

FY2015

Results of the Radioactive Material Monitoring in the Water Environment

June 2017

Ministry of the Environment

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Outline

The following show the outline of the results of the FY2015 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 (FY2015)

- 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 trends¹. Lower detection limits differ by nuclide and sampling location, but overall were around 0.001 to 0.1 Bq/L in water, and around 1 to 100 Bq/kg in sediments.²
- There were locations where the value of K-40 and total β were elevated in public water areas and some groundwater, but this was considered to have been influenced by seawater or soil / rocks.
- As for other naturally occurring radionuclides, Ac-228, Bi-212, Bi-214, Pb-210, Pb-212, and Pb-214 were detected in higher concentrations than in past results. However, they were all considered to be in the thorium series or in the uranium series that are generally contained in natural soils and rocks
- At some monitoring locations for public water areas, the artificial radionuclides Cs-134, Cs-137 and I-131 were detected exceeding their detection limits, but their values were within the past measurement trends.
- 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 (FY2015)

- In response to the accident at the Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi NPS (hereinafter referred to as the "Fukushima NPS Accident"), monitoring has been conducted continuously since August 2011 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-driven radioactive materials in the water environment (hereinafter referred to as the "Post-Earthquake Monitoring")
- A summary of the radioactive cesium measurement results after the commencement of the FY2015 monitoring are as follows.

¹ "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.

² See Table 3.1-1, Table 3.1-2, and Table 3.1-3 of the Part I report for the details of lower detection limits.

<Public water areas>

1) Water (detection limit: 1 Bq/L for both Cs-134 and Cs-137)

- At most locations radioactive cesium was not detectable, although several locations showed a positive result for these radionuclides.

2) Sediments (detection limit: 10 Bq/kg for both Cs-134 and Cs-137)

[Rivers]

- On the whole, the levels of both Cs-134 and Cs-137 were 300 Bq/kg or less at most locations, though relatively high levels were detected at some limited locations, such as those within the 20 km range. Changes in activity concentrations were observed as a decreasing trend at most locations.

[Lakes]

- On the whole, the levels of both Cs-134 and Cs-137 were 3,000 Bq/kg or less at most locations, though relatively high levels were detected at some limited locations, such as those within the 20 km range. Changes in activity concentrations were observed generally as a decreasing or unchanged trend at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.

[Coastal areas]

- On the whole, the levels of both Cs-134 and Cs-137 were 300 Bq/kg or less at most locations. Changes in activity concentrations were observed generally as a decreasing trend at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.

< Groundwater >

- Radioactive materials were not detectable in groundwater at all surveyed locations in FY2015 (detection limit: 1 Bq/L for both Cs-134 and Cs-137).
- The results concerning radionuclides other than radioactive cesium were as follows:
 - Sr-89: Was not detectable at any surveyed locations for groundwater.
 - Sr-90: Was detected in sediment collected at several locations for public water areas, but basically remained at relatively low levels; 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 (FY2015)

- The results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels (hereinafter referred to as the “Monitoring of 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.

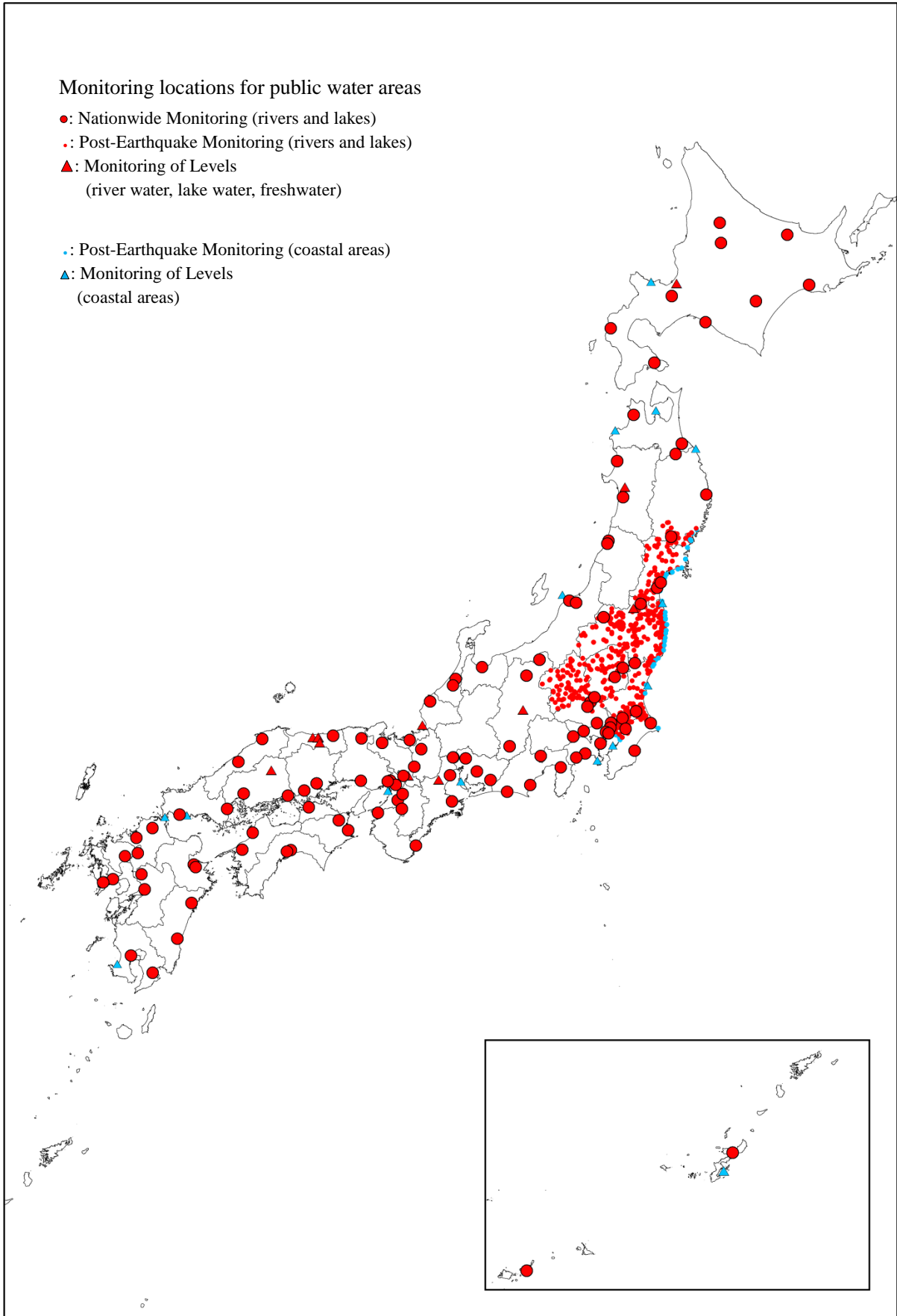


Figure 1 Locations for monitoring of radioactive materials (public water areas)

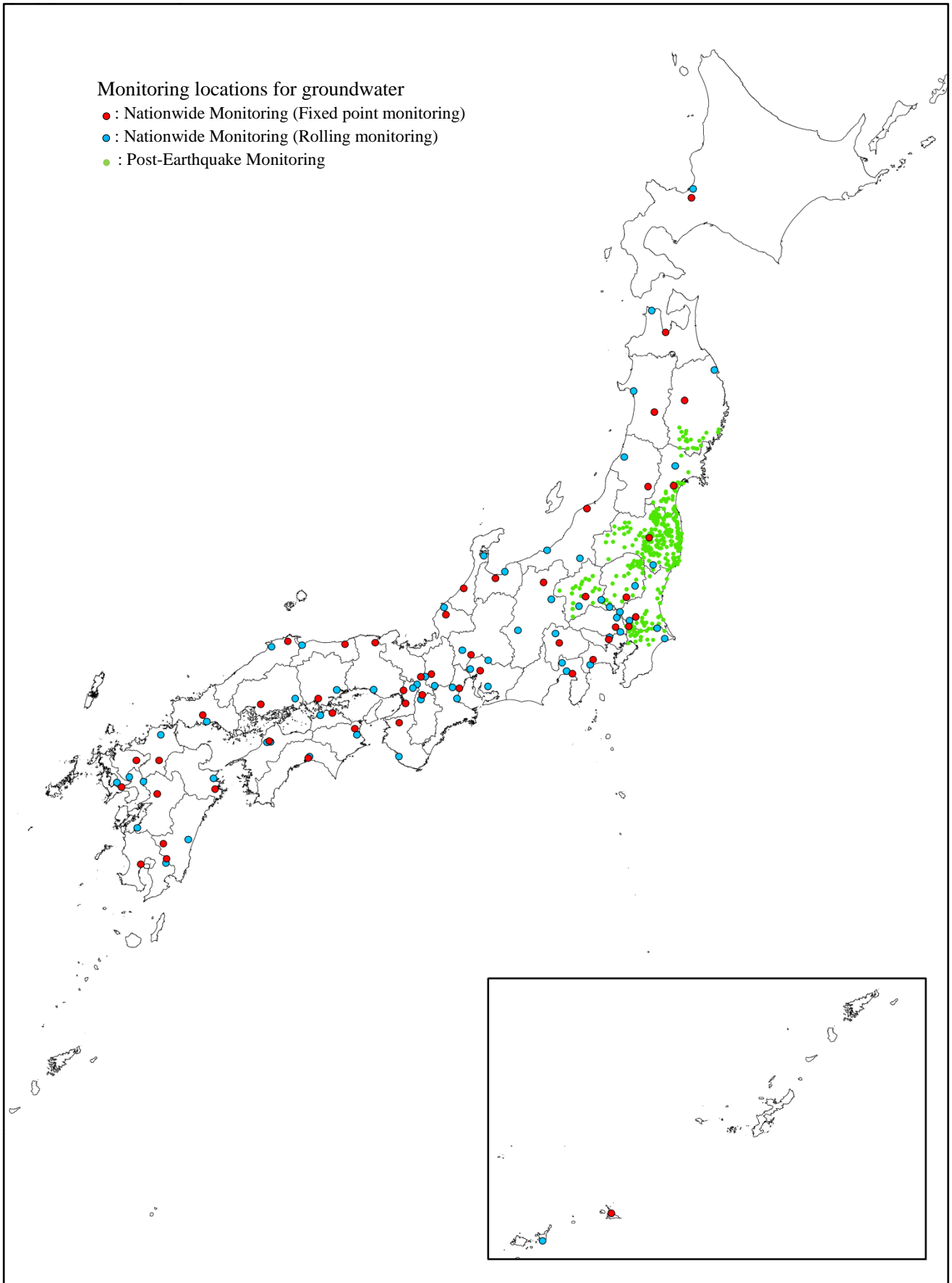


Figure 2 Locations for monitoring of radioactive materials (groundwater)

Part 1: National Radioactive Material Monitoring in the Water Environment in the Whole of Japan (FY2015)

1 Objective and Details

1.1 Objective

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

Base on the above, 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

Monitoring locations were selected based on the following policy with a view to 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.
- Locations within each prefecture were selected based on the following policy:
 - 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 sources, 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 and one more location was added for each prefecture where the amount of groundwater utilized had been large over the 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 any 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 5 years in principle).
- d) As this monitoring does not aim to clarify the influence of a specific sources, 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 layer 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 FY2015 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 major 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 has just commenced. 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.

Essentially, nationwide data for the past two decades 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 analyses to identify radionuclides (including measurement of individual radionuclides through a radiochemical analysis)
- Additional measurement in the surrounding areas of the relevant surveyed location

(7) Disclosure of measurement results

The measurement results data are made publicly available on the following Ministry of the Environment website:

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/water/rmms/surveys.html>

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

IIMOTO Takeshi (Deputy chair)	Senior Associate professor, Division for Environment, Health and Safety, the University of Tokyo
ISHII Nobuyoshi	Principal Researcher, Environmental Transfer Parameter Research Team, The Fukushima Project Headquarters, National Institute of Radiological Sciences, National Institutes for Quantum and Radiological Science and Technology
TOKUNAGA Tomochika	Professor, Department of Environment Systems, Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, the University of Tokyo
HAYASHI Seiji	Research Group Manager & Head of Environmental Assessment Section, Fukushima Branch, 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 FY2015 Nationwide Monitoring (public water areas) (No. 1)

No.	Prefecture	Property	Sampling location		
			Water area	Location	Municipality
1	Hokkaido Prefecture	River	Ishikari River	Water purification plant 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	Tonezeeki Weir	Chiyoda Town/Gyoda City (Saitama Prefecture)
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	Nakano Bridge	Ichinomiya Town
35		Lake	Lake Inbanuma	Lower area of water purification plant intake	Sakura City
36	Tokyo Metropolis	River	Edogawa River	Shinkatsushika Bridge	Katsushika City
37		River	Tamagawa River	Hajjima 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 Tsurumigawa 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	Nanbu 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 FY2015 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	Mizuwake 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	Toyouka City
75	Nara Prefecture	River	Yamato River	Fuji	Oji Town
76		River	Kinokawa River	Okura Bridge	Gojo City
77	Wakayama Prefecture	River	Kinokawa River	Shinrokkazeki Weir	Wakayama City
78	Tottori Prefecture	River	Kumano River	Kumano-ohashi Bridge	Shingu City
79		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 Bridg	Kurashiki City
84	Hiroshima Prefecture	River	Ota River	Water purification plant intake in Hesaka	Hiroshima City
85		River	Ashida River	Kominomi Bridge	Fukuyama City
86	Yamaguchi Prefecture	River	Nishiki River	Water purification plant 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	Shinaioi 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	Prefecture	River	Miyara River	Omoto water intake	Ishigaki City

Table 1.2-3 List of locations for the FY2015 Nationwide Monitoring (groundwater) (No. 1)

No.	Prefecture	Property	Municipality	District	Monitoring method
1	Hokkaido Prefecture	Groundwater	Sapporo City	Kitasanjonishi,Chuo Ward	Fixed point monitoring
2		Groundwater	Ishikari City	Kitaoyafuru	Rolling monitoring
3	Aomori Prefecture	Groundwater	Aomori City	Shinmachi	Fixed point monitoring
4		Groundwater	Sotogahama Town	Minmayamasukawa	Rolling monitoring
5	Iwate Prefecture	Groundwater	Morioka City	Motomiya	Fixed point monitoring
6		Groundwater	Kuji City	Osanaicho	Rolling monitoring
7	Miyagi Prefecture	Groundwater	Sendai City	Honcho,Aoba Ward	Fixed point monitoring
8		Groundwater	Osaki City	Furukawaosaki	Rolling monitoring
9	Akita Prefecture	Groundwater	Daisen City	Niyaji	Fixed point monitoring
10		Groundwater	Katagami City	Showaokubo	Rolling monitoring
11	Yamagata Prefecture	Groundwater	Yamagata City	Hatagomachi	Fixed point monitoring
12		Groundwater	Tsuruoka City	Takarada	Rolling monitoring
13	Fukushima Prefecture	Groundwater	Koriyama City	Asahi	Fixed point monitoring
14		Groundwater	Hanawa Town	Itaniwa	Rolling monitoring
15	Ibaraki Prefecture	Groundwater	Tsukuba City	Kenkyugakuen	Fixed point monitoring
16		Groundwater	Koga City	Komahane	Rolling monitoring
17		Groundwater	Joso City	Sakatemachi	Rolling monitoring
18	Tochigi Prefecture	Groundwater	Shimotsuke City	Machida	Fixed point monitoring
19		Groundwater	Ashikaga City	Omataminamicho	Rolling monitoring
20		Groundwater	Haga Town	Yatsuki	Rolling monitoring
21	Gunma Prefecture	Groundwater	Maebashi City	Shikishimacho	Fixed point monitoring
22		Groundwater	Tatebayashi City	Shiromachi	Rolling monitoring
23		Groundwater	Tomioka City	Tajino	Rolling monitoring
24	Saitama Prefecture	Groundwater	Saitama City	Mikura,Minuma Ward	Fixed point monitoring
25		Groundwater	Kawaguchi City	Higashihongo	Rolling monitoring
26		Groundwater	Kuki City	Yoshiba	Rolling monitoring
27	Chiba Prefecture	Groundwater	Kashiwa City	Funato	Fixed point monitoring
28		Groundwater	Katori City	Sawarai	Rolling monitoring
29		Groundwater	Asahi City	Ro	Rolling monitoring
30	Tokyo Metropolis	Groundwater	Koganei City	Kajinocho	Fixed point monitoring
31		Groundwater	Nishitokyo City	Yatocho	Rolling monitoring
32	Kanagawa Prefecture	Groundwater	Hadano City	Imaizumi	Fixed point monitoring
33		Groundwater	Odawara City	Renshoji	Rolling monitoring
34	Niigata Prefecture	Groundwater	Niigata City	Nagata,Chuo Ward	Fixed point monitoring
35		Groundwater	Minamiuonuma City	Miya	Rolling monitoring
36		Groundwater	Joetsu City	Minatocho	Rolling monitoring
37	Toyama Prefecture	Groundwater	Toyama City	Funahashikitamachi	Fixed point monitoring
38		Groundwater	Uozu City	Shinjuku	Rolling monitoring
39	Ishikawa Prefecture	Groundwater	Hakusan City	Kuramitsu	Fixed point monitoring
40		Groundwater	Nanao City	Hamataka,Tsumugimachi	Rolling monitoring
41	Fukui Prefecture	Groundwater	Fukui City	Ote	Fixed point monitoring
42		Groundwater	Sakai City	Sakaichotako	Rolling monitoring
43	Yamanashi Prefecture	Groundwater	Showa Town	Saijyoshinden	Fixed point monitoring
44		Groundwater	Hokuto City	Akenochoasao	Rolling monitoring
45	Nagano Prefecture	Groundwater	Nagano City	Tsurugamidori	Fixed point monitoring
46		Groundwater	Tomi City	Kurakake	Rolling monitoring
47		Groundwater	Kiso Town	Fukushima	Rolling monitoring
48	Gifu Prefecture	Groundwater	Gifu City	Kanoshimizucho	Fixed point monitoring
49		Groundwater	Tajimi City	Maebatacho	Rolling monitoring
50		Groundwater	Ibigawa Town	Kamino	Rolling monitoring
51	Shizuoka Prefecture	Groundwater	Numazu City	Hara	Fixed point monitoring
52		Groundwater	Fuji City	Kunikubo	Rolling monitoring
53		Groundwater	Fujinomiya City	Kamide	Rolling monitoring
54	Aichi Prefecture	Groundwater	Nagoya City	Kawaharatori,Showa Ward	Fixed point monitoring
55		Groundwater	Okazaki City	Nakajimachonakaueno	Rolling monitoring
56		Groundwater	Tsushima City	Nakaishikichokitayama	Rolling monitoring

Table 1.2-3 List of locations for the FY2015 Nationwide Monitoring (groundwater) (No. 2)

No.	Prefecture	Property	Municipality	District	Monitoring method
57	Mie Prefecture	Groundwater	Suzuka City	Inouchi	Fixed point monitoring
58		Groundwater	Kameyama City	Taikojicho	Rolling monitoring
59		Groundwater	Tsu City	Shiroyama	Rolling monitoring
60	Shiga Prefecture	Groundwater	Moriyama City	Miyakecho	Fixed point monitoring
61		Groundwater	Otsu City	Goryocho	Rolling monitoring
62		Groundwater	Koka City	Shigarakichonagano	Rolling monitoring
63	Kyoto Prefecture	Groundwater	Kyoto City	Kamihonnojimaecho,Nakagyo Ward	Fixed point monitoring
64		Groundwater	Yawata City	Yawatahinade	Rolling monitoring
65	Osaka Prefecture	Groundwater	Sakai City	Daisennakamachi,Sakai Ward	Fixed point monitoring
66		Groundwater	Takatsuki City	Banda	Rolling monitoring
67	Hyogo Prefecture	Groundwater	Itami City	Kuchisakai	Fixed point monitoring
68		Groundwater	Toyooka City	Saiwaicho	Fixed point monitoring
69		Groundwater	Kakogawa City	Kakogawachojikemachi	Rolling monitoring
70	Nara Prefecture	Groundwater	Nara City	Sakyo	Fixed point monitoring
71		Groundwater	Yamatokoriyama City	Honjocho	Rolling monitoring
72	Wakayama Prefecture	Groundwater	Kinokawa City	Takano	Fixed point monitoring
73		Groundwater	Shirahama Town	Taira	Rolling monitoring
74	Tottori Prefecture	Groundwater	Tottori City	Saiwaicho	Fixed point monitoring
75		Groundwater	Yonago City	Kuzumo	Rolling monitoring
76	Shimane Prefecture	Groundwater	Matsue City	Nishikawatsucho	Fixed point monitoring
77		Groundwater	Izumo City	Himebara	Rolling monitoring
78	Okayama Prefecture	Groundwater	Kurashiki City	Fukui	Fixed point monitoring
79		Groundwater	Bizen City	Sakane	Rolling monitoring
80	Hiroshima Prefecture	Groundwater	Hiroshima City	Kamisencho, Aki Ward	Fixed point monitoring
81		Groundwater	Fukuyama City	Ashidachofukuda	Rolling monitoring
82	Yamaguchi Prefecture	Groundwater	Yamaguchi City	Ouchimihori	Fixed point monitoring
83		Groundwater	Hofu City	Kokuga	Rolling monitoring
84	Tokushima Prefecture	Groundwater	Tokushima City	Fudohoncho	Fixed point monitoring
85		Groundwater	Komatsushima City	Tauracho	Rolling monitoring
86	Kagawa Prefecture	Groundwater	Takamatsu City	Bancho	Fixed point monitoring
87		Groundwater	Marugame City	Dokichohigashi	Rolling monitoring
88	Ehime Prefecture	Groundwater	Matsuyama City	Hiraimachi	Fixed point monitoring
89		Groundwater	Toon City	Tanokubo	Rolling monitoring
90		Groundwater	Tobe Town	Takooda	Rolling monitoring
91	Kochi Prefecture	Groundwater	Kochi City	Kerako	Fixed point monitoring
92		Groundwater	Nankoku City	Hataeda	Rolling monitoring
93	Fukuoka Prefecture	Groundwater	Kurume City	Tanushimarumachiakinari	Fixed point monitoring
94		Groundwater	Nogata City	Ueki	Rolling monitoring
95	Saga Prefecture	Groundwater	Saga City	Yamatochonijji	Fixed point monitoring
96		Groundwater	Tara Town	Tara	Rolling monitoring
97	Nagasaki Prefecture	Groundwater	Isahaya City	Eidamachi	Fixed point monitoring
98		Groundwater	Omura City	Morizonomachi	Rolling monitoring
99	Kumamoto Prefecture	Groundwater	Kumamoto City	Suizenji,Chuo Ward	Fixed point monitoring
100		Groundwater	Arao City	Masunaga	Rolling monitoring
101		Groundwater	Minamata City	Kojo	Rolling monitoring
102	Oita Prefecture	Groundwater	Saiki City	Kamioka	Fixed point monitoring
103		Groundwater	Usuki City	Suehiro	Rolling monitoring
104	Miyazaki Prefecture	Groundwater	Miyakonojo City	Minamiyokoichicho	Fixed point monitoring
105		Groundwater	Kobayashi City	Minaminishikata	Fixed point monitoring
106		Groundwater	Saito City	Okadoni	Rolling monitoring
107	Kagoshima Prefecture	Groundwater	Kagoshima City	Tamazatocho	Fixed point monitoring
108		Groundwater	Soo City	Sueyoshichominaminogo	Rolling monitoring
109	Okinawa Prefecture	Groundwater	Miyakojima City	Hirarahigashinakasonezoe	Fixed point monitoring
110		Groundwater	Ishigaki City	Ohama	Rolling monitoring

