuclides and their production processes, they are considered to have been derived from the Fukushima NPS Accident.

Annex 2-2



(*) Reference: Website of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology¹⁴
 Figure 5.3-1 Map showing concentrations of Ag-110m in soil

¹² Errors in the Released Data on the Amount of Radioactive Materials (October 20, 2011; Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency) <http://www.meti.go.jp/press/2011/10/20111020001/20111020001.pdf>
¹³ Artificial Radionuclides Detected in Niigata Prefecture After the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi NPS, by Ono, et al.; Annual Report of the Niigata Prefectural Institute of Environmental Radiation Monitoring, vol. 9, 19-29.
¹⁴ Preparation of Distribution Maps of Radiation Doses, etc. (Te-129m and Ag-110m) by MEXT: http://radioactivity.nsr.go.jp/ja/contents/6000/5050/24/5600_111031_rev130701.pdf



(*) Average of detected values; Ag-110m was not detectable at any other time, or at any unmarked locations.

(*) Sb-125 was detected only at Joroku (agricultural reservoir) (approx. 10 km northwest of the Fukushima Daiichi NPS) at levels of 140 to 420 Bq/kg during the period from July to November 2012.

Figure 5.3-2 Detection of Ag-110m in sediment samples from public water areas (average of data from September 2011 to March 2013)

Part 3: Other Radioactive Material Monitoring Conducted Nationwide (FY2014)

1. Outline of the Monitoring

1.1 Covered monitoring

As other radioactive material monitoring activity conducted nationwide, the results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels, which has been conducted by the Nuclear Regulation Authority for the purpose of clarifying the existence or nonexistence of the influence of nuclear facilities, etc. nationwide, are compiled here.

Monitoring locations are as shown in Table 1.1-1 and Figure 1.1-1. See the relevant website for more details. (<http://www.env.go.jp/air/rmcm/result/nsr.html>)

1.2 Compilation methods

Measurement data are available on the website¹⁵ of the Japan Chemical Analysis Center.

Data for this report were collected from this website under the following search criteria.

- i. Period: April 2014 to March 2015 (Accessed February 8, 2016)
- ii. Coverage: Nationwide
- iii. Targets: All radionuclides
- iv. Targeted samples: Inland water (river water, lake water, freshwater), seawater, sediments (river sediments, lake sediments, sea sediments)

¹⁵ <http://search.kankyo-hoshano.go.jp/servlet/search.top> [Accessed February 8, 2016]

Table 1.1-1 Locations for the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels (30 in total)

No.	Prefecture	Property	Sampling locations	Water	Sediments
1	Hokkaido	Lake	Oyafuru, Ishikari City (Lake Barato)	○	—
2		Coastal area	Yoichi Town, Yoichi County (Yoichi Bay)	○	○
3	Aomori	Coastal area	Fukaura Town, Nishitsugaru County (off Kasose)	○	○
4		Coastal area	Hiranai Town, Higashitsugaru County (Mutsu Bay)	○	○
5	Iwate	Coastal area	Hirono Town, Kunohe County (off Taneichi)	○	○
6	Akita	River	Asahikawa, Akita City	○	—
7	Fukushima	Coastal area	Soma City (off Haragama Beach)	○	○
8		River	Zainiwasaka, Fukushima City	○	—
9	Ibaraki	Lake	Kasumigaura	○	—
10		Coastal area	Tokai Village, Naka County (off the NPS)	○	○
11	Chiba	Coastal area	Tokyo Bay (off Sodegaura City)	○	○
12	Kanagawa	Coastal area	Yokosuka City (Odawa Bay)	○	○
13	Niigata	Lake	Shichikuyama, Chuo Ward, Niigata City	○	—
14		Coastal area	off Niigata Port	○	○
15	Fukui	Lake	Inogaike Pond, Tsuruga City	○	—
16	Nagano	Lake	Lake Suwa	○	—
17	Aichi	Coastal area	Tokoname City (off Kosugaya)	○	○
18	Mie	River	Seki Town, Kameyama City (Suzuka River)	○	—
19	Kyoto	Freshwater	Tenno, Ogura Town, Uji City	○	—
20	Osaka	Coastal area	Osaka City (Entrance to Osaka Port)	○	○
21	Tottori	River	Katamo (Katamo River System)	○	○
22		River	Kawakami (Kawakami River System)	○	○
23		River	Hotani (Iwakura River System)	○	○
24		River	Bessho (Katamo River System)	○	—
25		River	Kannokura (Oshika River System)	○	○
26	Hiroshima	River	Kawate Town, Shobara City (Saijo River)	○	—
27	Yamaguchi	Coastal area	Ajisu, Yamaguchi City (Yamaguchi Bay)	○	○
28	Fukuoka	Coastal area	Higashiminato Town, Moji Ward, Kitakyushu City (off Chichisaki)	○	○
29	Kagoshima	Coastal area	Minamisatsuma City (off the mouth of Manose River)	○	○
30	Okinawa	Coastal area	Katsuren White Beach, Uruma City	○	○