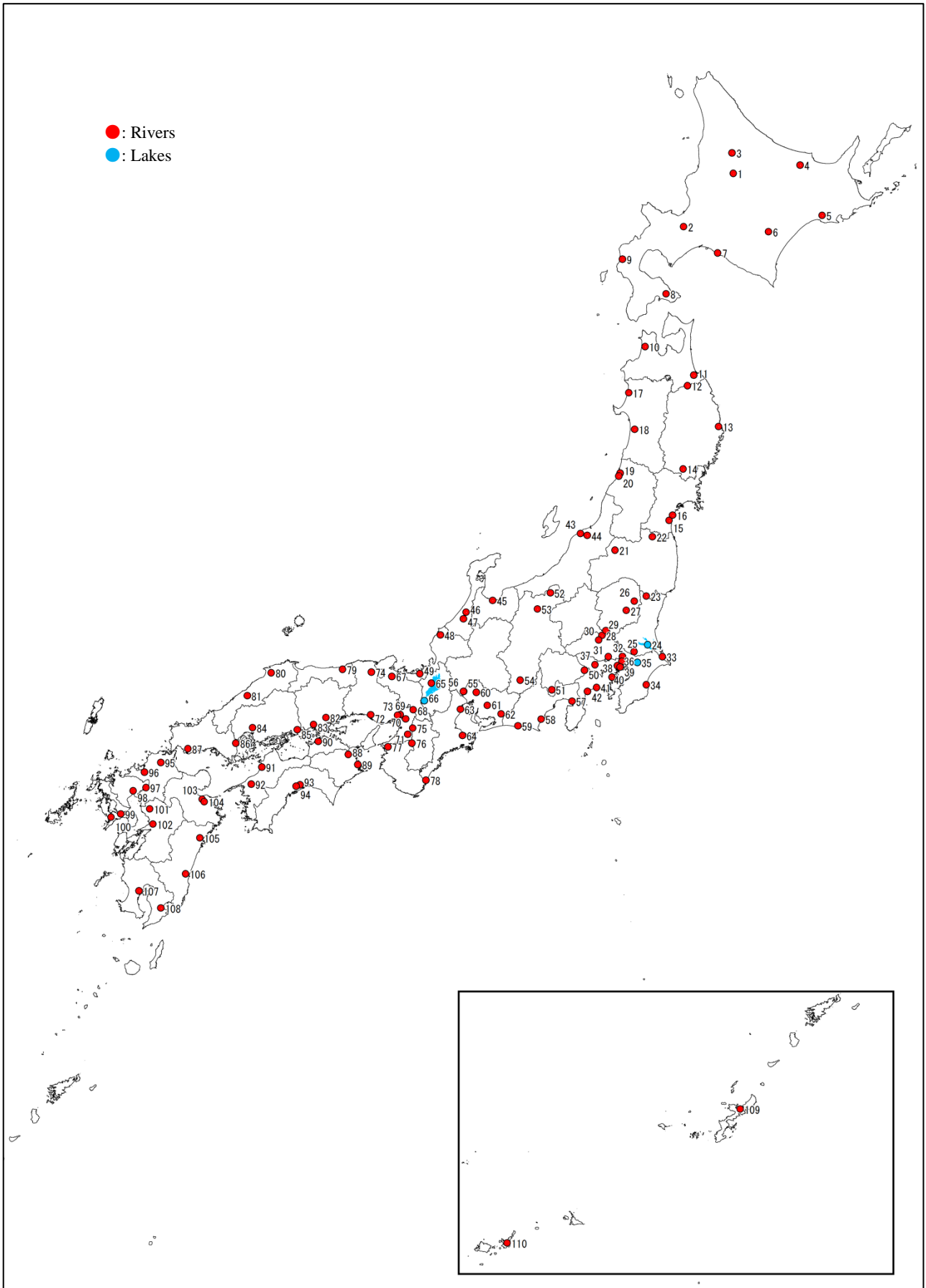


Figure 1.2-1 Map showing locations for the FY2015 Nationwide Monitoring (public water areas)

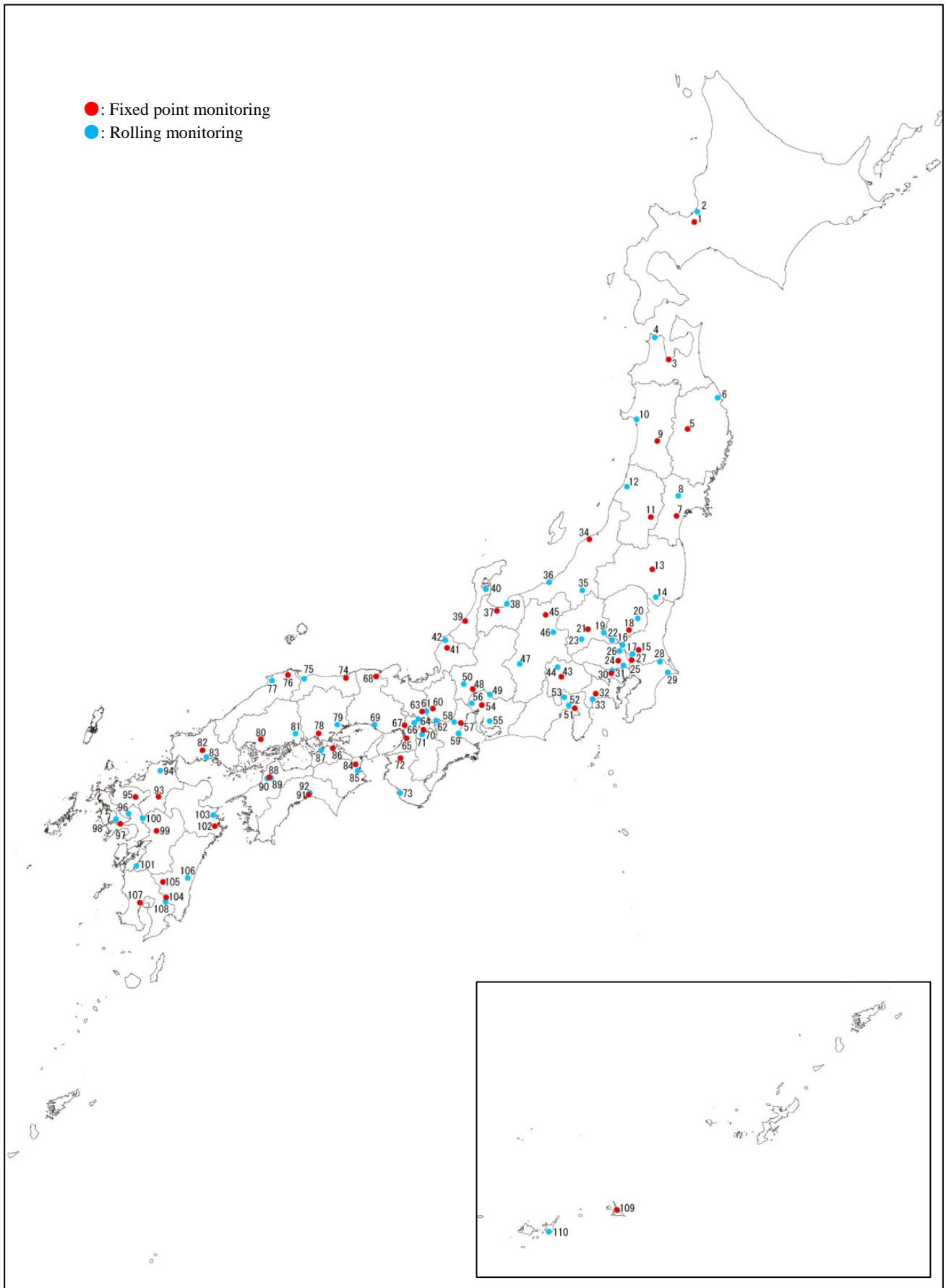


Figure 1.2-2 Map showing locations for the FY2015 Nationwide Monitoring (groundwater)

Table 1.2-4 Monitoring points and period by block (FY2015)

Blocks	Prefectures	Public water areas		Groundwater	
		Number of Locations ^(※1)	Period	Number of locations	Period
Hokkaido block	Hokkaido	9	Oct. 15 to Oct. 22	2	Oct.14to Oct.22
Tohoku block	Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata and Fukushima	14	Oct. 13 to Oct. 29	12	Oct.13to Oct.29
Kanto block	Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Yamanashi and Shizuoka	26 (2)	Oct. 13 to Dec. 8	27	Oct.13to Nov.4
Chubu block	Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Nagano, Gifu, Aichi and Mie	15	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30	18	Oct.14to Nov.9
Kinki block	Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara and Wakayama	14 (1)	Oct. 14 to Oct. 28	14	Oct.14to Oct.29
Chugoku-Shikoku block	Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime and Kochi	16	Oct. 14 to Nov. 7	19	Oct.14to Nov.16
Kyushu and Okinawa block	Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Okinawa	16	Oct. 13 to Nov. 7	18	Oct.13to Nov.5
Survey to check annual variation	Gunma and Okayama	2	Oct. 13 to Jan. 25	-	-

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

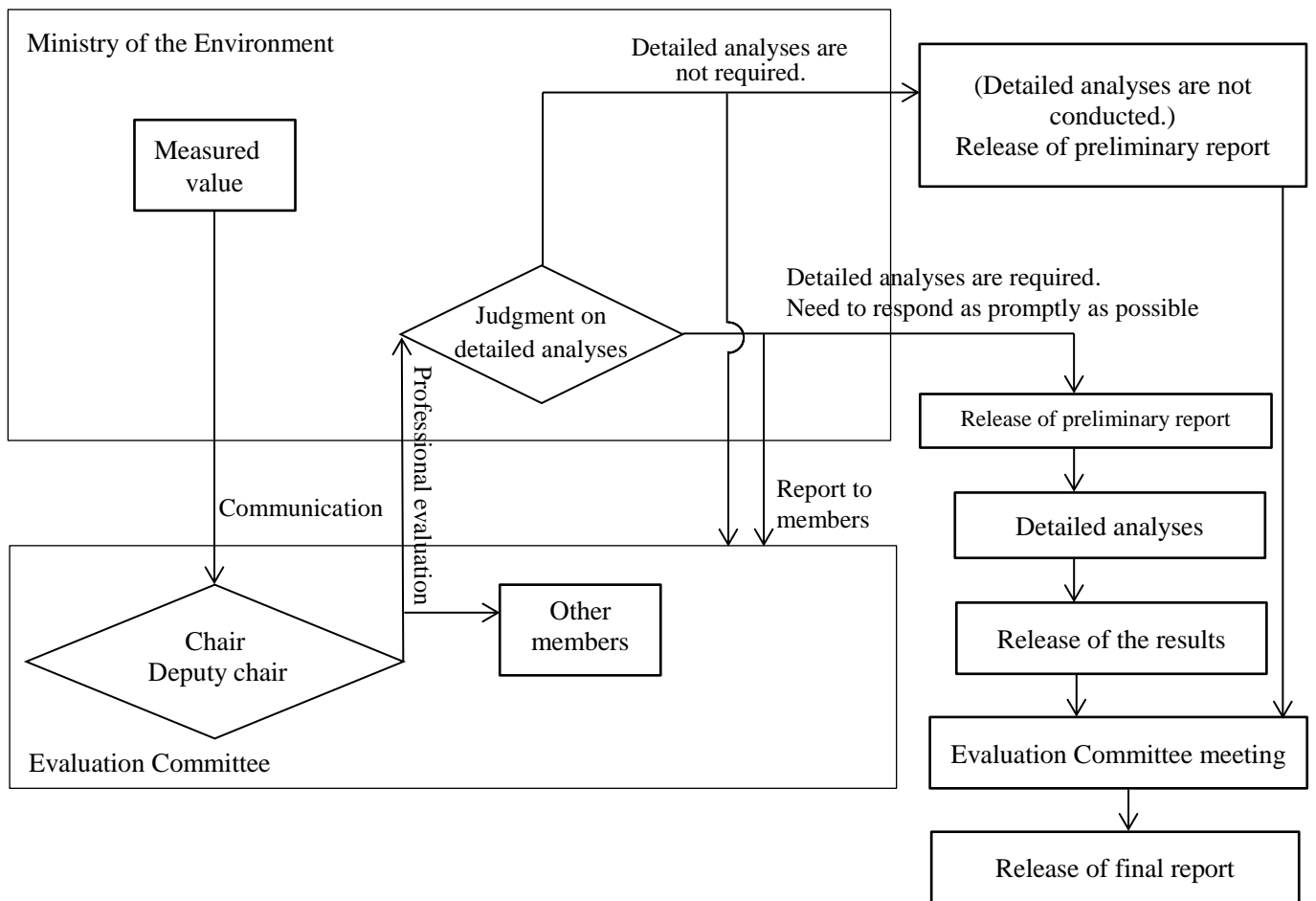


Figure 1.2-3 Procedures for professional evaluation of the results of the Nationwide Monitoring

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 General of the Water Quality Preservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment)
- Sediment Survey Method (August 8, 2012; Notice Kansuikansuisei No. 120725002 issued by the Director General of the Environmental Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment)
- Groundwater Quality Survey Method (September 14, 1989; Notice Kansuikan No. 189 issued by the Director General of the Water Quality Preservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment)
- Environmental Sample Collection Method (1983, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology's (hereinafter referred to as "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 locations. Out of the 160L (hydrochloric acid added), 80L was used for the γ -ray spectrometry analyses and the remaining 80L was preserved for possible detailed analysis. Out of the 2 L (nitric acid added), 1 L was used for the analyses 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 6 L 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 3 L out of the 6 L was used for the γ -ray spectrometry analyses.

- Soil:

Soil samples (around 5 cm in diameter) were collected at a depth of around 5 cm at five points within a 3 to 5 meter square (four vertices 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 analysis.

- 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 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 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 analyses and the remaining 80 L was preserved for possible detailed analysis. 1 L of the 2 L (nitric acid added) was used for the analyses of total β radioactivity concentrations.

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

- Ambient dose rates:

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 analyses of all the detectable radionuclides (including artificial radionuclides and major naturally occurring 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 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 did not apply to radionuclides with short half-lives or those with extremely low γ -ray emission rates.)

- 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 2 L 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 the figures as radioactivity 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 in water samples from public water areas 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 92.9% with detected values ranging from not detectable to 4.1 Bq/L. Although the values of samples exceeded the range of past measured values at several locations, all instances were attributable to high K-40 concentrations. Therefore, all of which were within the past measurement trends.

b) γ -ray emitting radionuclides

Eight types of γ -ray emitting radionuclides (five naturally occurring radionuclides and three 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.

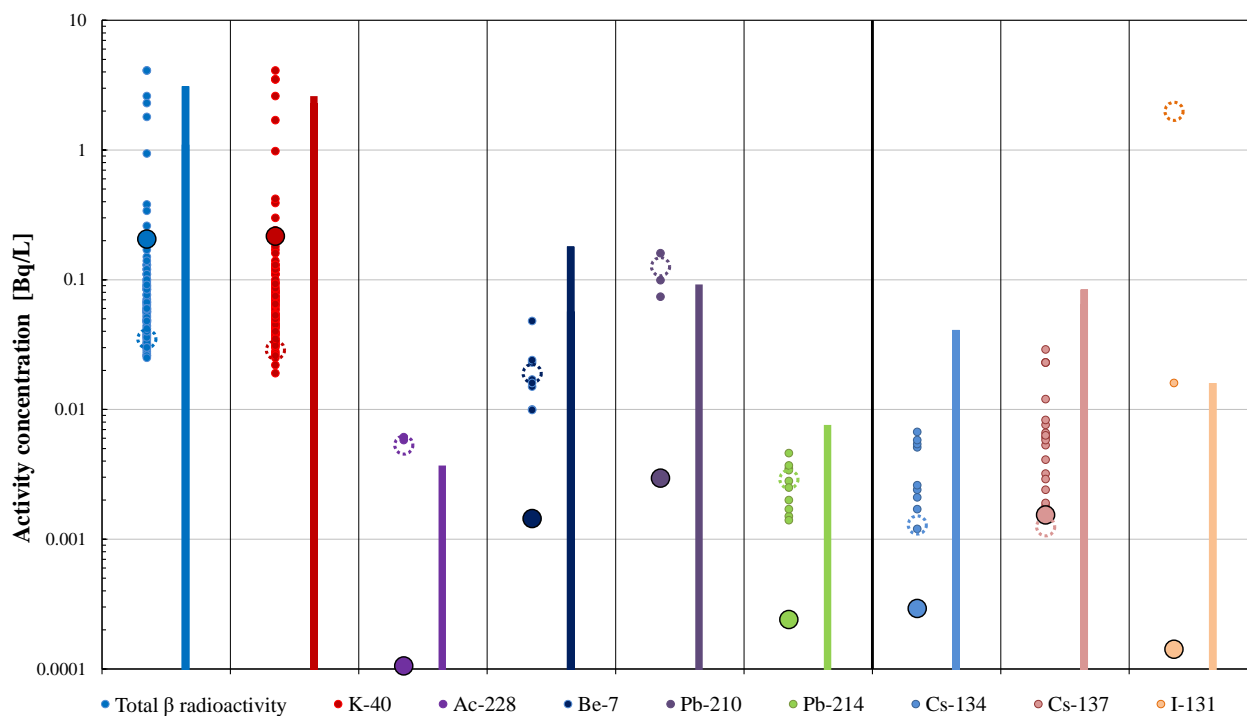
The detection rates of naturally occurring radionuclides were approximately 10% or less, except for K-40, for which the detection rate was approximately 92.0%. K-40 was detected at some locations with the highest concentrations being, at the maximum, higher than the range of past measurement records but such high concentrations were considered to have been caused by the influence of seawater (explained later). At some locations, the detected concentrations of Ac-228 and Pb-210 exceeded the range of past measured values; both are naturally occurring thorium series radionuclides and generally contained in natural soils and rocks. The measured values of other naturally occurring radionuclides all fell within the past measurement trends.

Regarding artificial radionuclides, the detection rates of Cs-134 was 8.0%, Cs-137 was 16.8% and I-131 was 0.9% but detected values of Cs-134 was 0.0067Bq/L or less, Cs-137 was 0.029Bq/L or less and I-131 was 0.016 Bq/L or less: 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	Number of detections	Detection rate[%]	Measured values [Bq/L]		Maximum records [Bq/L]		
				Range	Detection limits	FY2014 Nationwide monitoring	Monitoring of Levels (*1)	
Total β radioactivity	113	105	92.9	ND - 4.1	0.024 - 0.29	1.1	3.1	
γ -ray emitting radionuclides	Naturally occurring	K-40	113	104	92.0	0.015 - 0.084	2.6	2.3
		Ac-228	113	2	1.8	0.0029 - 0.020	0.0037	ND
		Be-7	113	8	7.1	0.0071 - 0.057	0.057	0.18
		Pb-210	113	3	2.7	0.051 - 1.4	0.092	No data
	Artificial	Pb-214	113	10	8.8	0.0012 - 0.012	0.0076	No data
		Cs-134	113	9	8.0	0.00073 - 0.0046	0.022	0.041
		Cs-137	113	19	16.8	0.00070 - 0.0049	0.065	0.084
I-131	113	1	0.9	ND - 0.016	0.0026 - 51	ND	0.016	

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels and the Monitoring of the Surrounding Environment conducted in Japan nationwide FY1996 to FY2015 (excluding data from March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012)



<Legend> ● : Detected value
 ● : Mean value (arithmetic mean calculated assuming ND = 0)
 ○ : Mean value of lower Detection Limits(Arithmetic mean)
 | : Range of past measured values (FY 2014 Nationwide Monitoring and Monitoring of Levels, etc., from FY 1996 to FY2015 (excluding data from March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012))

(*) The vertical axes are logarithmically scaled because the order of magnitude of detected values varies between different radionuclides.

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 1,200 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.