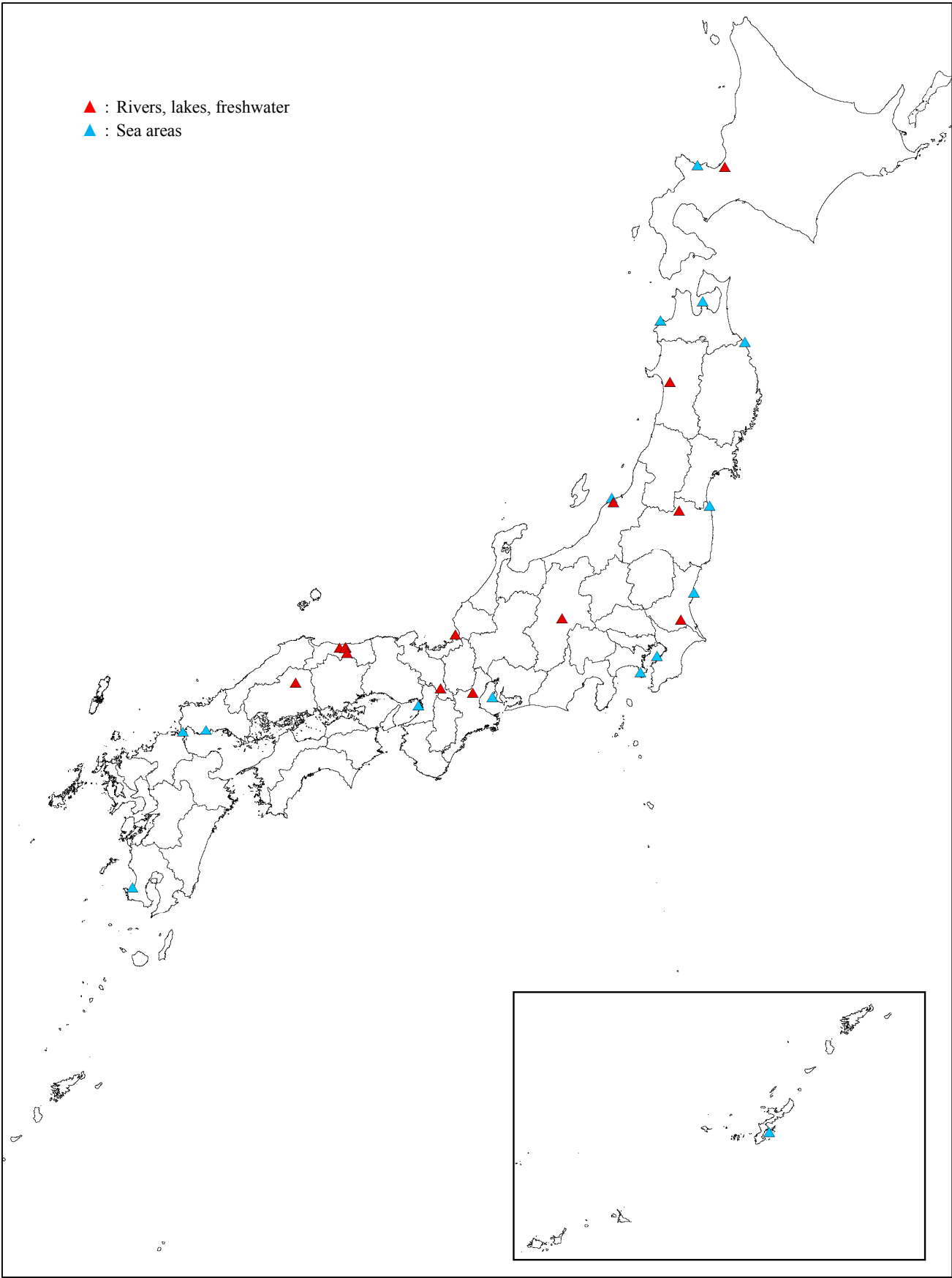


Figure 1.1-1 Locations for the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels

2. Results

2.1 Water

(1) Inland water¹⁶

The Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels surveyed nine types of radionuclides in inland water samples in FY2014. As a result, eight types of radionuclides as shown in Table 2.1-1 were detected.

A comparison with the results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels for the last twenty years (excluding data for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012) revealed that detected values for all these radionuclides were within the past measurement trends (see Figure 2.1-1).

Table 2.1-1 Detection of radionuclides in the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels [inland water]

Nuclides		Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values [Bq/L]	Range of past measurement records (*1) [Bq/L]
Naturally occurring radionuclides	Be-7	7	5	71.4	ND - 0.017	ND - 0.021
	K-40	10	10	100.0	0.013 - 0.18	0.0067 - 0.30
	U-234	10	10	100.0	0.0015 - 0.0056	ND - 0.015
	U-238	10	10	100.0	0.00071 - 0.0036	ND - 0.013
Artificial radionuclides	Cs-134	9	2	22.2	ND - 0.015	ND - 0.041
	Cs-137	9	4	44.4	ND - 0.041	ND - 0.084
	I-131	7	1	14.3	ND - 0.0078	ND - 0.016
	Sr-90	10	8	80.0	ND - 0.0028	ND - 0.0050

ND = Not detectable

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels from FY1994 to FY2013 (excluding data for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012)

* ● : Detected value
 ● : Average (arithmetic average; calculated by assuming ND to be zero)
 | : Range of past measurement records

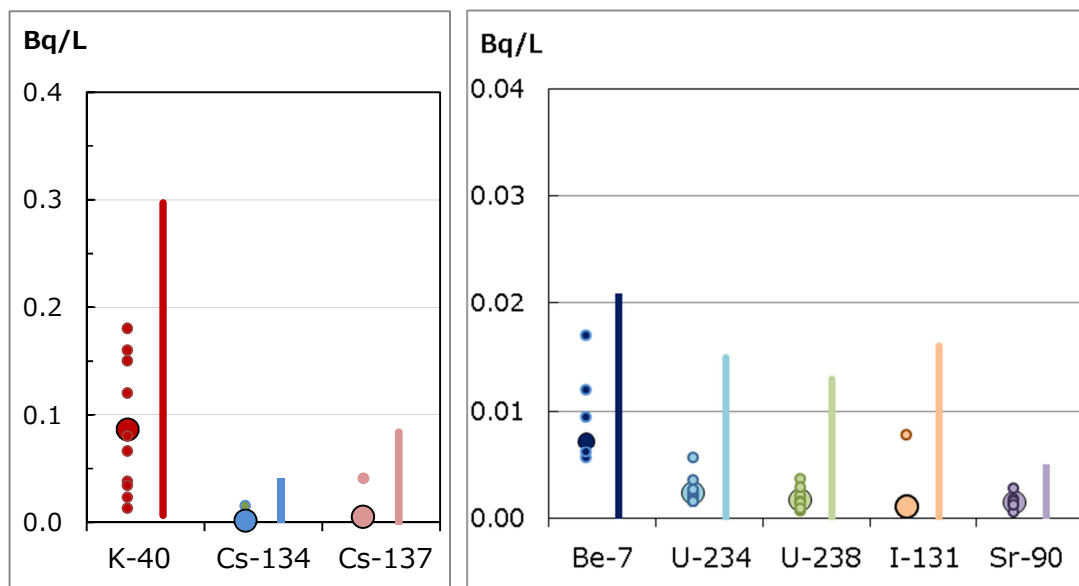


Figure 2.1-1 Detection of radionuclides in the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels [inland water]

¹⁶ This report only covers data for river water, lake water, and freshwater in the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels.

(2) Seawater

The Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels surveyed six types of radionuclides in seawater samples in FY2014. As a result, two types of radionuclides as shown in Table 2.1-2 were detected.

A comparison with the results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels for the last twenty years (excluding data for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012) revealed that detected values for both of these radionuclides were within the past measurement trends (see Figure 2.1-2).