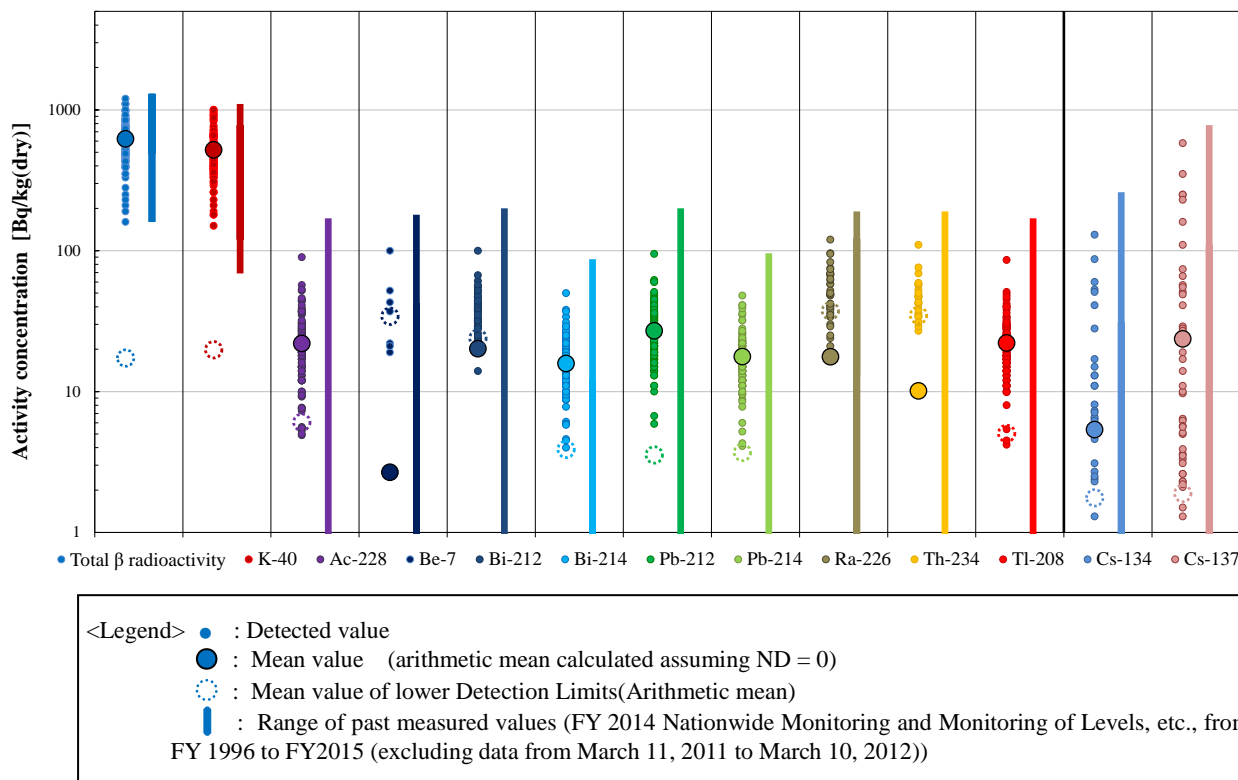
The detection rates of the 6 naturally occurring radionuclides other than Be-7, Bi-212, Ra-226, and Th-234 exceeded 95%. Regarding naturally occurring radionuclides, all of which were within the past measurement trends.

Regarding artificial radionuclides, the detection rates of Cs-134 and Cs-137 were 23.6% and 40.0%, but detected values were 130Bq/kg(dry) or less for Cs-134 and 580Bq/kg(dry) or less for Cs-137: all of which were 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	Number of detections	Detection rate[%]	Measured values [Bq/kg (dry)]		Maximum records [Bq/kg(dry)]		
				Range	Detection limits	FY2014 Nationwide monitoring	Monitoring of Levels (*1)	
Total β radioactivity	110	110	100.0	160 – 1,200	15 – 23	1,300	1,300	
Naturally occurring	K-40	110	110	100.0	150 – 1,000	13 – 63	1,100	780
	Ac-228	110	108	98.2	ND – 90	3.4 – 10	170	ND
	Be-7	110	7	6.4	ND – 100	10 – 98	180	42
	Bi-212	110	61	55.5	ND – 100	1.8 – 55	200	No data
	Bi-214	110	109	99.1	ND – 50	2.1 – 13	87	12
	Pb-212	110	109	99.1	ND – 95	1.7 – 28	200	No data
	Pb-214	110	110	100.0	4.1 – 48	1.8 – 13	96	No data
	Ra-226	110	37	33.6	ND – 120	18 – 120	190	122
	Th-234	110	23	20.9	ND – 110	19 – 100	190	No data
	Tl-208	110	109	99.1	ND – 86	2.6 – 18	170	No data
Artificial	Cs-134	110	26	23.6	ND – 130	0.75 – 6.1	260	31
	Cs-137	110	44	40.0	ND – 580	0.83 – 5.5	780	110

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels and the Monitoring of the Surrounding Environment conducted in Japan nationwide FY1996 to FY2015 (excluding data from March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012)



(*1)Details of the detection of Cs-134 and Cs-137 are explained later.
 (*2) The vertical axes are logarithmically scaled because the order of magnitude of detected values varies between different radionuclides.

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 86.4%, with detected values ranging from not detectable to 0.42 Bq/L: all of which were within the past measurement trends.

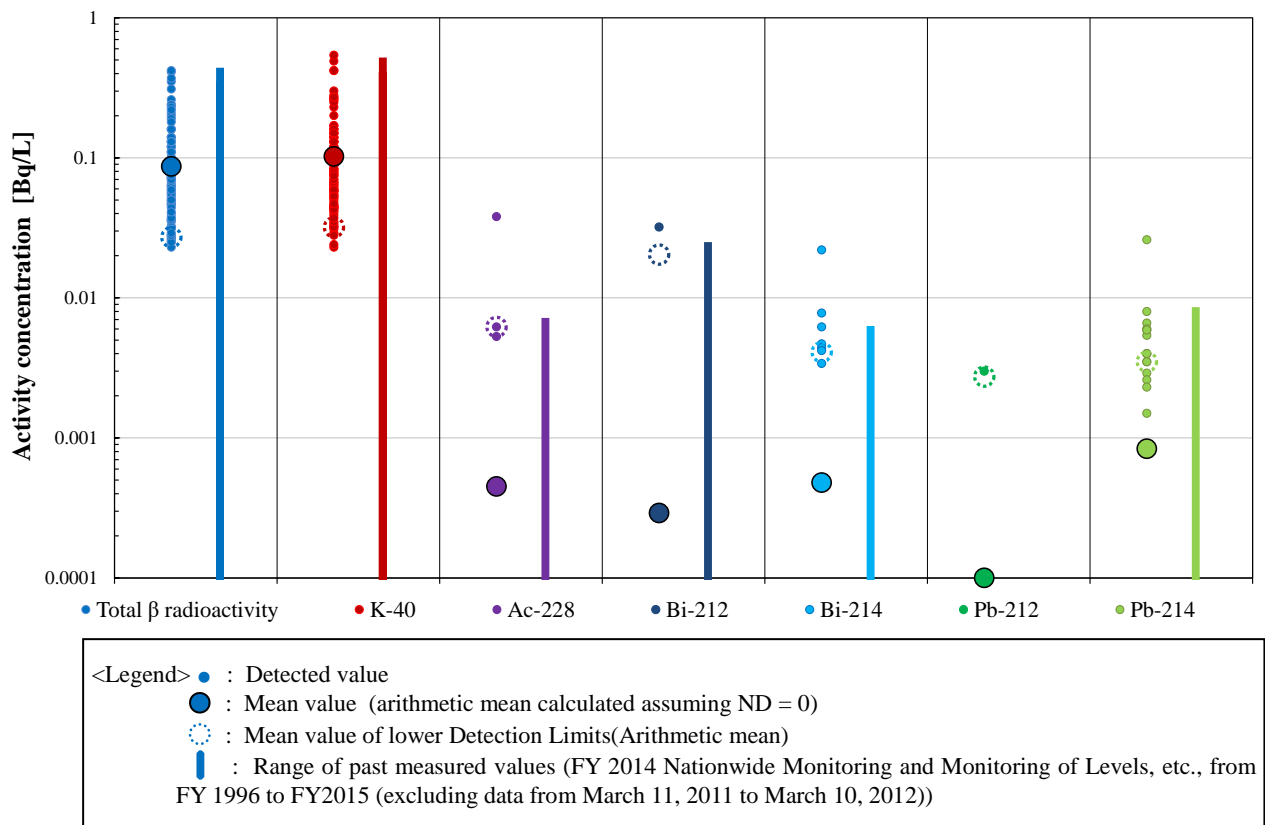
b) γ -ray emitting radionuclides

Six 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 detected concentrations of Ac-228, Bi-212, Bi-214, Pb-212 and Pb-214 also exceeded the range of past measured values at some locations, but these were all naturally occurring thorium or uranium series radionuclides generally contained in natural soils and rocks. Considering that their past detected values are based on the survey results for very limited regions (Ac-228 detected in five prefectures [Miyagi, Yamagata, Shiga, Osaka and Nagasaki]; Bi-212 only in Niigata Prefecture; Bi-214 in six prefectures [Shizuoka, Toyama, Ishikawa, Aichi, Shiga and Hyogo]; no instances of detection for Pb-212; Pb-214 detected in nine prefectures [Miyagi, Niigata, Aichi, Shiga, Wakayama, Shimane, Hiroshima, Kagawa and Ehime]), it is inferred that the measured values of these radionuclides all fell within the past measurement trends.

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

Radionuclides	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate [%]	Measured values [Bq/L]		Maximum records [Bq/L]		
				Range	Detection limits	FY2014 Nationwide monitoring	Monitoring of Levels (*1)	
Total β radioactivity	110	95	86.4	ND - 0.42	0.024 - 0.062	0.44	0.35	
γ -ray emitting radionuclides Naturally occurring	K-40	110	99	90.0	ND - 0.54	0.016 - 0.080	0.52	0.41
	Ac-228	110	3	2.7	ND - 0.038	0.0037 - 0.014	0.0072	No data
	Bi-212	110	1	0.9	ND - 0.032	0.011 - 0.039	0.025	No data
	Bi-214	110	7	6.4	ND - 0.022	0.0023 - 0.0087	0.0063	No data
	Pb-212	110	1	0.9	ND - 0.0030	0.0015 - 0.0069	ND	No data
	Pb-214	110	16	14.5	ND - 0.026	0.0015 - 0.0081	0.0086	No data

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels and the Monitoring of the Surrounding Environment conducted in Japan nationwide FY1996 to FY2015 (excluding data from March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012)



(*) The vertical axes are logarithmically scaled because the order of magnitude of detected values varies between different radionuclides.

(*) Radionuclides shown with no past measured values were either undetectable or had never been measured.

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 seawater

As explained in 3.1 above, activity concentrations of K-40 were at levels exceeding the range of past measurement records (2.6 Bq/L at the maximum) in water samples collected at some locations in public water areas.

Locations where high concentration level of K-40 was detected were at tidal river, and showed high electrical conductivity (EC) (1,820 mS/m at the maximum). 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..

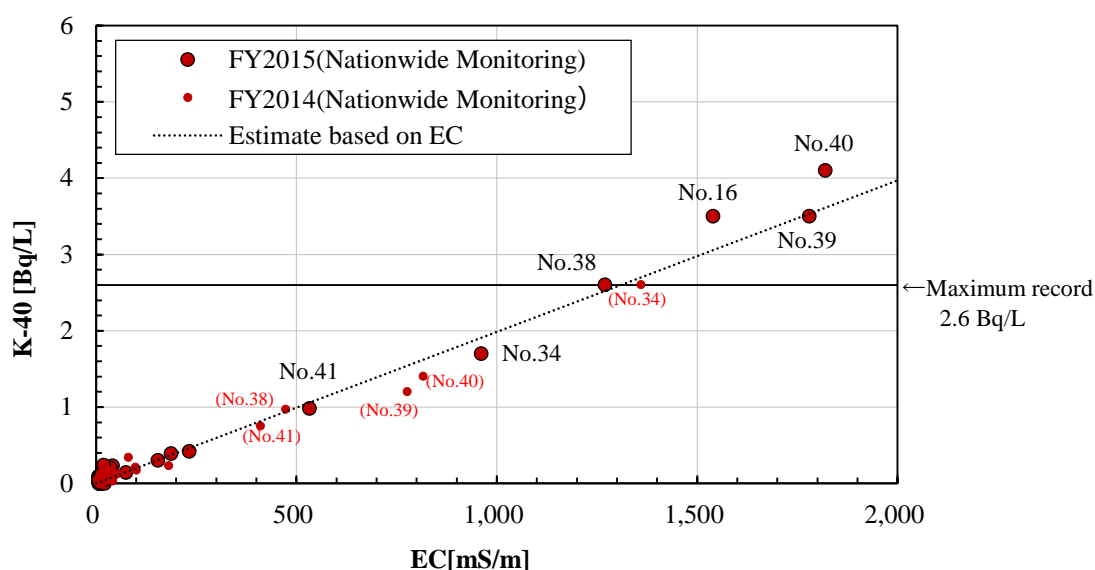


Figure 3.2-1 Correlation between the K-40 concentration and electrical conductivity(EC) in water samples from public water areas

In the meantime, according to the results of the Monitoring of Levels, conducted for the 20-year from FY1996 to FY2015 (monitoring of 548 samples collected from 18 prefectures), the average concentration (average) of K-40 was approximately 8.9 Bq/L and the maximum concentration was 14 Bq/L (see Table 3.2-1).

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

Number of surveys	Number of detections	Detection rate [%]	Average [Bq/L]	Maximum [Bq/L]
548	521	95.0	8.9	14

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels and the Monitoring of the Surrounding Environment conducted in Japan nationwide from FY1996 to FY2015

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.

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

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 concentrations of K-40 in groundwater samples from Site No. 94 (Ueki, Nogata City, Fukuoka Pref.: 0.54 Bq/L) slightly exceeded the range of past measured values (maximum value: 0.52 Bq/L). This location is in the areas where the geological conditions are known to have relatively high potassium concentrations in soil(Figure 3.2-3). Accordingly, the K-40 concentration for groundwater samples in the latest monitoring is considered to fall within the past measurement trends.

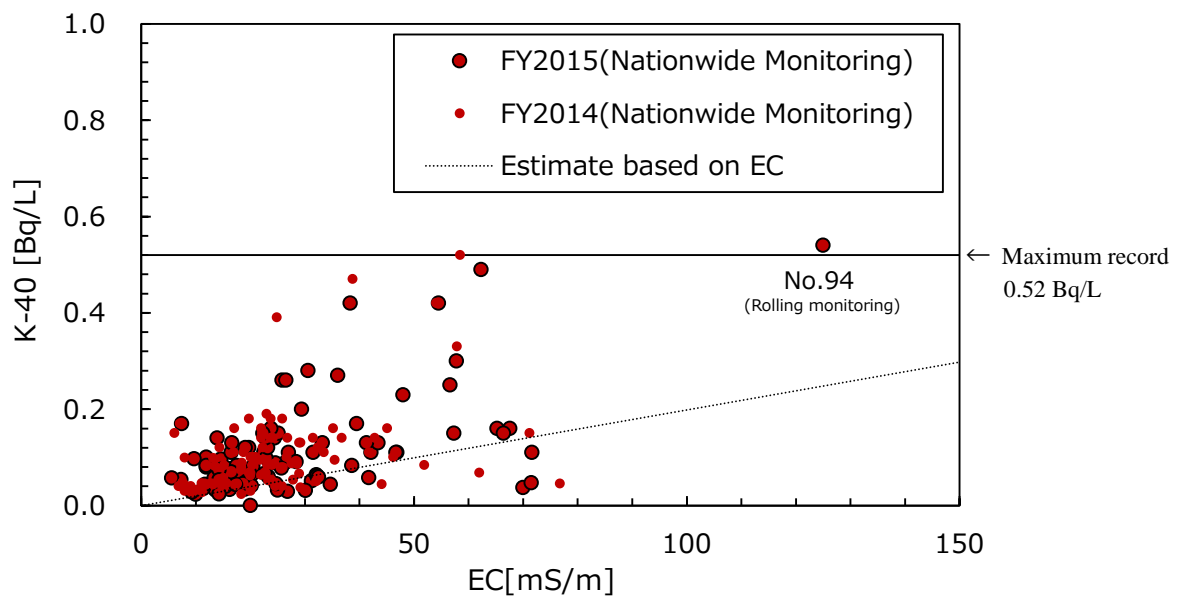
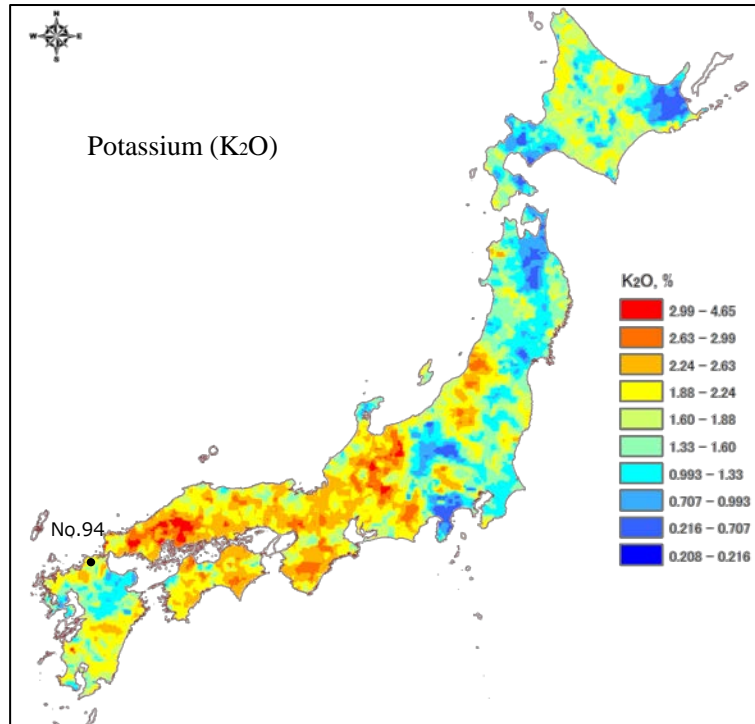


Figure 3.2-2 Correlation between the K-40 concentration and electrical conductivity(EC) in groundwater samples



Reference: Website of the Geological Survey of Japan, AIST
<https://gbank.gsj.jp/geochemmap/setumei/radiation/setumei-radiation.htm>

Figure 3.2-3 Distribution of potassium (K₂O) 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.

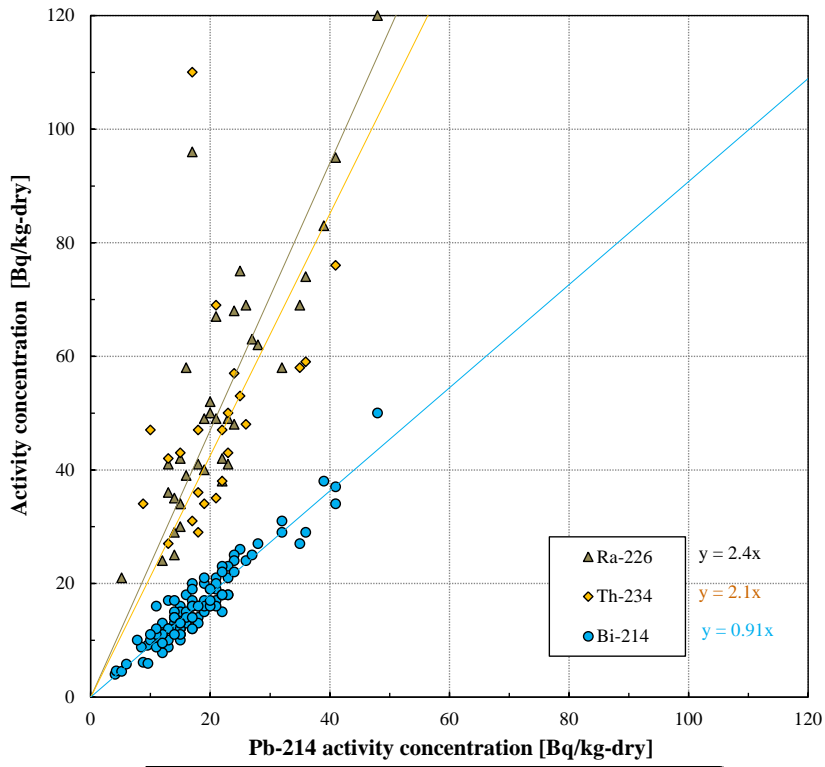
Table 3.2-2 Detection of uranium and thorium series naturally occurring radionuclides

Radionuclides		Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate [%]	Measured values [Bq/kg (dry)]		
					Range		Detection limits
γ-ray emitting radionuclides	Uranium Series	Th-234	110	23	20.9	ND - 110	19 - 100
		Ra-226	110	37	33.6	ND - 120	18 - 120
		Pb-214	110	110	100.0	4.1 - 48	1.8 - 13
		Bi-214	110	109	99.1	ND - 50	2.1 - 13
	Thorium series	Ac-228	110	108	98.2	ND - 90	3.4 - 10
		Pb-212	110	109	99.1	ND - 95	1.7 - 28
		Bi-212	110	61	55.5	ND - 100	1.8 - 55
		Tl-208	110	109	99.1	ND - 86	2.6 - 18

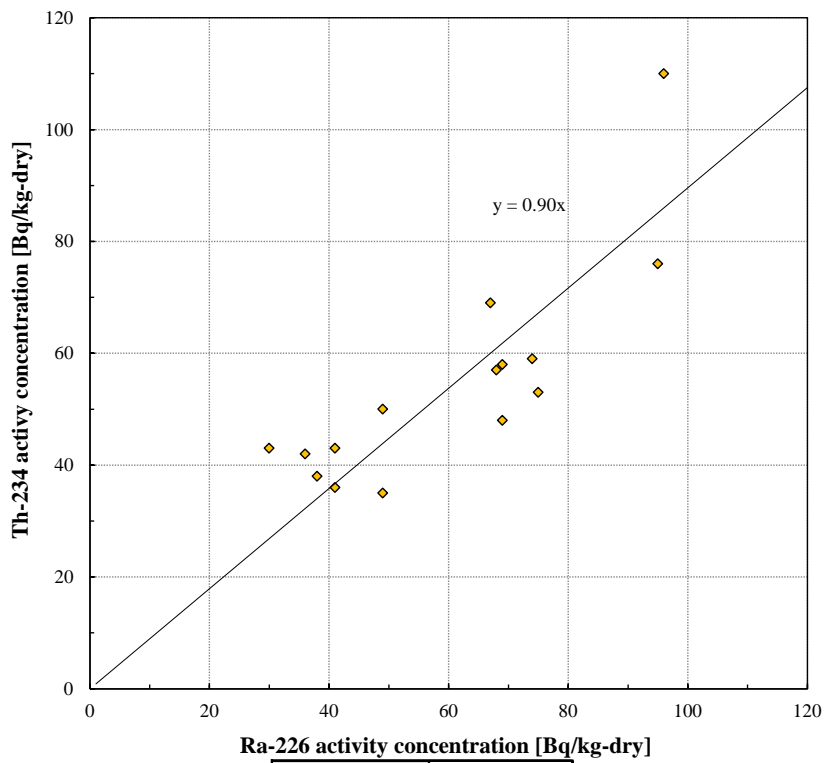
Figure 3.2-4 and Figure 3.2-5 show the correlation among uranium series radionuclides and among thorium series radionuclides, respectively, based on the radionuclides with the highest detection rate (with instances of non-detection excluded). Figure 3.2-4 (Upper) reveals that, while uranium series Pb-214 and Th-234 did not correlate well with each other, Ra-226 and Th-234 correlated well with each other (Figure 3.2-4 [Bottom]). Moreover, high correlations were also observed among the other uranium series or among thorium series radionuclides. From this information it can be inferred that the radionuclides of the two series reflected the geology of the locations at which they had been detected.

Note that it is generally accepted that “granite contains larger amounts of naturally occurring radionuclides than other kinds of rocks”, and that “natural radiation doses correlate to some extent with uranium and thorium series radionuclides” (both according to the Geological Society of Japan³). For reference, Figure 3.2-6 shows the distribution map of granite in Japan, while Figure 3.2-7 shows the distribution map of natural radiation doses in Japan.

³ <http://www.geosociety.jp/hazard/content0058.html>

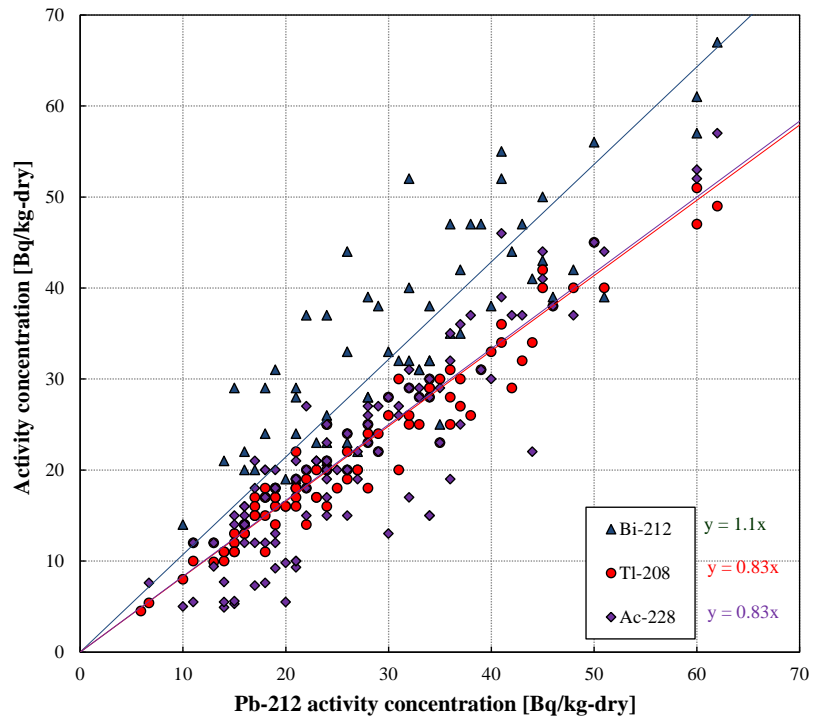


Correlation coefficient	Bi-214	Ra-226	Th-234
Pb-214	0.95	0.82	0.40



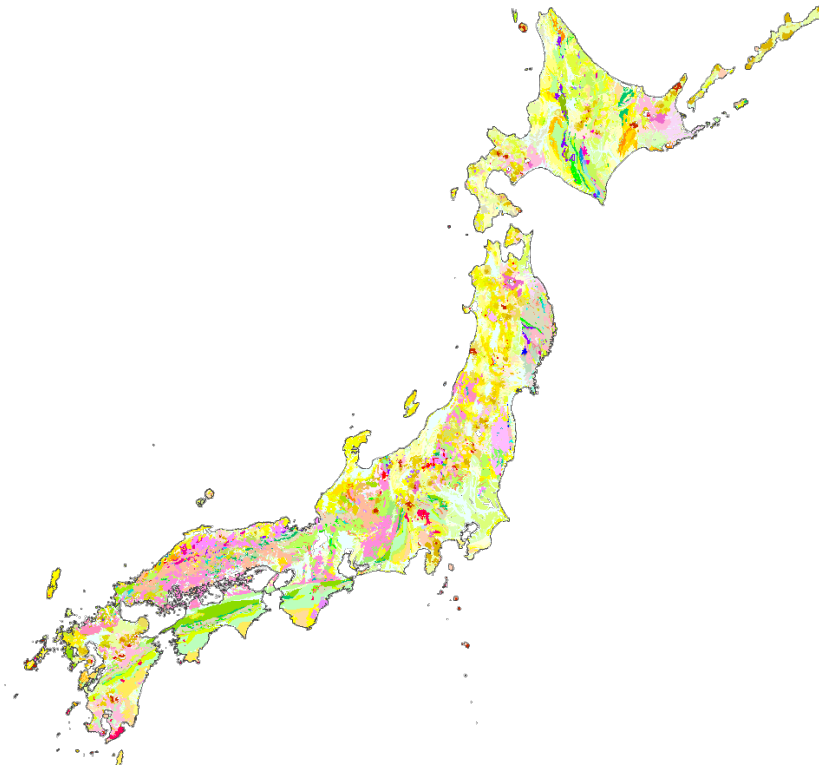
Correlation coefficient	Th-234
Ra-226	0.83

Figure 3.2-4 Correlations among uranium series radionuclides



Correlation coefficient	Ac-228	Bi-212	Tl-208
Pb-212	0.92	0.89	0.98

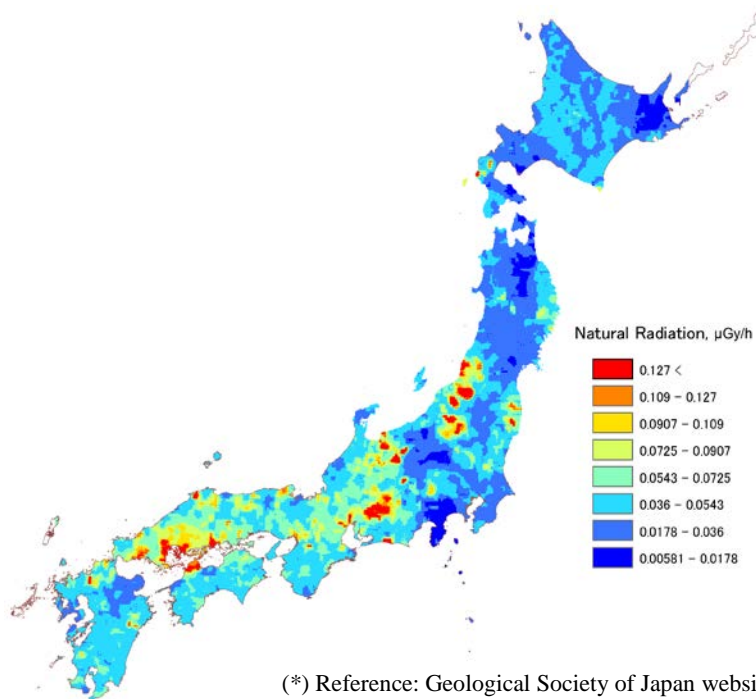
Figure 3.2-5 Correlations among thorium series radionuclides



(*) Reference: Seamless Digital Geological Map of Japan (1:200,000) © ; AIST website⁴

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 website⁵

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

⁴ <https://gbank.gsj.jp/seamless/>

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

(2) Detection of artificial radionuclides

1) Cs-134 and Cs-137 in sediments

Radioactive cesium was detected in sediment samples from public water areas in Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, and Kyushu blocks (44 locations in total; both Cs-134 and Cs-137 were detected at 26 locations (all in Tohoku and Kanto Blocks); only Cs-137 detected at 18 locations).

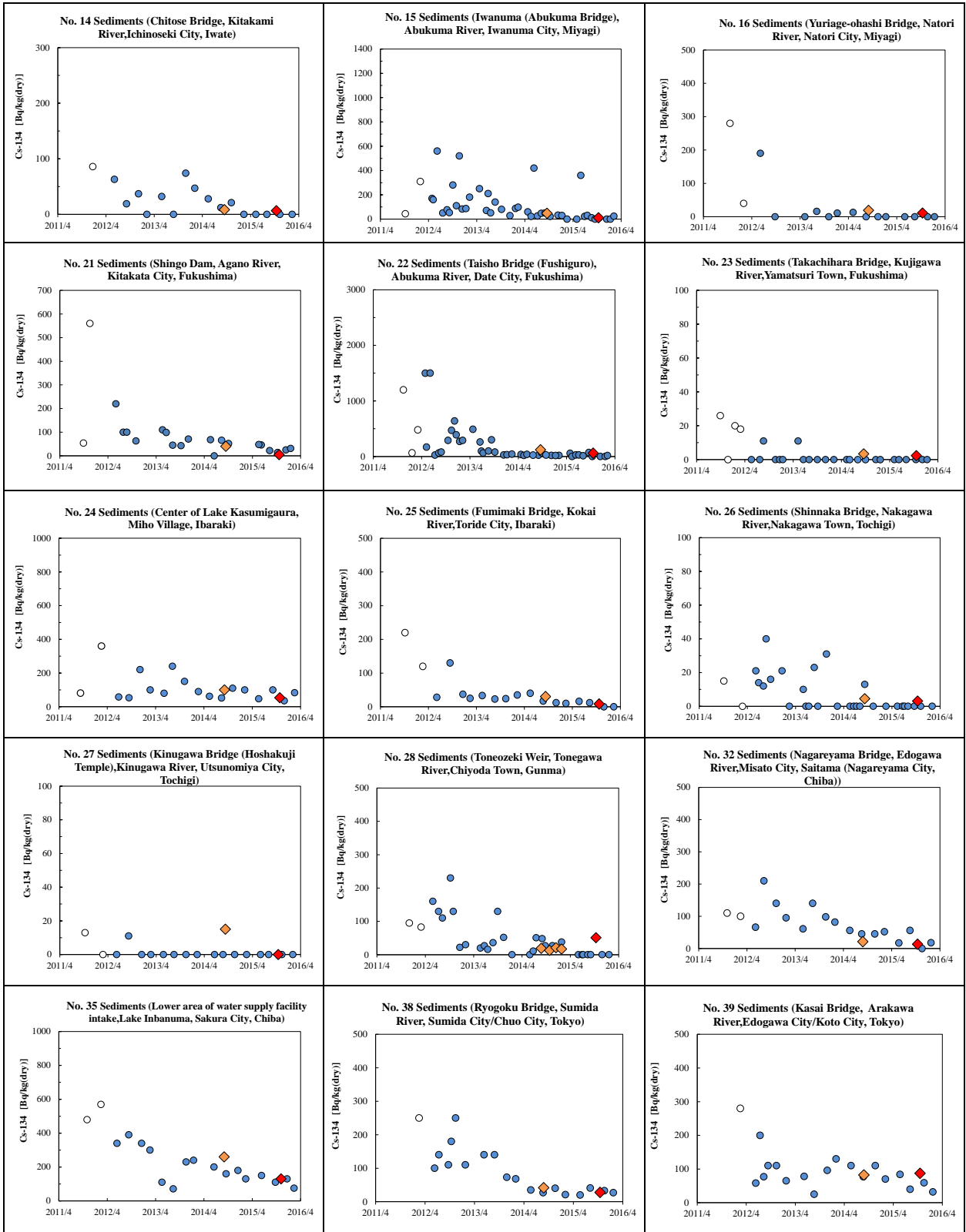
To better understand the concentration levels of the detected radioactive cesium species, the following comparisons were made:

- (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).

A result of 350 Bq/kg for Cs-137 was detected in a sample from No. 39 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.



<Legend>

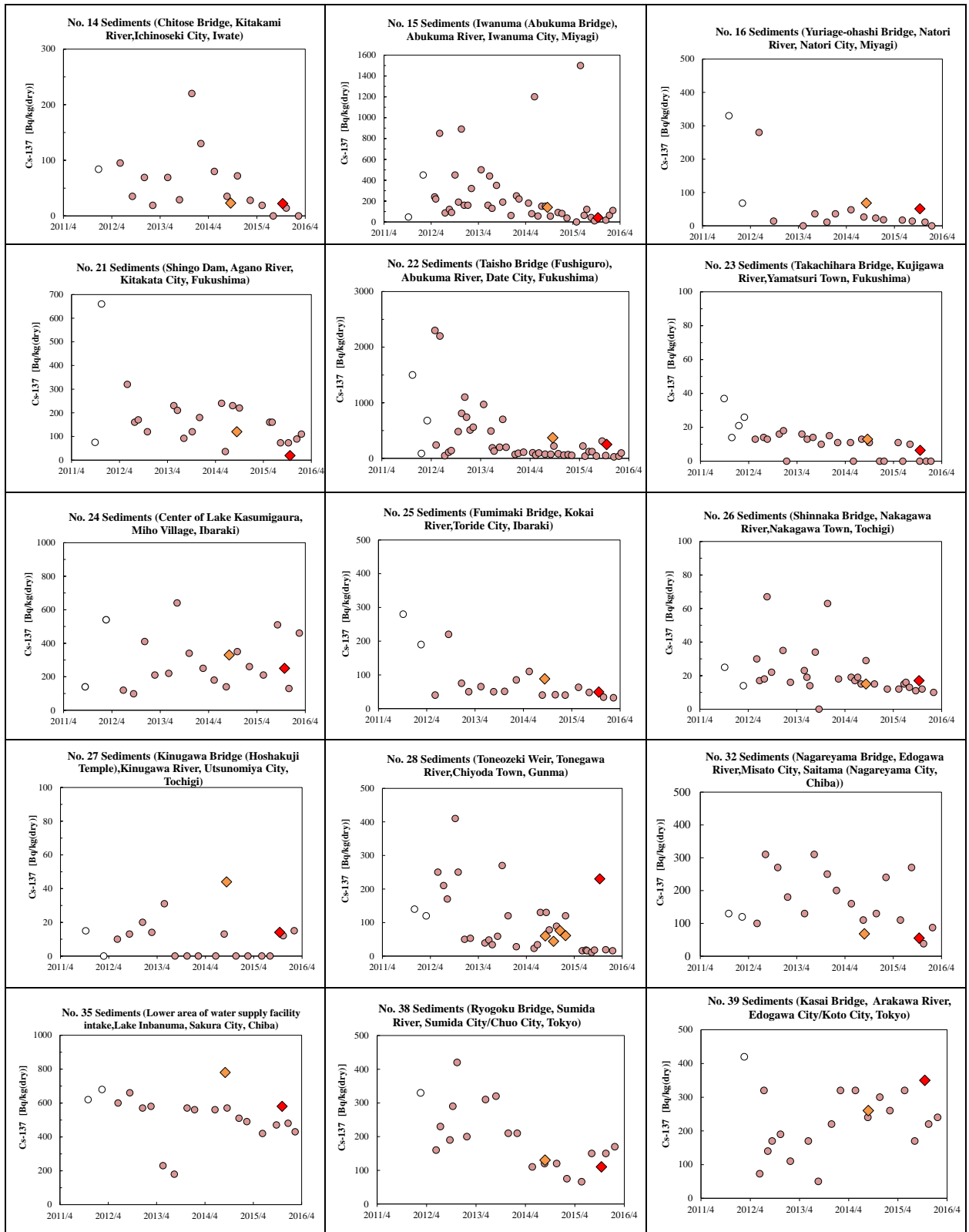
◆ : FY2015 Nationwide Monitoring results

◇ : FY2014 Nationwide Monitoring results

● : Post-Earthquake Monitoring results

○ : Post-Earthquake Monitoring results (measurement results from March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012 excluded from the past measured values used as reference data)

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



<Legend>

◆ : FY2015 Nationwide Monitoring results

◇ : FY2014 Nationwide Monitoring results

● : Post-Earthquake Monitoring results

○ : Post-Earthquake Monitoring results (measurement results from March 11,

2011 to March 10, 2012 excluded from the past measured values used as reference data)

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.

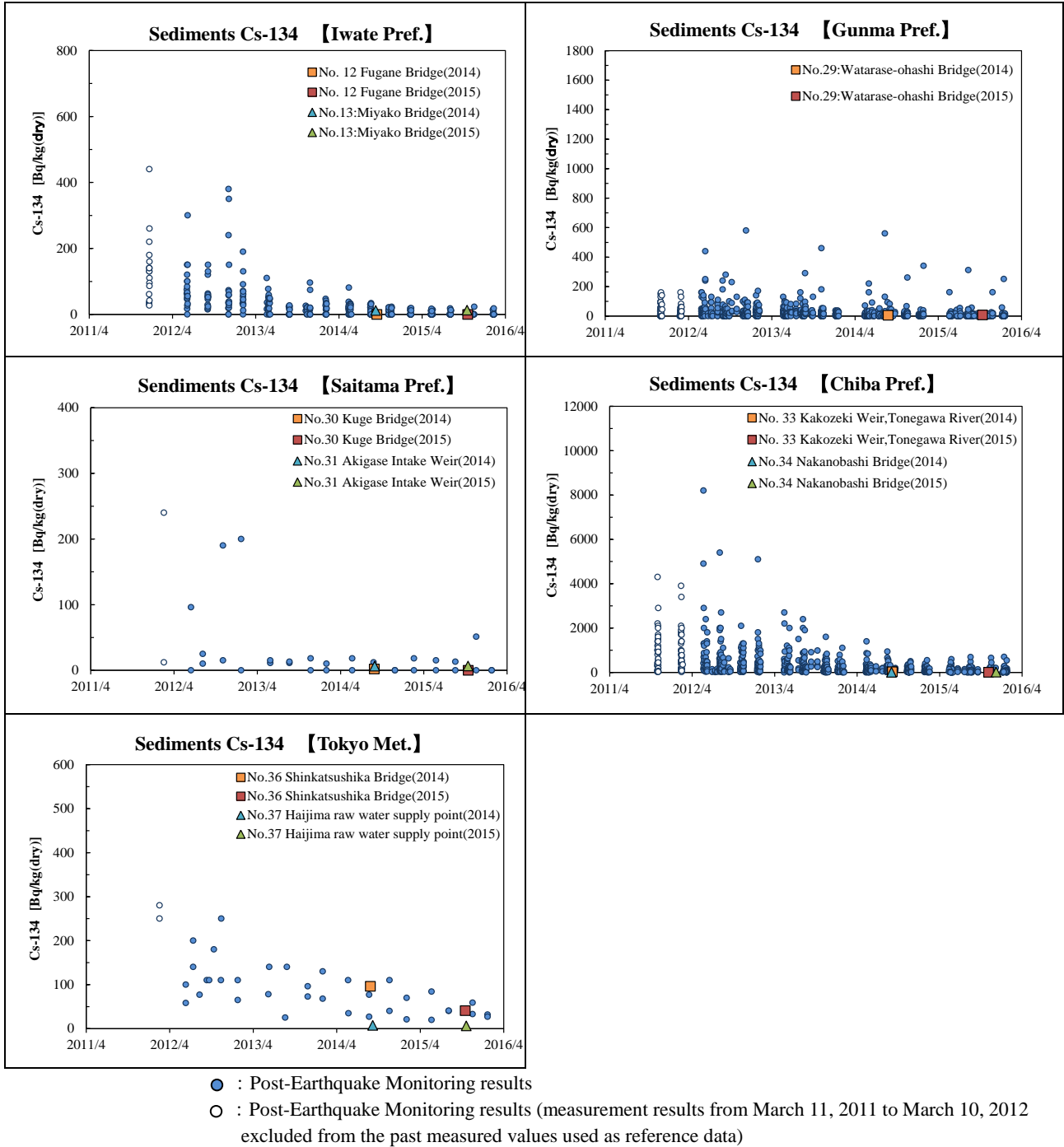
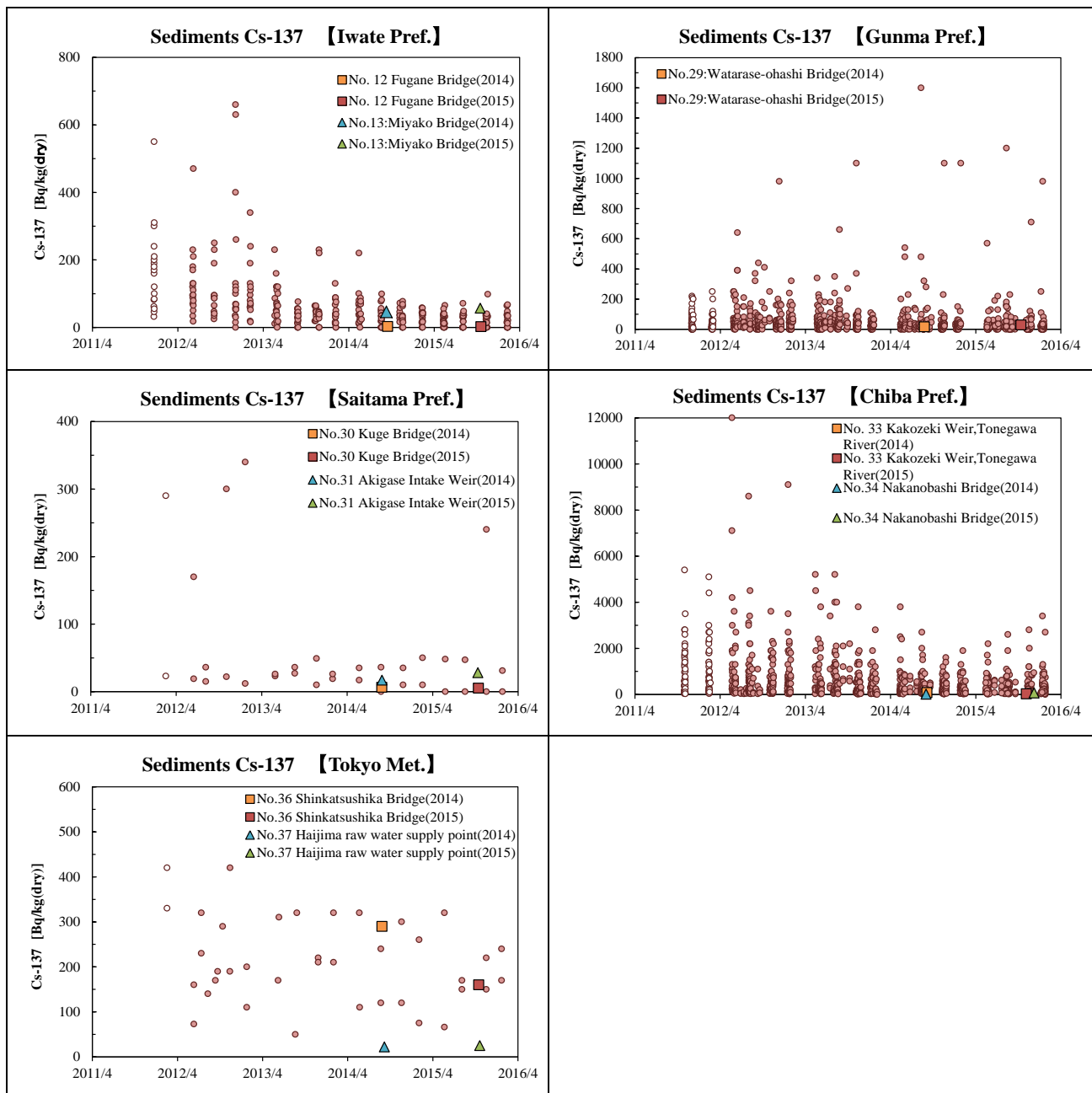