Nuclides		Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values [Bq/L]	The range of past measurement records [Bq/L] (*1)
Naturally occurring radionuclides	K-40	16	16	100.0	0.86 - 13	0.078 - 14
Artificial radionuclides	Sr-90	15	15	100.0	0.00055 - 0.0014	ND - 0.0084

Table 2.1-2 Detection of radionuclides in the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels [seawater]

ND = Not detectable

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels from FY1994 to FY2013 (excluding data for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012)

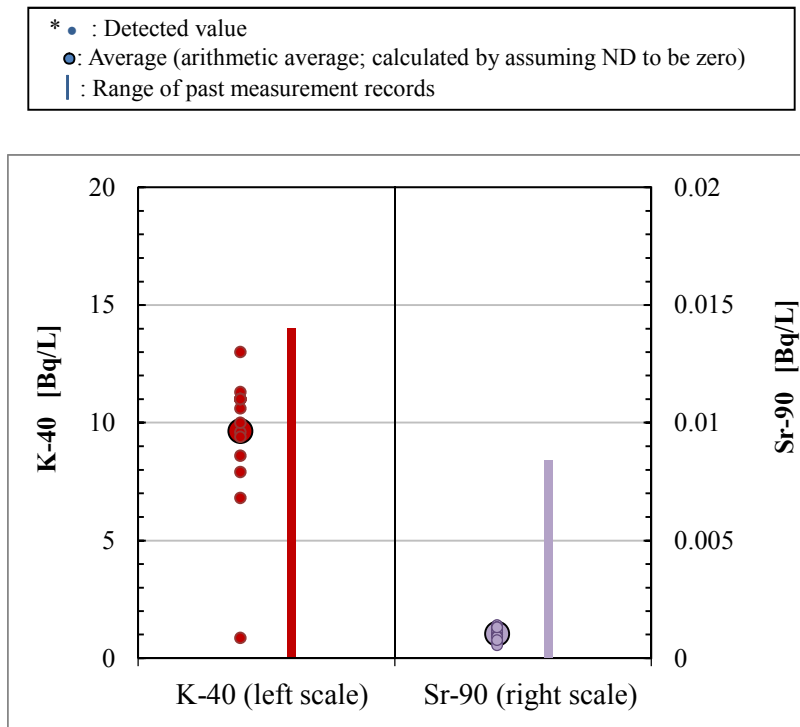


Figure 2.1-2 Detection of radionuclides in the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels [seawater]

2.2 Sediments

(1) Inland water sediments (river sediments and lake sediments)

The Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels surveyed three types of radionuclides in inland water sediment samples (river and lake sediments) in FY2014. As a result, three types of radionuclides as shown in Table 2.2-1 were detected.

A comparison with the results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels for the last twenty years (excluding data for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012) revealed that detected values for all these radionuclides were within the past measurement trends (see Figure 2.2-1).

Table 2.2-1 Detection of radionuclides in the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels [Inland water sediments (river and lake sediments)]

Nuclides		Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values [Bq/kg (dry)]	The range of past measurement records [Bq/kg (dry)](*1)
Naturally occurring radionuclides	U-234	5	5	100.0	13 - 35	6.5 - 76
	U-235	5	5	100.0	0.42 - 1.4	0.20 - 3.4
	U-238	5	5	100.0	14 - 41	0.50 - 94

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels from FY1994 to FY2013 (excluding data for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012)

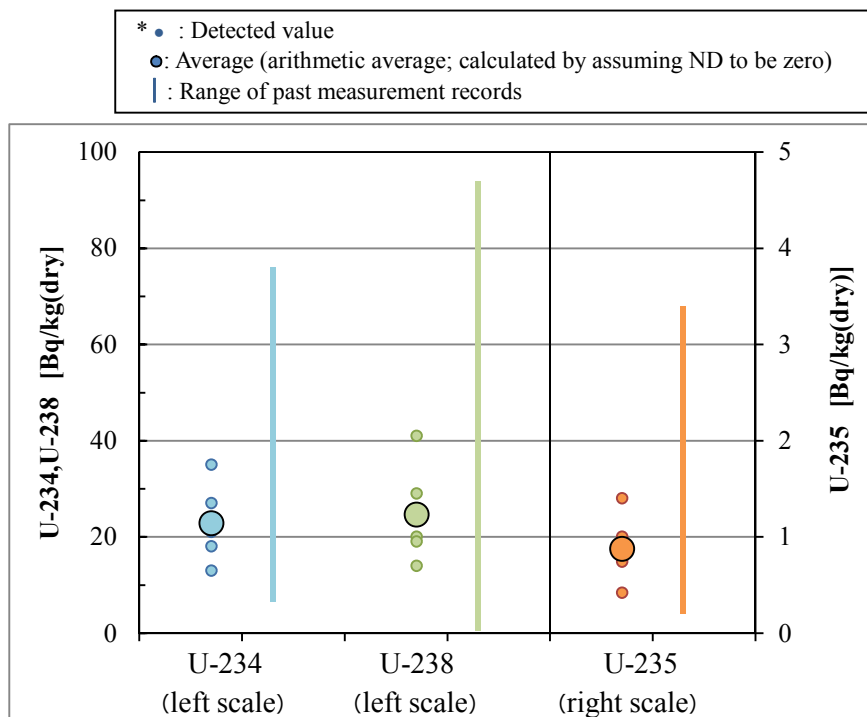


Figure 2.2-1 Detection of radionuclides in the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels [Inland water sediments (river and lake sediments)]

(2) Sea sediments

The Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels surveyed eight types of radionuclides in sea sediments in FY2014. As a result, five types of radionuclides as shown in Table 2.2-2 were detected.

A comparison with the results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels for the last twenty years (excluding data for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012) revealed that detected values for all these radionuclides were within the past measurement trends (see Figure 2.2-2).

Table 2.2-2 Detection of radionuclides in the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels [Sea sediments]

Nuclides		Number of samples [A]	Number of detections [B]	Detection rate (B/A) (%)	Range of measured values [Bq/kg (dry)]	The range of past measurement records [Bq/kg (dry)] (*1)
Naturally occurring radionuclides	Ac-228	1	1	100.0	42 - 42	20 - 53
	Bi-214	1	1	100.0	26 - 26	4.8 - 31
	K-40	15	15	100.0	97 - 700	33 - 720
Artificial radionuclides	Cs-134	15	3	20.0	ND - 4.4	ND - 35
	Cs-137	15	9	60.0	ND - 13	ND - 76

ND = Not detectable

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels from FY1994 to FY2013 (excluding data for March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012)

* ● : Detected value
● : Average (arithmetic average; calculated by assuming ND to be zero)
: Range of past measurement records

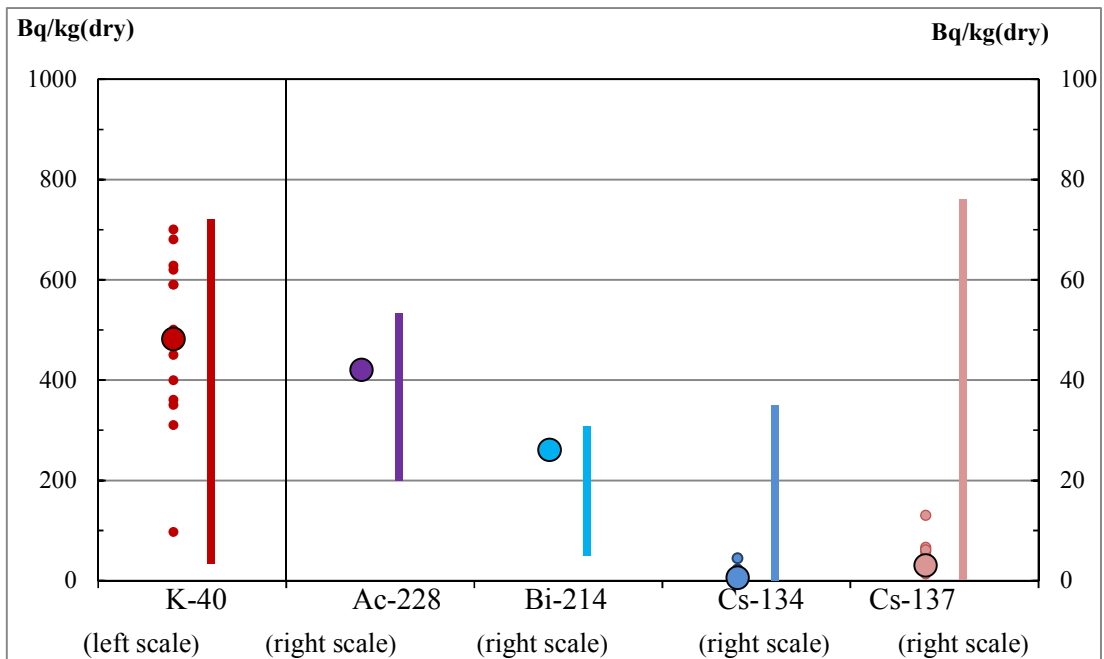


Figure 2.2-2 Detection of radionuclides in the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels [Sea sediments]