Figure 3.2-9 (1) (ii) Comparison with the past Post-Earthquake Monitoring results in the same prefectures [Cs-134]

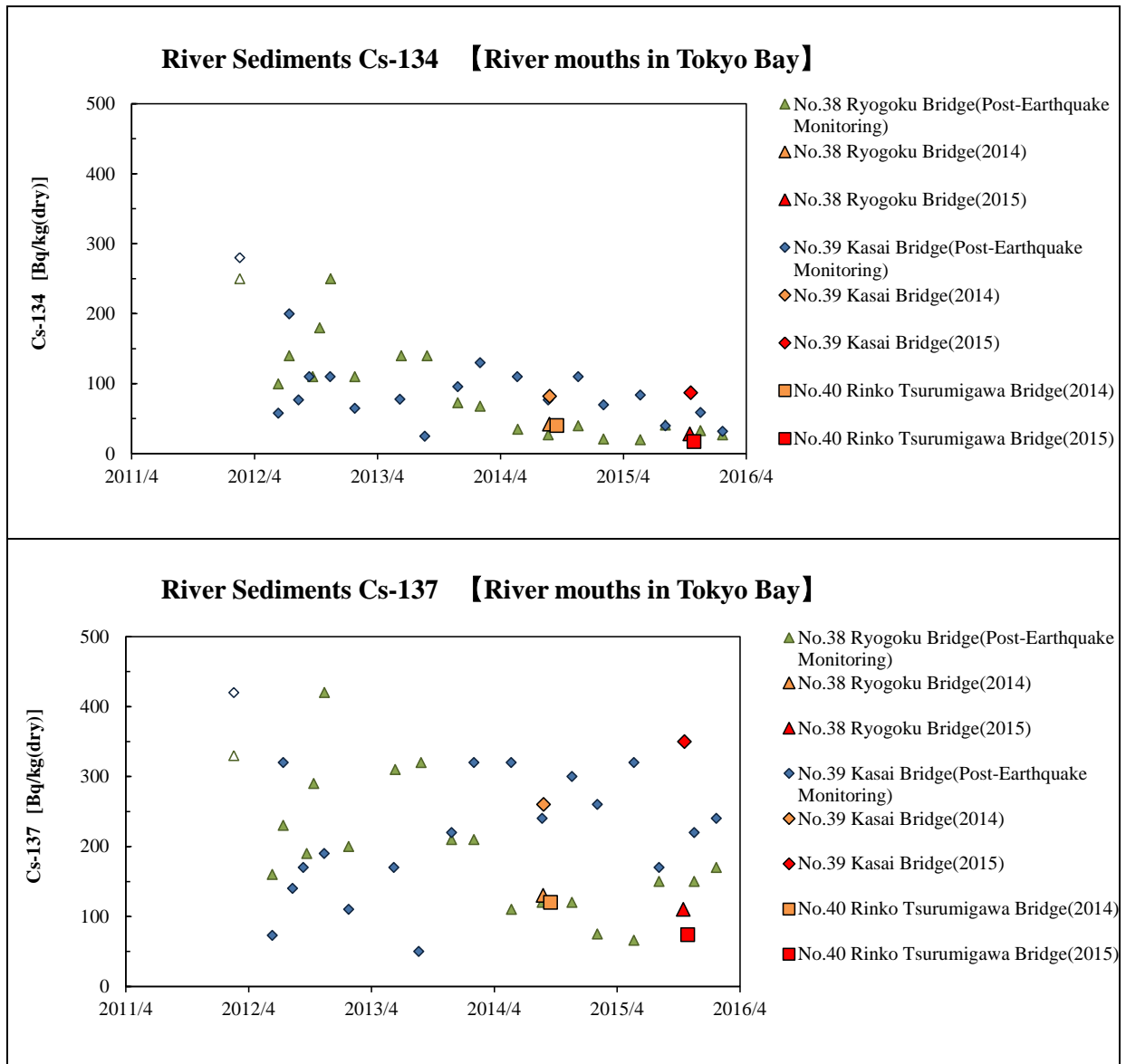


● : Post-Earthquake Monitoring results
○ : Post-Earthquake Monitoring results (measurement results from March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012 excluded from the past measured values used as reference data)

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 Tsurumigawa 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.



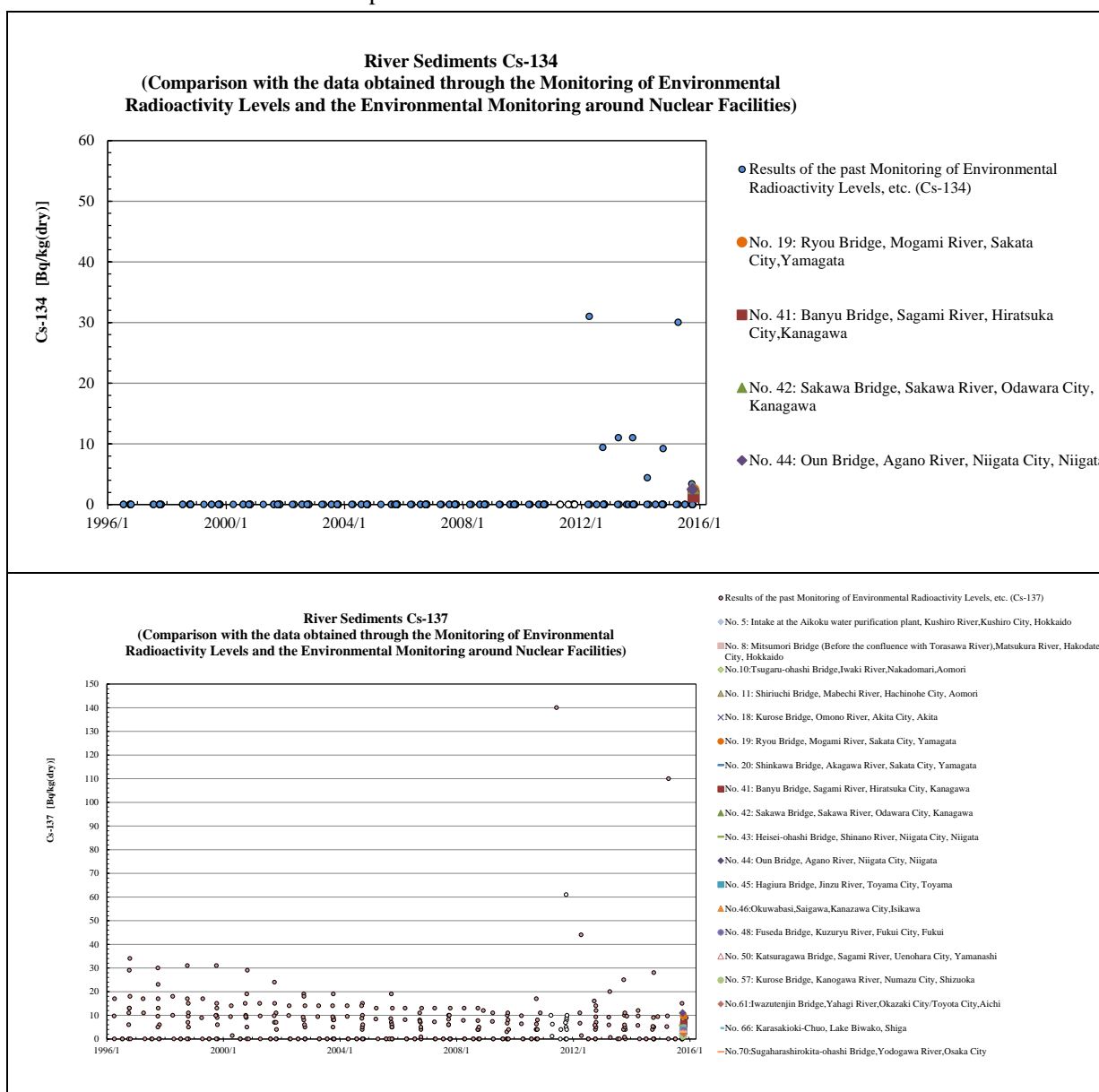
(*) White small diamond and triangle show the measurement results from March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012, which were excluded from the past measured values used as reference.

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 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 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), Location No. 41 (Banyu Bridge, Sagami River, Hiratsuka City, Kanagawa Prefecture), Location No. 42 (Sakawa Bridge, Sakawa River, Odawara City, Kanagawa Prefecture), and Site No.44 (Oun Bridge, Agano River, Niigata City, Niigata Prefecture). At other locations, only Cs-137 was detected and the measured values all fell within the past measurement trends.



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

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

Figure 3.2-11 (iv) Comparison with the data obtained through the Monitoring of 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 (Cs-137/Cs-134) approximately 4.3. When assuming that detected Cs-134 and Cs-137 were those discharged due to the Fukushima NPS Accident, this ratio could be found to be close to the theoretical ratio (approx. 4.3) as of November 2015 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.

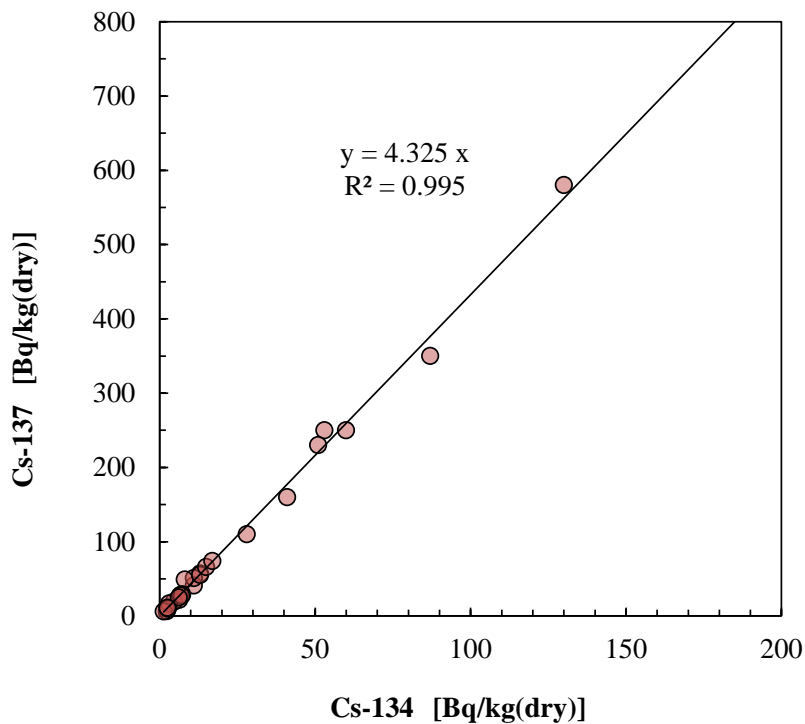


Figure 3.2-12 Concentration ratio (Cs-137/Cs-134) [sediments (public water areas)]

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

Radionuclide	Half-life (year)	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	2015/3	2015/11
Cs-134	2.0648	1	0.71	0.51	0.36	0.26	0.21
Cs-137	30.1671	1	0.98	0.96	0.93	0.91	0.90
Cs137/Cs134		1	1.37	1.87	2.56	3.50	4.28

(*) The concentration ratio at the time of the latest monitoring (around November 2015) is estimated to be approximately 4.3 (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 past measurement trends.

2) Cs-134 and Cs-137 in water

Cs-134 or Cs-137 were detected at 19 out of the 110 locations where water samples from public water areas were collected (a total of 19 locations: both Cs-134 and Cs-137 were detected at 9 locations (all in the Tohoku and Kanto blocks) and only Cs-137 was detected at ten locations). However, the maximum values were 0.0067 Bq/L for Cs-134 and 0.029 Bq/L for Cs-137, both of which were 50% or less of their respective corresponding maximum values in the FY2014 National Radioactive Material Monitoring. Moreover, these values fell within the range of past measured values from the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels (0.041 Bq/L max. for Cs-134 and 0.084 Bq/L max. for Cs-137).

Regarding the 9 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 approx. 4.2. 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. 4.3) as of November 2015 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.

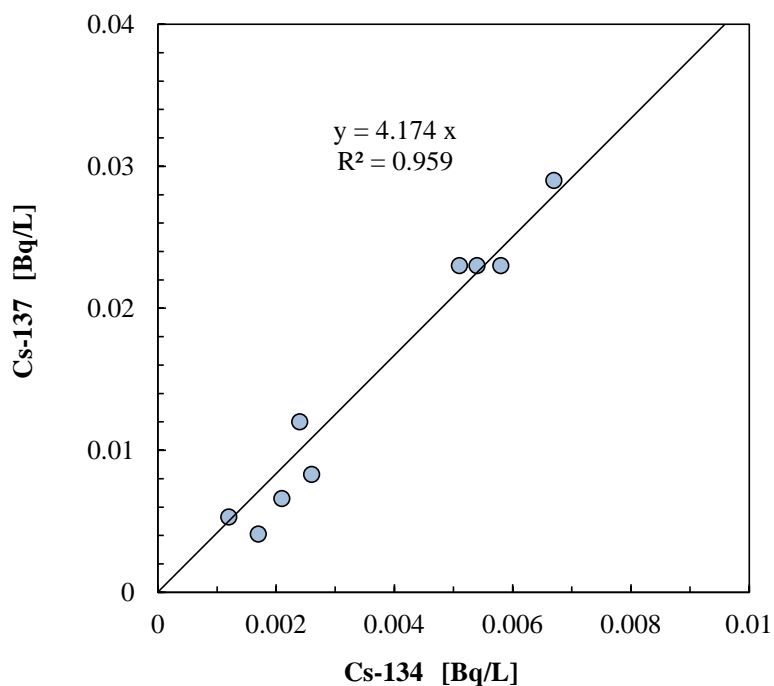


Figure 3.2-13 Concentration ratio (Cs-137/Cs-134) [Water (public water areas)]

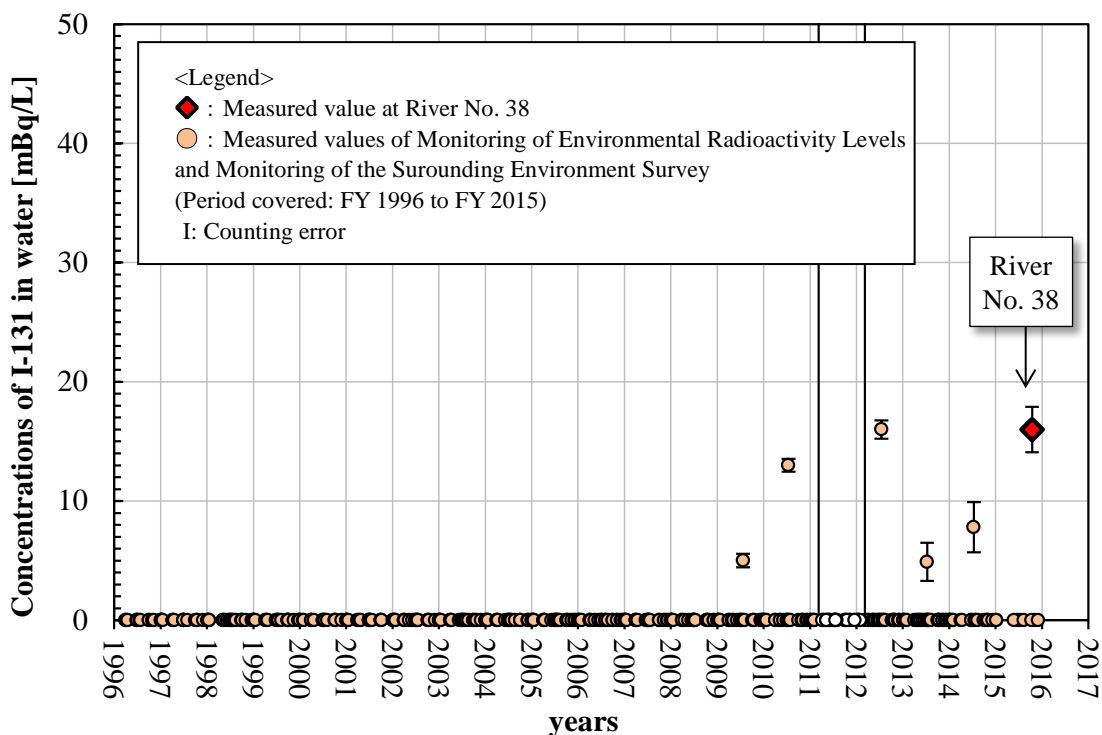
3) Cs-134 and Cs-137 in groundwater

Cs-134 and Cs-137 were not detectable in groundwater samples collected at any of the 110 locations (detection limit: approx. 0.001 to 0.002 Bq/L).

4) I-131 in water from public water areas

I-131 was detected in water samples from one location out of a total of 110 locations in public water areas. Its measured value was 0.016 Bq/L and fell within the past measurement trends, and was within the range of past measurement values (0.016 Bq/L max.) in the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels.

Figure 3.2-14 shows the past detection trends for I-131 in water samples from public water areas.



Remarks: The measurement results from March 11, 2011, to March 10, 2012 were excluded.

Figure 3.2-14 River No. 38 and past trends in detection [public water areas (water) I-131]

I-131 has a short half-life of eight days. Now, after more than four years since the Fukushima NPS accident, it is considered very unlikely that any I-131 derived from the Fukushima NPS accident will be detected.

Meanwhile, I-131 is used as an oral medicine for the treatment of thyroid cancer and Basedow’s disease. It is accepted that the radioactive material (I-131) administered to a patient is evacuated from the body as exhaled breath, urine, feces, sweat, saliva, and breast milk and that the fecal and urinary excrement is treated at sewage treatment works before discharge into rivers.⁶ In disposal facilities for medical radioactive waste, there are outlet concentration limits established for radioactive isotopes contained in waste liquids. When I-131 is the only radioactive isotope species contained in wastewater, it is required that its outlet concentration limit should be a three-month mean of 4×10^{-2} Bq/cm³ (40 Bq/L) or less.⁷

The WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality recommend a guidance level of 10 Bq/L for I-131, assuming a life-long intake; the I-131 concentration detected from River Site No. 38 was a very low value, approximately

⁶ *Manual for Proper Use of Internal Radiotherapy Using Radioactive Sodium Iodide (I-131) Capsules*, Revised 3rd Edition (Japan Radiological Society, Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine, Japan Endocrine Society, Japan Thyroid Association, Japan Association of Endocrine Surgeons, Japanese Society of Thyroid Surgery, Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine Technology), Jul. 10, 2013.

⁷ MHW Ordinance No. 50, Nov. 5, 1948 Ordinance For Enforcement of the Medical Practitioners’ Act, Last Revised by MHLW Ordinance No. 151, Sept. 30, 2015, Article 30-26, Para. 1, Appended Table 3 (Re: Article 30-26)

one 600th of the above value (0.016 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 October 13, 2015 to January 25, 2016.

The two locations had been surveyed four times, respectively, in FY2014 during the period from August 25, 2014 to January 26, 2015. An analysis was performed including the results for FY2014.

Radionuclides were detected as shown in Tables 3.3-1 and Table 3.3-2. Figures 3.3-1 and 3.3-2 show the changes in radionuclides detected in and after FY2014. Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-2 also show the coefficients of variation⁹ (= sample standard deviation /average) for variations in detected values.

The coefficients of variation in water samples ranged from 13 to 21% for total β radioactivity and K-40, and stood at 32% for Cs-137, respectively.¹⁰

The coefficients of variation in sediment samples ranged from 4.3 to 29% for total β radioactivity and naturally occurring radionuclides (Ac-228, Bi-212, Bi-214, Pb-212, Pb-214, Tl-208, and K-40), and from 48 to 59% for radioactive cesium.

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. 56 to No. 110 were classified as western Japan) and the two locations of the median number in respective categories were selected.

⁹ In this summary: coefficient of variation = sample standard deviation divided by the average ; hereinafter the same shall apply.

¹⁰Regarding fluctuations due to, among other things, the number of times of the survey conducted for radioactive materials in the environment, FY2012 survey instances show 12 to 16 % fluctuations in the amount of radioactive cesium contained in riverbed sediments (9 samples collected during the same period). At River Site No. 28 where radioactive cesium was detected, a drop in water transparency probably due to sludge disturbance caused by pleasure boats or winds in the vicinity was observed. Then, the water and bottom sampling points were slightly relocated with recognizable fluctuations in sediment grain-size distribution. Because the changes in sediment grain-size distribution might have affected the concentration of radioactive cesium, the changes in sediment grain-size distribution and Cs-137 concentration at River Site No. 28 are graphically summarized in Figure 3.3-3. This has revealed that sediment samples with high clay and silt contents tend to have higher Cs-137 concentrations. Accordingly, it was inferred that the fluctuations in the amount of radioactive cesium in samples from River Site No. 28 had occurred due to the changes in the grain-size distribution in the sediment samples.

Table 3.3-1 Detection trends for radioactive materials at the same location[River No. 28]

	Radionuclides	FY2014				FY2015				Coefficient of variation [%]
		Aug 25	Oct 27	Dec 15	Jan 26	Oct 13	Nov 24	Dec 25	Jan 22	
Water [Bq/L]	Total β radioactivity	0.068	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.090	0.099	0.071	0.10	21
	K-40	0.097	0.11	0.078	0.094	0.12	0.11	0.096	0.11	13
	Cs-134	0.0015	0.0020	<0.0010	0.0018	<0.0022	<0.0014	<0.0014	<0.0014	-
	Cs-137	0.0074	0.0072	0.0048	0.0049	0.0029	0.0035	0.0043	0.0052	32
Sediment [Bq/kg (dry)]	Total β radioactivity	410	350	350	380	720	460	490	430	27
	K-40	290	330	280	280	290	370	320	320	10
	Ac-228	15	9.8	12	15	23	18	22	20	28
	Bi-214	<12	11	13	13	14	15	16	12	13
	Pb-212	18	16	21	16	28	18	16	18	21
	Pb-214	11	11	16	11	14	15	17	13	18
	Tl-208	16	12	13	14	18	11	15	17	17
	Cs-134	19	13	21	17	51	25	26	21	48
	Cs-137	60	44	76	61	230	110	110	96	59

(*) The coefficients of variation are shown only for radionuclides detected seven times or more.

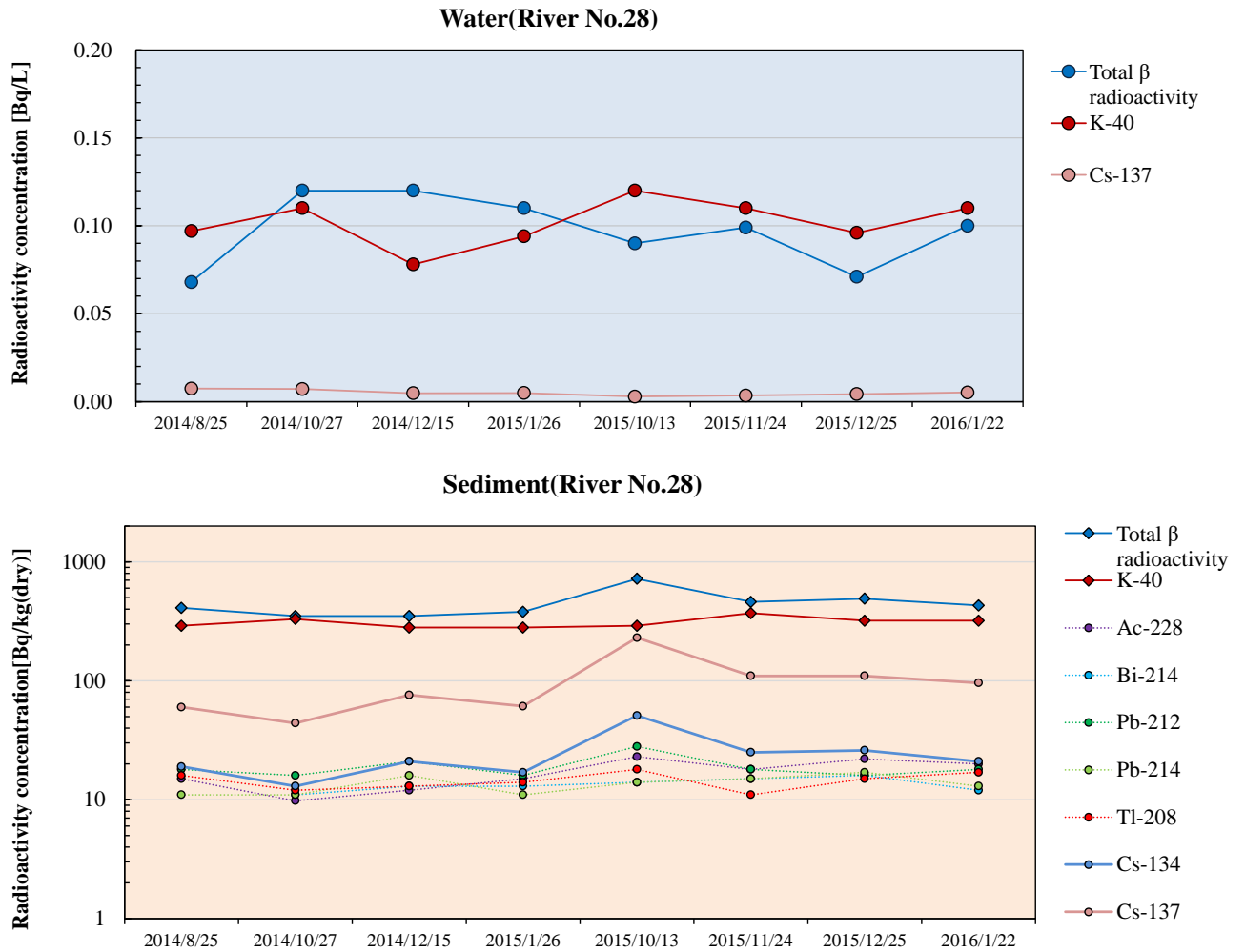


Figure 3.3-1 Changes in detection trends for radioactive materials at the same location[River No. 28]

Table 3.3-2 Detection trends for radioactive materials at the same location [River No. 83]

	Radionuclides	FY2014				FY2015				Coefficient of variation [%]
		Aug 30	Oct 28	Dec 15	Jan 26	Oct 16	Nov 30	Dec 22	Jan 25	
Water [Bq/L]	Total β radioactivity	0.046	0.064	0.037	0.038	0.048	0.047	0.041	0.035	21
	K-40	0.034	0.045	<0.028	0.034	0.045	0.042	0.038	0.031	15
	Be-7	<0.024	0.012	<0.0073	<0.0073	<0.024	<0.018	<0.013	<0.0085	-
	Pb-212	<0.0019	<0.0021	<0.0019	0.0013	<0.0019	<0.0015	<0.0015	<0.0014	-
Sediment [Bq/kg (dry)]	Total β radioactivity	1000	980	890	920	1000	1000	950	940	4.3
	K-40	870	830	910	770	920	920	840	840	6.1
	Ac-228	13	25	12	19	25	21	29	25	29
	Bi-212	42	34	23	28	28	<33	37	<34	22
	Bi-214	15	21	17	17	16	19	16	19	11
	Pb-212	28	28	24	27	28	26	26	27	5.2
	Pb-214	21	23	19	15	21	20	22	18	13
	Ra-226	50	<42	36	<39	<37	<46	<44	<41	-
	Th-234	<30	<41	30	42	<31	<47	<45	<47	-
Tl-208	25	20	21	25	23	24	15	19	16	

(*) The coefficients of variation are shown only for radionuclides detected five times or more.

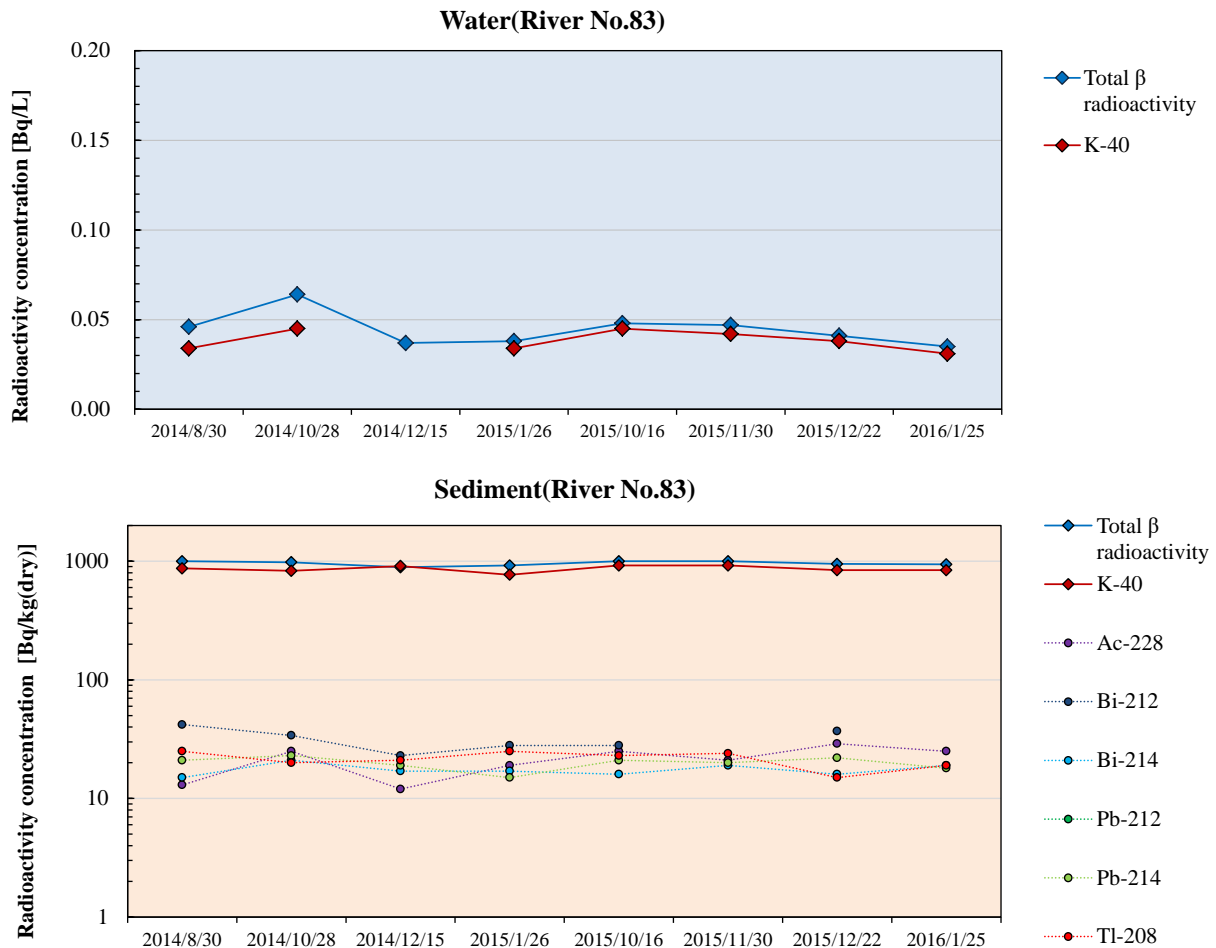


Figure 3.3-2 Changes in detection trends for radioactive materials at the same location[River No. 83]

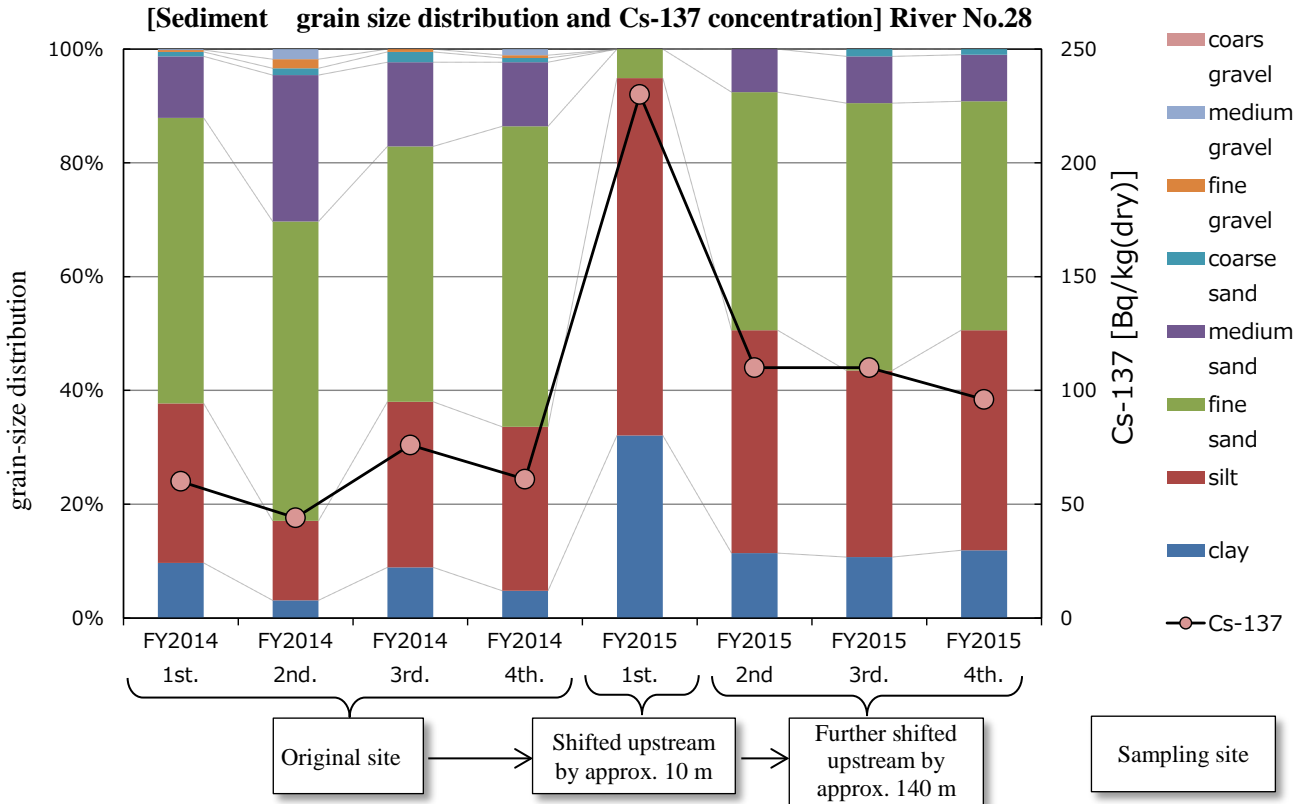


Figure 3.3-3 Changes in sediment grain-size distribution and Cs-137 concentration [River No. 28]

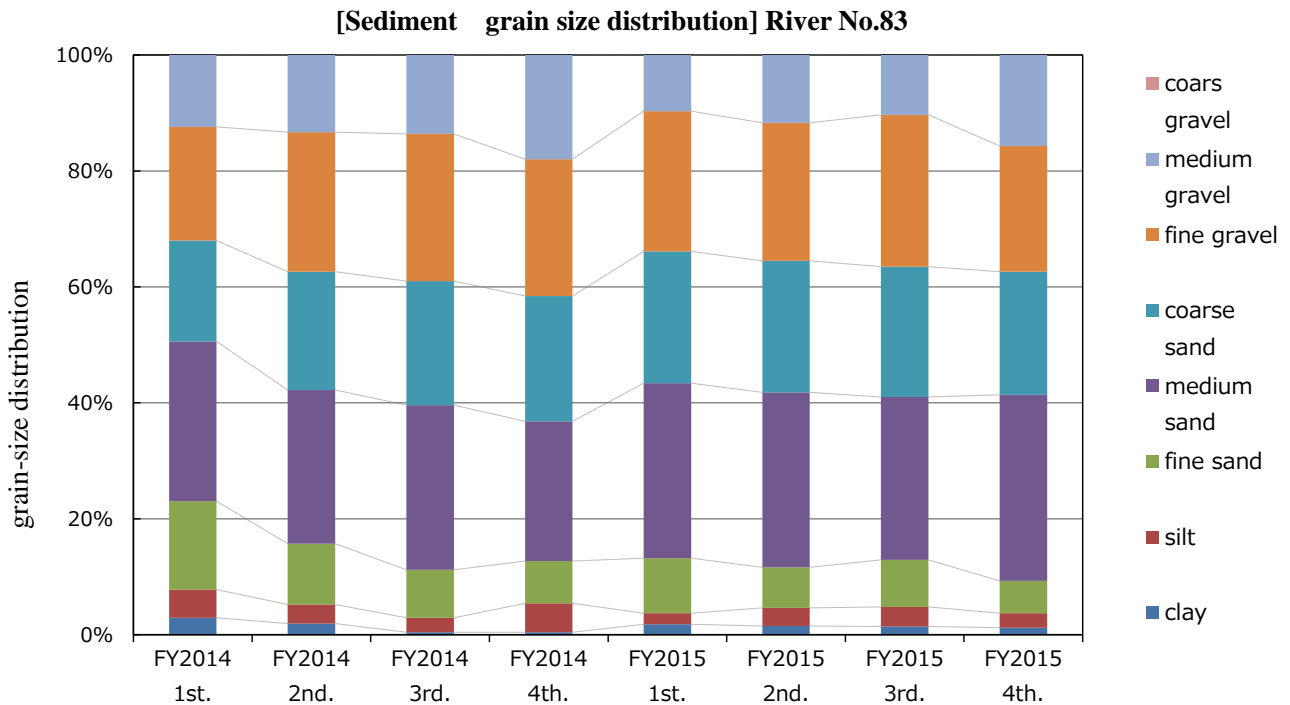


Figure 3.3-4 Changes in sediment grain-size distribution [River No. 83]

Part 2: Radioactive Material Monitoring in the Water Environment in and around Fukushima Prefecture (FY2015)

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).

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

(4) Conducted analyses

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

Additionally, analyses on 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 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 website.

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/water/rmms/surveys.html>

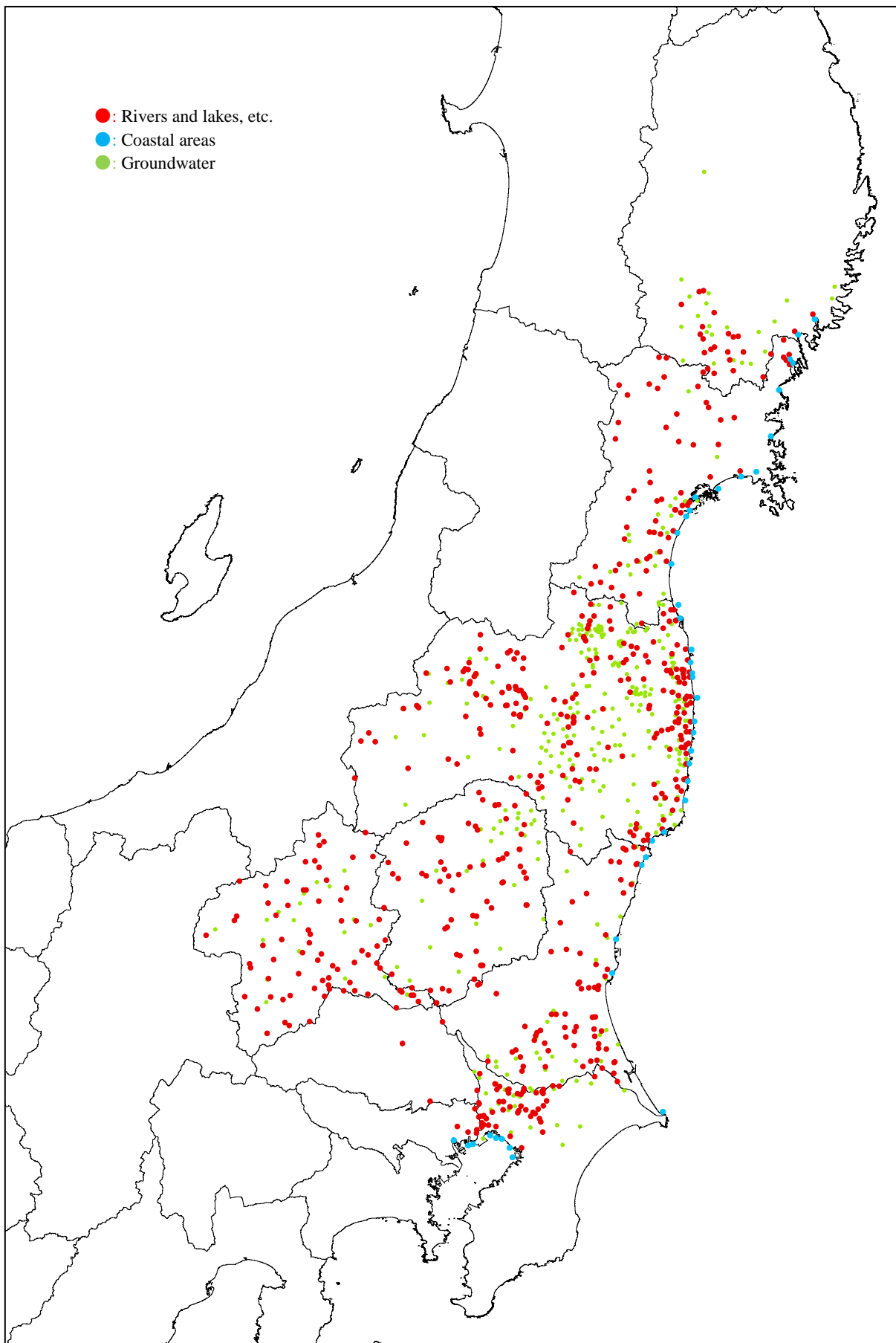


Figure 1.2-1 Map showing locations for the Post-Earthquake Monitoring

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 were conducted.

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 General of the Water Quality Preservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment)
- Sediment Survey Method (August 8, 2012; Notice Kansuikansuuhatsu No. 120725002 issued by the Director General of the Environmental Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment)
- Groundwater Quality Survey Method (September 14, 1989; Notice Kansuikan No. 189 issued by the Director General 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 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 limit targets were as shown in the table below.

Table 2.2-1 Detection limit targets for radionuclides for the Post-Earthquake Monitoring

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 strontium	Sr-90	—	Approx. 1 Bq/kg (dry) (0.16 to 2.9 Bq/kg (dry))	Approx. 1 Bq/L
	Sr-89	—	—	Approx. 1 Bq/L
Other artificial radionuclides (*1)		—	Ag-110m: 7 to 180 Bq/kg (dry) Sb-125: 130 to 330 Bq/kg (dry)	—

*1: 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 5.2 of the main text).

3. Outline of the Results

The results of the Post-Earthquake Monitoring conducted in Tokyo Metropolis and other nine prefectures of FY2015 were as outlined below.

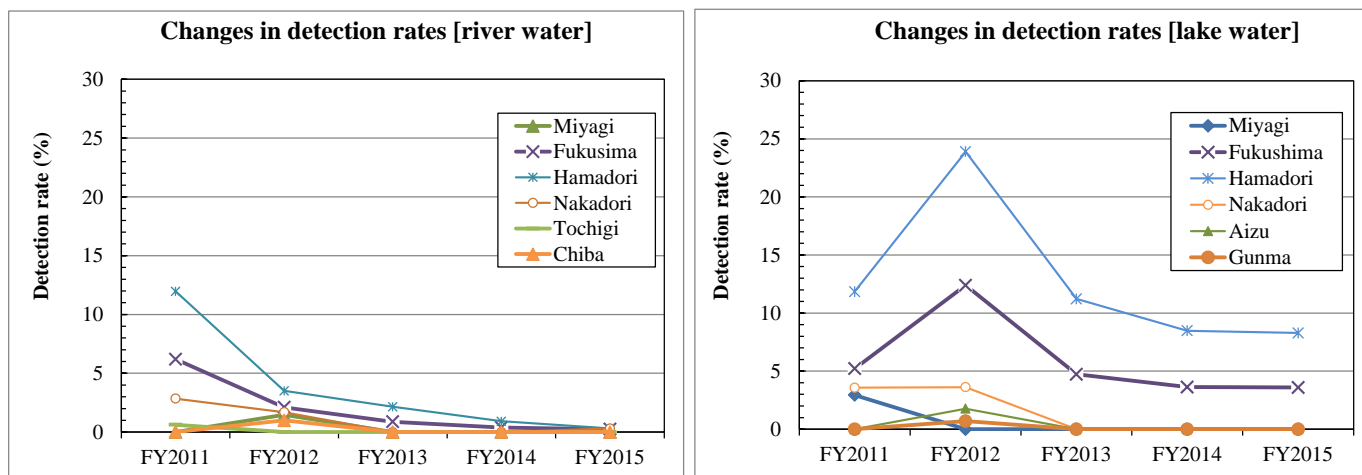
3.1 Detection of radioactive cesium

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

(1) Public water areas (water)

In FY2015, radioactive cesium activity concentrations ranged from not detectable to 1.3 Bq/L and had a detection rate of 0.1% in river water samples; from not detectable to 52 Bq/L and with a detection rate of 2.1% in lake water samples; and were not detectable in any coastal area water samples.

Judging from the changes over time since FY2011, all prefectures have shown decreasing trends in the detection rate for river water specimens (9,000 or more in total number of samples) and lake water specimens (5,400 or more in total number of samples). In prefectures other than Fukushima Prefecture, radioactive cesium has not been detected since FY2013 (see Figure 3.1-1). In addition, no survey detected radioactive cesium in coastal area water specimens (2,300 or more in total number of samples).



(*) Data for Fukushima Prefecture are the total of those for Hamadori, Nakadori, and Aizu. Not listed prefectures are as not detected. 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 any of the groundwater samples in FY2015.

Judging from the changes over time since FY2011, radioactive cesium has not been detected in groundwater specimens (4,700 or more in total number of samples) since FY2012, except when it was detected in two specimens from Fukushima Prefecture in FY2011 (detected values were 2 Bq/L and 1 Bq/L).

(3) Public water areas (sediments)

1) Overall trends

In FY2015, radioactive cesium activity concentrations ranged from not detectable to 20,100 Bq/kg and were detected with a detection rate of 88.1% in river sediment samples, from not detectable to 920,000 Bq/kg and with a detection rate of 99.1% in lake sediment samples, and from not detectable to 2,950 Bq/kg and at a detection rate of 82.0% in coastal area sediment samples.

2) Situation by location

As radioactive cesium was detected at many locations, the situations in respective locations were compared. Detected concentration levels and their changes were statistically compiled as shown in "4.3 Detection of radioactive materials in sediments by location."

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

Locations belonging to Categories A and B (top 10 percentile of the whole) were in Hamadori District, Fukushima Prefecture as well as in Nakadori District, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki, Gunma, Chiba, and Miyagi Prefectures.

Table 3.1-1 Categorization of detected concentration levels for sediment samples from public water areas(FY2015) (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			Ibaraki	Tochigi	Gunma	Chiba	Saitama	Tokyo	Number of locations	Percentage
					Hamadori	Nakadori	Aizu								
A	Upper 5 percentile	1,077 or more	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	1	5	0	0	19	4.8
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	529 ~ 1,077	0	0	9	1	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	20	5.1
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	182 ~ 529	0	8	6	14	1	11	1	0	18	0	1	60	15.2
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	59 ~ 182	2	14	19	9	7	21	5	9	12	1	1	100	25.3
E	Lower 50 percentile	59 or less	20	21	8	20	18	17	50	38	4	1	0	197	49.7
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	Fukushima			Ibaraki	Tochigi	Gunma	Chiba	Number of locations	Percentage	
				Hamadori	Nakadori	Aizu							
A	Upper 5 percentile	23,760 or more	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4.9
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	12,306 ~ 23,760	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4.9
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	1,969 ~ 12,306	1	11	4	6	1	0	1	1	25	15.2	
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	624 ~ 1,969	3	10	6	3	4	4	10	1	41	25.0	
E	Lower 50 percentile	624 or less	17	4	2	22	14	4	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							Total	
			Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima	Ibaraki	Chiba	Tokyo	Number of location	Percentage	
A	Upper 5 percentile	580 or more	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4.8	
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	400 ~ 580	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4.8	
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	248 ~ 400	0	1	4	0	0	1	6	14.3	
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	65 ~ 248	0	5	3	0	1	2	11	26.2	
E	Lower 50 percentile	65 or less	2	4	6	5	4	0	21	50.0	
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, a decreasing or unchanged trend was generally observed with some locations showing fluctuations. For coastal areas, a decreasing trend was observed at most locations with some locations showing fluctuations.

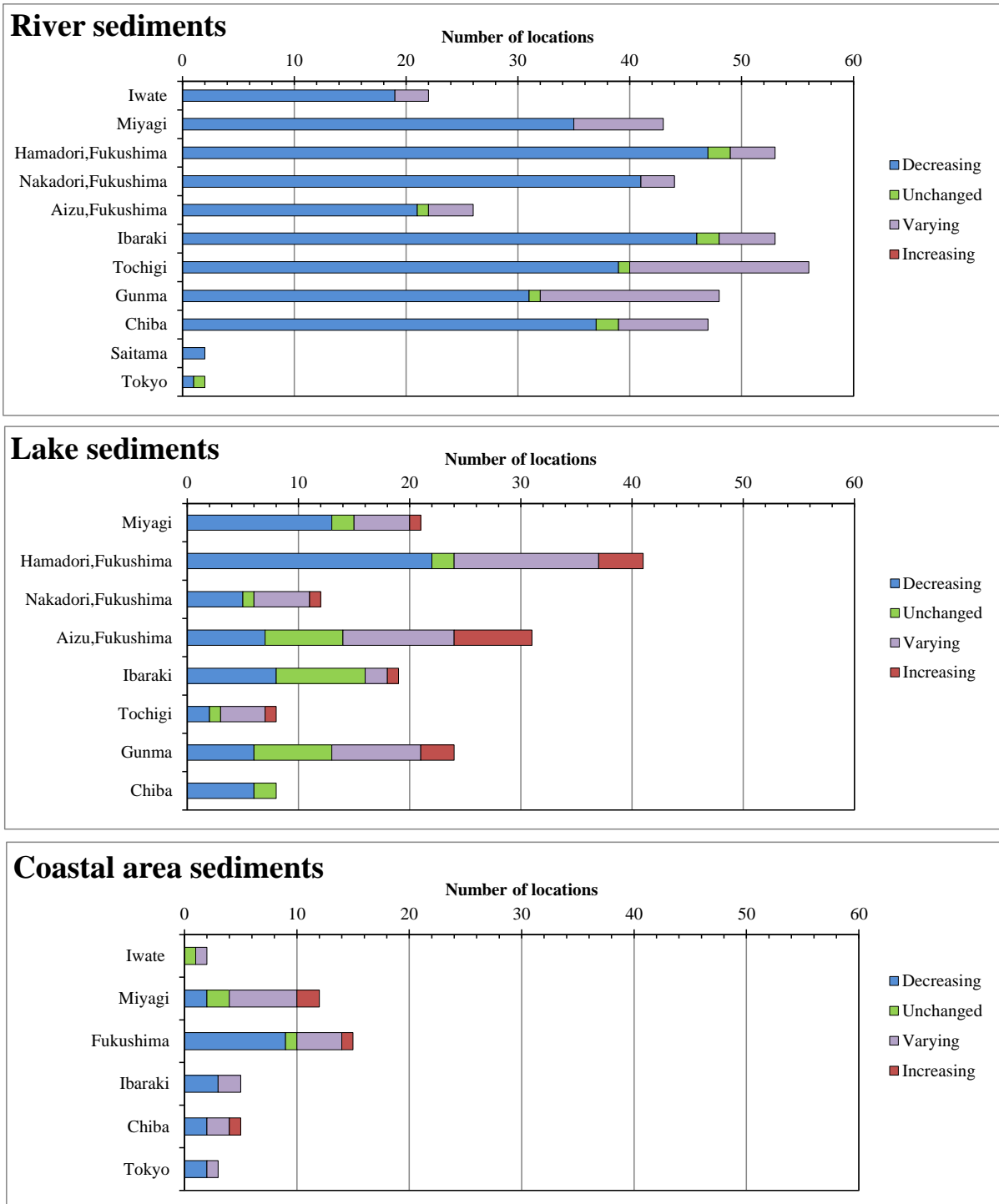


Figure 3.1-2 Changes in detected concentration levels of radioactive materials in sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas)

3.2 Detection of radionuclides other than radioactive cesium

(1) Sr-89 and Sr-90

As shown by the results, including the past fiscal years, Sr-90 was included in the monitoring surveys conducted from FY2011 to FY2015 for sediment samples (approximately 500 samples in total) from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas) and for groundwater samples (approximately 240 specimens in total) (see Figure 3.2-1).

In FY2015, Sr-90 ranged in concentration from not detectable to 1.9 Bq/kg and was detected with a detection rate of 40.9% in river sediment samples, from not detectable to 150 Bq/kg and with a detection rate of 97.1% in lake sediment samples, and from not detectable to 0.78 Bq/kg and with a detection rate of 9.4% in coastal area sediment samples.

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. 240 samples surveyed from FY2011 to FY2015) (detection limit: 1 Bq/L for water and approximate 2 Bq/kg for sediments).

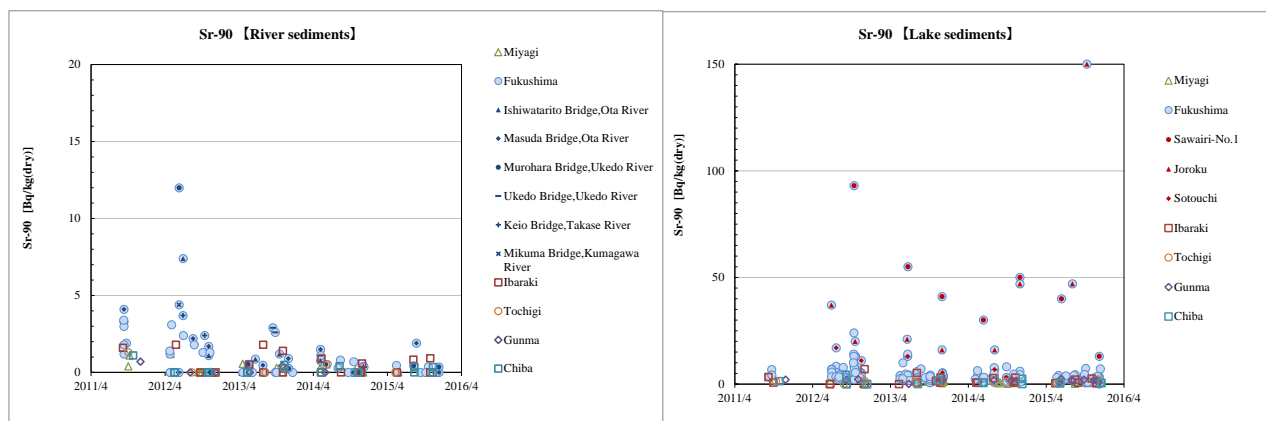


Figure 3.2-1 Detection of Sr-90 in sediment samples from public water areas (left: rivers; right: lakes)

(2) Other artificial radionuclides

None have been detected since FY 2013.

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 is as shown in Table 4.1-1 and Figure 4.1-1.

According to the results, including the past fiscal years, most prefectures, have shown decreasing trends in the detection rate since FY2011. In FY2015, radioactive cesium has not been detected in any location other than the Hamadori and Nakadori Districts, Fukushima Prefecture.

Detected values (the total of Cs-134 and Cs-137) have been decreasing since FY2011. The measured values from FY2015 ranged from not detectable to 1.3 Bq/L (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 is as shown in Table 4.1-2 and Figure 4.1-2.

According to the results, including the past fiscal years, most prefectures have shown decreasing trends in the detection rate since FY2012. Radioactive cesium has not been detected in any location other than Hamadori District, Fukushima Prefecture since FY2013.

Detected values (the total of Cs-134 and Cs-137) have been decreasing since FY2012. The measured values in FY2015 ranged from not detectable to 52 Bq/L (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 is as shown in Table 4.1-3.

According to the results, including the past fiscal years, radioactive cesium has not been detected at any site (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 is as shown in Table 4.1-4.

According to the results, including the past fiscal years, approximately 4,700 specimens from eight prefectures were surveyed. In FY2011, radioactive cesium was detected at concentrations of 2 Bq/L and 1 Bq/L at two locations (both in Fukushima Prefecture) only, and has not been detected at any location since FY2012.

<Reference>

- 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 (the total of Cs-134 and 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 (the total of Cs-134 and 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				FY2015				Total		
	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Range of measured values (Bq/L)
Iwate	18	0	0.0	-	64	0	0.0	-	80	0	0.0	-	80	0	0.0	-	80	0	0.0	-	322	0	-
Yamagata	10	0	0.0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	10	0	-
Miyagi	114	0	0.0	-	204	3	1.5	ND - 6.3	193	0	0.0	-	196	0	0.0	-	196	0	0.0	-	903	3	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	819	2	0.2	ND - 1.3	3,696	58	ND - 20
Hamadori	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	330	1	0.3	ND - 1.3	1,515	46	ND - 20
Nakadori	176	5	2.8	ND - 8.0	355	6	1.7	ND - 1.9	322	0	0.0	-	324	0	0.0	-	324	1	0.3	ND - 1.1	1,501	12	ND - 8.0
Aizu	84	0	0.0	-	157	0	0.0	-	154	0	0.0	-	120	0	0.0	-	165	0	0.0	-	680	0	-
Ibaraki	128	0	0.0	-	214	0	0.0	-	212	0	0.0	-	212	0	0.0	-	212	0	0.0	-	978	0	-
Tochigi	161	1	0.6	ND - 1.0	277	0	0.0	-	276	0	0.0	-	274	0	0.0	-	278	0	0.0	-	1,266	1	ND - 1.0
Gunma	90	0	0.0	-	216	0	0.0	-	214	0	0.0	-	210	0	0.0	-	214	0	0.0	-	944	0	-
Saitama	2	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	34	0	-
Chiba	82	0	0.0	-	202	2	1.0	ND - 1.3	200	0	0.0	-	200	0	0.0	-	200	0	0.0	-	884	2	ND - 1.3
Tokyo	3	0	0.0	-	12	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	39	0	-
Total	1,060	29	2.7	ND - 20	2,051	23	1.1	ND - 6.3	1,992	7	0.4	ND - 5.5	1,958	3	0.2	ND - 1.6	2,015	2	0.1	ND - 1.3	9,076	122	ND - 20

ND: Not detectable

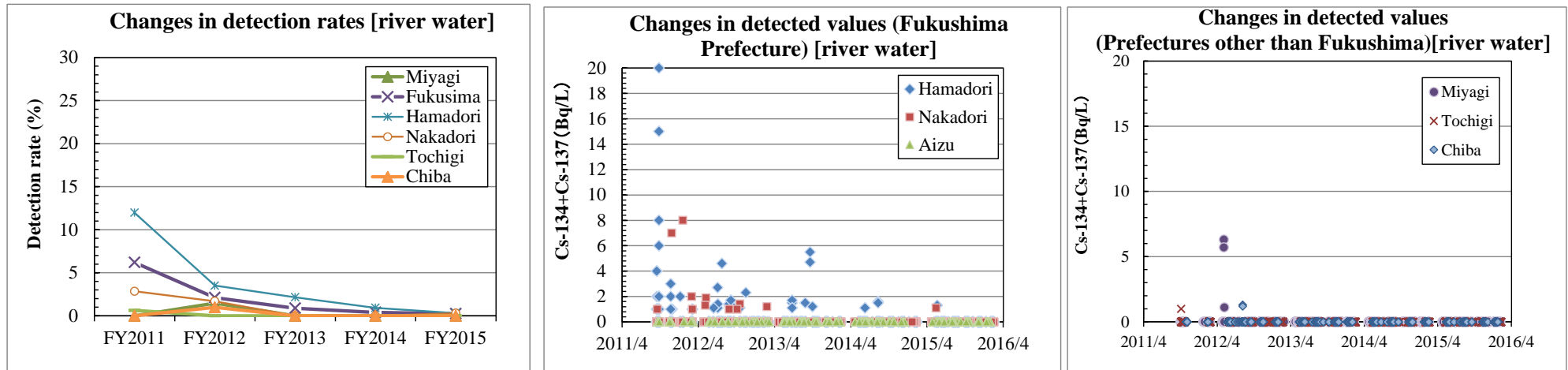


Figure 4.1-1 Detection rates of radioactive cesium in river water samples (left) and changes in detected values (center and right)

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

Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				FY2015				Total		
	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Range of measured values (Bq/L)
Yamagata	4	0	0.0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	4	0	-
Miyagi	34	1	2.9	ND - 3.0	90	0	0.0	-	118	0	0.0	-	114	0	0.0	-	118	0	0.0	-	474	1	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 - 34	807	29	3.6	ND - 52	3,159	177	ND - 100
Hamadori	76	9	11.8	ND - 27	272	65	23.9	ND - 100	321	36	11.2	ND - 47	342	29	8.5	ND - 34	350	29	8.3	ND - 52	1,361	168	ND - 100
Nakadori	56	2	3.6	ND - 5.0	83	3	3.6	ND - 1.2	109	0	0.0	-	113	0	0.0	-	115	0	0.0	-	476	5	ND - 5.0
Aizu	79	0	0.0	-	226	4	1.8	ND - 5.1	331	0	0.0	-	344	0	0.0	-	342	0	0.0	-	1,322	4	ND - 5.1
Ibaraki	48	0	0.0	-	93	0	0.0	-	152	0	0.0	-	152	0	0.0	-	149	0	0.0	-	594	0	-
Tochigi	24	0	0.0	-	54	0	0.0	-	62	0	0.0	-	64	0	0.0	-	64	0	0.0	-	268	0	-
Gunma	51	0	0.0	-	144	1	0.7	ND - 1.0	188	0	0.0	-	187	0	0.0	-	192	0	0.0	-	762	1	ND - 1.0
Chiba	32	0	0.0	-	50	0	0.0	-	53	0	0.0	-	50	0	0.0	-	37	0	0.0	-	222	0	-
Total	404	12	3.0	ND - 27	1,012	73	7.2	ND - 100	1,334	36	2.7	ND - 47	1,366	29	2.1	ND - 34	1,367	29	2.1	ND - 52	5,483	179	ND - 100

ND: Not detectable

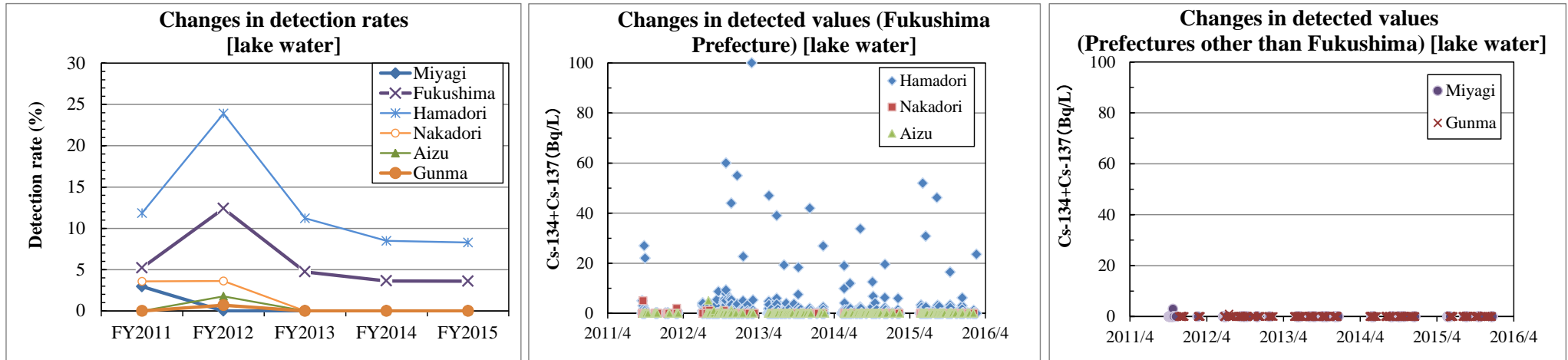


Figure 4.1-2 Detection rates of radioactive cesium in lake water samples (left) and changes in detected values (center and right)

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

Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				FY2015				Total		
	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Range of measured values (Bq/L)
Iwate	5	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	8	0	0.0	-	37	0	-
Miyagi	94	0	0.0	-	96	0	0.0	-	102	0	0.0	-	104	0	0.0	-	104	0	0.0	-	500	0	-
Fukushima	116	0	0.0	-	189	0	0.0	-	300	0	0.0	-	300	0	0.0	-	300	0	0.0	-	1,205	0	-
Ibaraki	45	0	0.0	-	62	0	0.0	-	40	0	0.0	-	40	0	0.0	-	40	0	0.0	-	227	0	-
Chiba	0	0	-	-	62	0	0.0	-	46	0	0.0	-	46	0	0.0	-	46	0	0.0	-	200	0	-
Tokyo	0	0	-	-	38	0	0.0	-	36	0	0.0	-	36	0	0.0	-	36	0	0.0	-	146	0	-
Total	260	0	0.0	-	455	0	0.0	-	532	0	0.0	-	534	0	0.0	-	534	0	0.0	-	2,315	0	-

ND: Not detectable

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

Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				FY2015				Total		
	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/L)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Range of measured values (Bq/L)
Iwate	42	0	0.0	-	44	0	0.0	-	44	0	0.0	-	22	0	0.0	-	22	0	0.0	-	174	0	-
Miyagi	79	0	0.0	-	44	0	0.0	-	48	0	0.0	-	24	0	0.0	-	24	0	0.0	-	219	0	-
Yamagata	79	0	0.0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	79	0	-
Fukushima	540	2	0.4	ND - 2.0	543	0	0.0	-	766	0	0.0	-	771	0	0.0	-	767	0	0.0	-	3,387	2	ND - 2.0
Ibaraki	89	0	0.0	-	54	0	0.0	-	54	0	0.0	-	27	0	0.0	-	27	0	0.0	-	251	0	-
Tochigi	76	0	0.0	-	54	0	0.0	-	54	0	0.0	-	27	0	0.0	-	27	0	0.0	-	238	0	-
Gunma	40	0	0.0	-	40	0	0.0	-	42	0	0.0	-	21	0	0.0	-	21	0	0.0	-	164	0	-
Chiba	54	0	0.0	-	46	0	0.0	-	46	0	0.0	-	23	0	0.0	-	23	0	0.0	-	192	0	-
Total	999	2	0.2	ND - 2.0	825	0	0.0	-	1,054	0	0.0	-	915	0	0.0	-	911	0	0.0	-	4,704	2	ND - 2.0

ND: Not detectable

(*) Detected in FY2011. Both Cs-134 and Cs-137 were detected at one site, and only Cs-137 was detected at another site, at a level of 1 Bq/L (detection limit: 1 Bq/L) (see the main text).

4.2 Sediments

Detection of radioactive cesium in sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas) were as outlined below.

(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.

According to the results, including the past fiscal years, the detection rate ranged between 50 and 100%, and has been slightly decreasing over time in many prefectures.

As shown in Figure 4.2-1, more locations are showing lower concentration levels (the total of Cs-134 and Cs-137) and fewer locations are showing higher concentration levels.

(2) Public water areas (lakes)

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

According to the results, including the past fiscal years, the detection rate ranged between 83 and 100%. In FY2015, detection rates of 90% or more were observed in all prefectures.

Detected values (the total of Cs-134 and Cs-137) were generally decreasing or unchanged though some locations exhibited fluctuations. In Hamadori District, Fukushima Prefecture, however, radioactive cesium was still detected at concentrations of 100,000 Bq/kg or more in FY2015.

(3) Public water areas (coastal areas)

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

According to the results, including the past fiscal years, the detection rate ranged between 40 and 100% and slightly decreased in FY2015, except for Iwate Prefecture with a small number of specimens.

Coastal area locations showed lower detected values (the total of Cs-134 and Cs-137) than those in rivers or lakes. In Fukushima Prefecture, however, radioactive cesium was still detected at concentrations of 1,000 Bq/kg or more in FY2015.

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

Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				FY2015				Total		
	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate (%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)
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	80	60	75.0	ND - 121	322	280	ND - 1,040
Yamagata	10	6	60.0	ND - 132	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	10	6	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	196	176	89.8	ND - 1,860	896	847	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	845	776	91.8	ND - 20,100	3,698	3,479	ND - 165,000
Hamadori	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	358	354	98.9	ND - 20,100	1,537	1,513	ND - 165,000
Nakadori	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	324	316	97.5	ND - 3,270	1,494	1,476	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	163	106	65.0	ND - 810	667	490	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	212	203	95.8	ND - 2,160	978	953	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	278	212	76.3	ND - 1,010	1,262	1,105	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	214	161	75.2	ND - 1,510	937	775	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	8	4	50.0	ND - 291	34	29	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	200	199	99.5	ND - 4,100	882	880	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	8	8	100.0	86 - 404	38	38	75 - 700
Total	1,044	992	95.0	ND - 92,000	2,029	1,940	95.6	ND - 165,000	1,985	1,851	93.2	ND - 45,000	1,958	1,810	92.4	ND - 24,700	2,041	1,799	88.1	ND - 20,100	9,057	8,392	ND - 165,000

ND: Not detectable

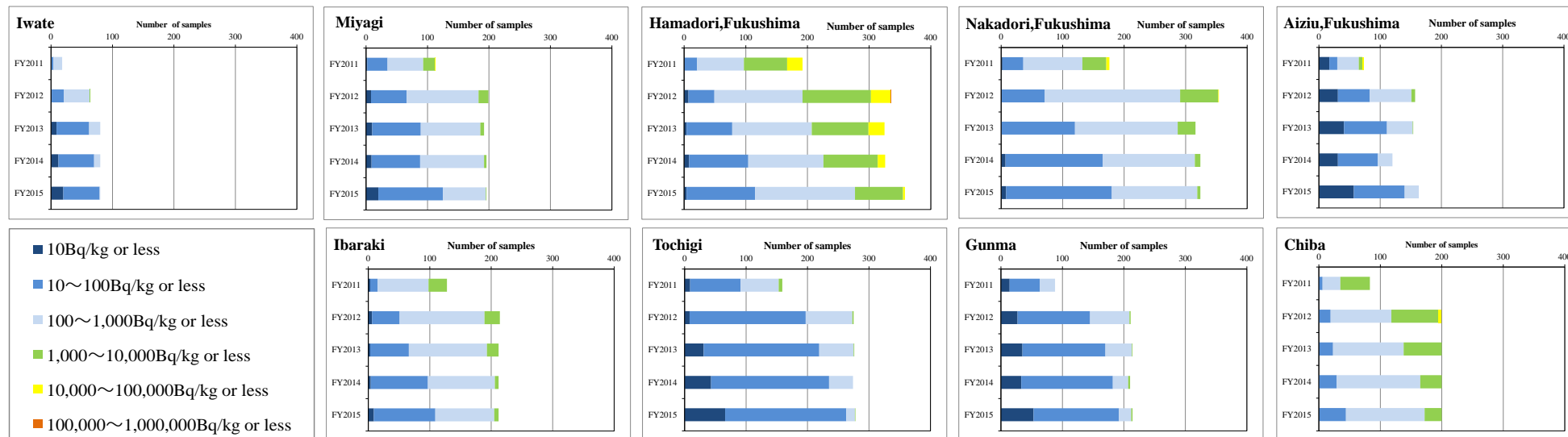


Figure 4.2-1 Detection of radioactive cesium in river sediment samples (changes) (Prefectures where only a small number of samples were collected are omitted.)

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

Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				FY2015				Total		
	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)
Yamagata	2	2	100.0	34 - 470	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	2	2	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	76	74	97.4	ND - 4,490	309	305	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	541	535	98.9	ND - 920,000	2,079	2,057	ND - 920,000
Hamadori	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	278	278	100.0	16 - 920,000	1,023	1,023	16 - 920,000
Nakadori	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	78	78	100.0	44 - 6,200	331	328	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	185	179	96.8	ND - 12,300	725	706	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	73	73	100.0	61 - 3,070	297	295	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	32	32	100.0	103 - 1,760	134	132	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	96	96	100.0	47 - 4,570	383	379	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	32	32	100.0	187 - 4,240	144	144	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	850	842	99.1	ND - 920,000	3,348	3,314	ND - 920,000

ND: Not detectable

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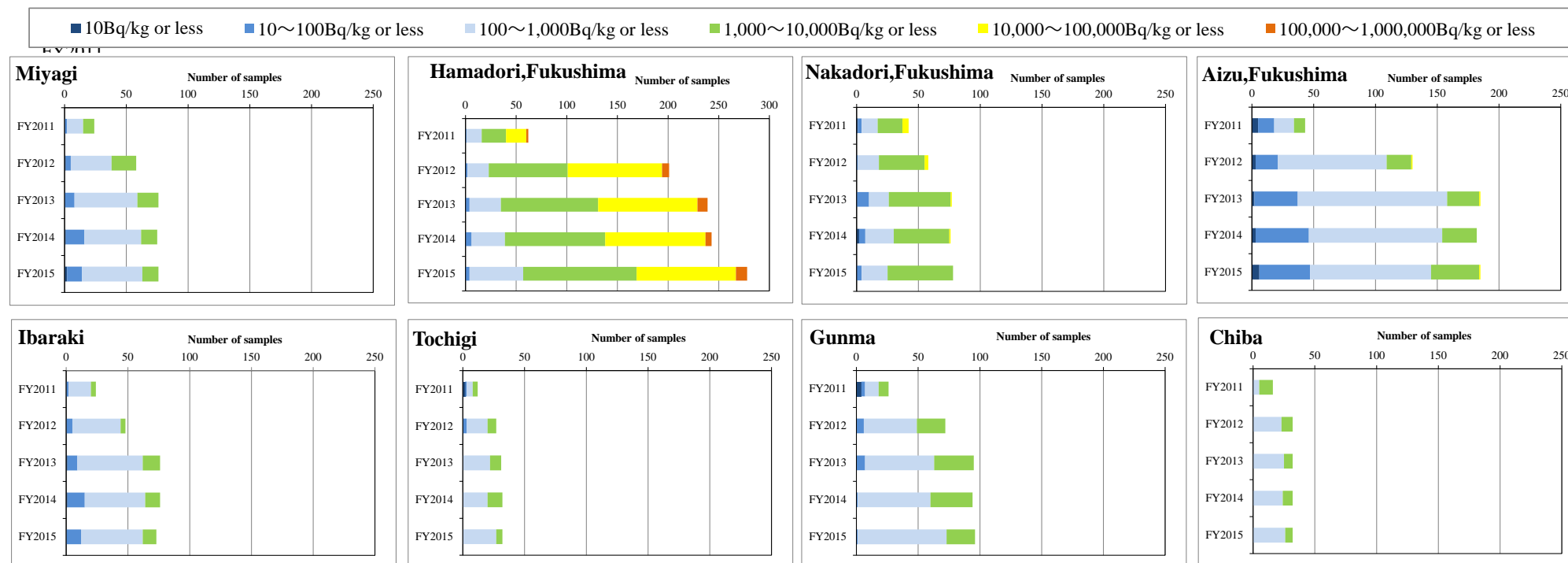


Figure 4.2-2 Detection of radioactive cesium in lake sediment samples (changes) (Yamagata Prefecture where only a small number of samples were collected was omitted.)

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

Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				FY2015				Total		
	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)	Number of samples	Number of detections	Range of measured values (Bq/kg)
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	4	1	25.0	ND - 10	19	7	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	52	41	78.8	ND - 910	255	202	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	150	140	93.3	ND - 2,950	627	594	ND - 2,950
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	20	8	40.0	ND - 178	119	74	ND - 230
Chiba	0	0	-	-	31	20	64.5	ND - 134	23	14	60.9	ND - 54	23	14	60.9	ND - 21	23	11	47.8	ND - 315	100	59	ND - 315
Tokyo	0	0	-	-	19	17	89.5	ND - 780	18	18	100.0	12 - 780	18	17	94.4	ND - 630	18	18	100.0	83 - 410	73	70	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	267	219	82.0	ND - 2,950	1,193	1,006	ND - 2,950

ND: Not detectable

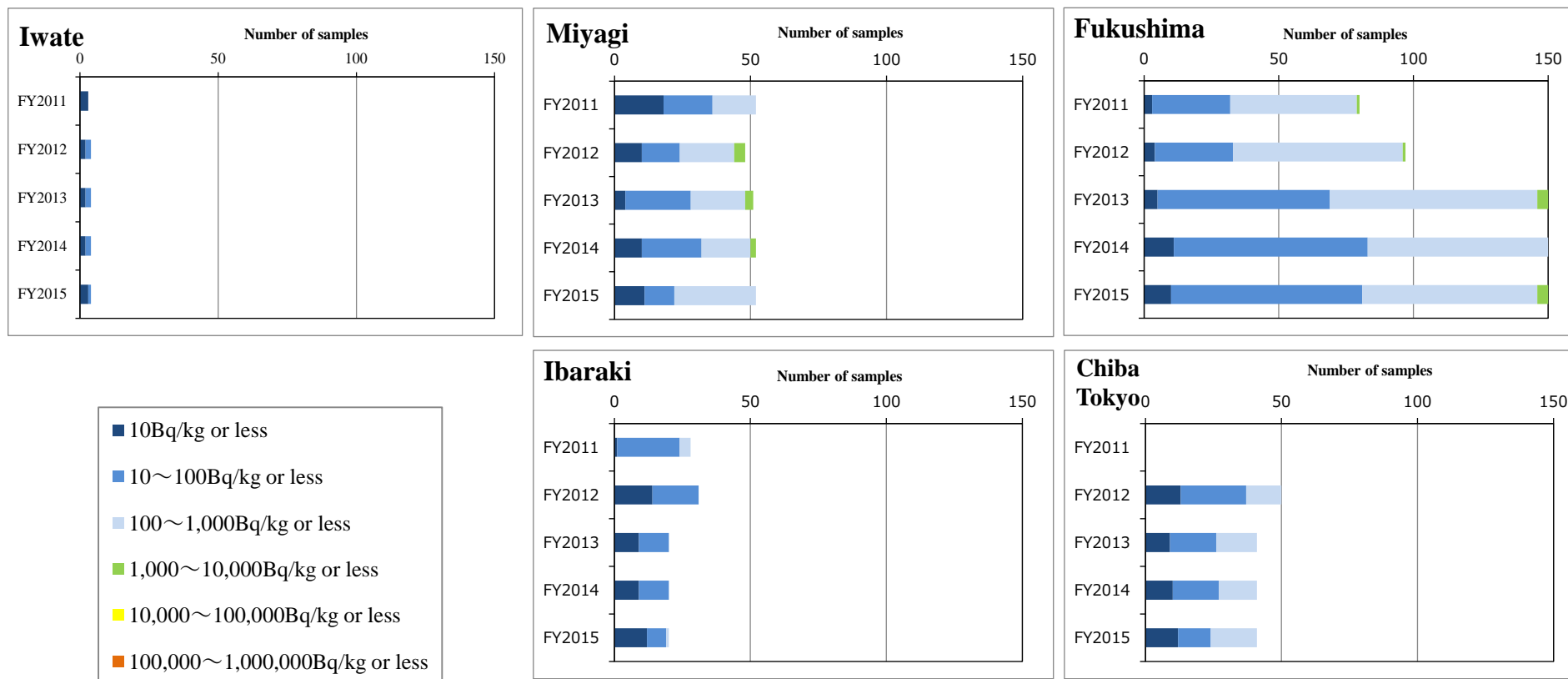


Figure 4.2-3 Detection of radioactive cesium in coastal area sediment samples (changes)

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 such as 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 if no longer required after surveyed and Yamagata prefecture, where surveys have not been conducted since FY2012.

1) Detected concentration levels

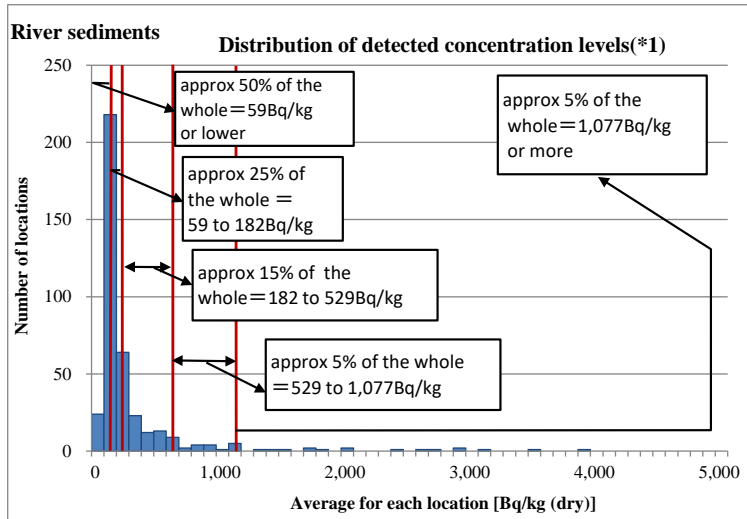
- i. Obtain the average for each location for FY2015 by using all survey results concerning concentrations of radioactive cesium (the total of Cs-134 and Cs-137) (arithmetic average calculated by assuming not detectable to be zero; hereinafter referred to as the "average for each location").
- ii. Arrange 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 for FY2015 revealed a good correlation (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.)

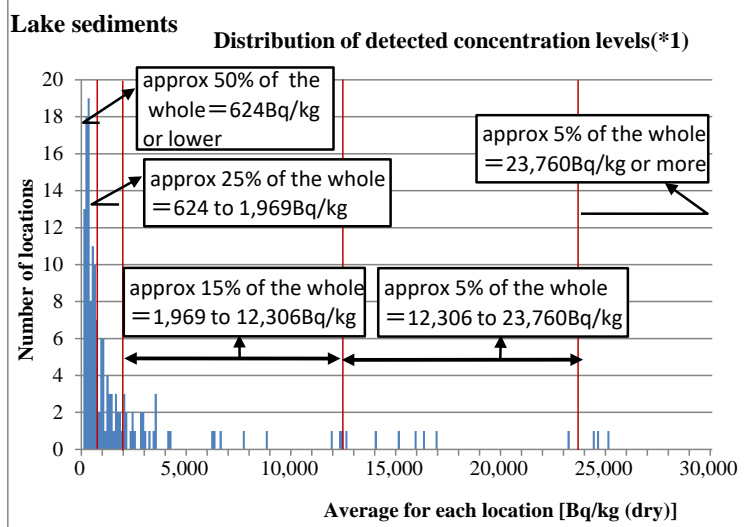
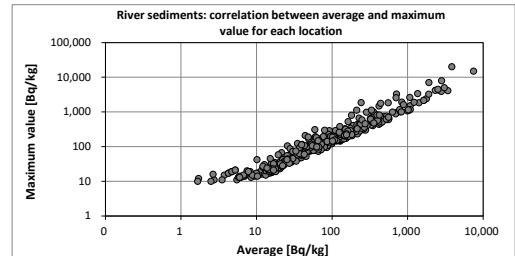
2) Changes in detected values

- 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), coefficient of variation of 0.5 was used as a reference. When a coefficient of variation 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

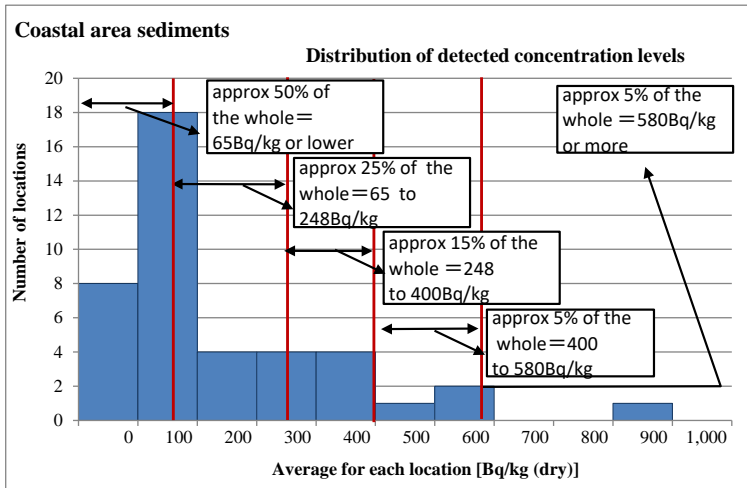
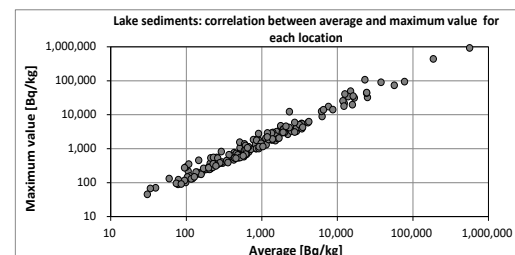
samples, and it is considered to be too early to make judgments on changes in detected values at this point in time. Even if a certain location is judged to show an increasing trend based on the abovementioned thinking, it is necessary to accumulate further data and conduct careful examination for making 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	1,077 or more	19	4.8
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	529 - 1,077	20	5.1
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	182 - 529	60	15.2
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	59 - 182	100	25.3
E	Lower 50 percentile	59 or less	197	49.7
Total			396	100.0



Category	Percentile	Range [Lake sediments] [Bq/kg (dry)]	Number of locations	Same as on the left. [%]
A	Upper 5 percentile	23,760 or more	8	4.9
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	12,306 - 23,760	8	4.9
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	1,969 - 12,306	25	15.2
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	624 - 1,969	41	25.0
E	Lower 50 percentile	624 or less	82	50.0
Total			164	100.0



Category	Percentile	Range [River sediments] [Bq/kg (dry)]	Number of locations	Same as on the left. [%]
A	Upper 5 percentile	580 or more	2	4.8
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	400 - 580	2	4.8
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	248 - 400	6	14.3
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	65 - 248	11	26.2
E	Lower 50 percentile	65 or less	21	50.0
Total			42	100.0

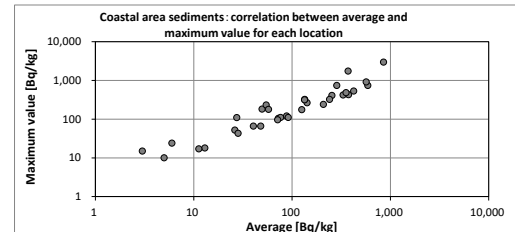


Figure 4.3-1 Categories based on the average for each location (left: picture showing means of categorization; upper right: results of categorization¹¹; lower right correlation between average and maximum value for each location)

*1: locations with values exceeding the maximum one of the horizontal axis are not shown.

¹¹How to set categorization boundary value: The boundary value of the categorization to be in contact is the average value of the minimum value of the upper categorization and the maximum value of the lower categorization.

(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 9 to 17 times from December 2011 to February 2016 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 19 locations and were varying at three 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.4, No.19
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	20	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.20, No.21, No.22

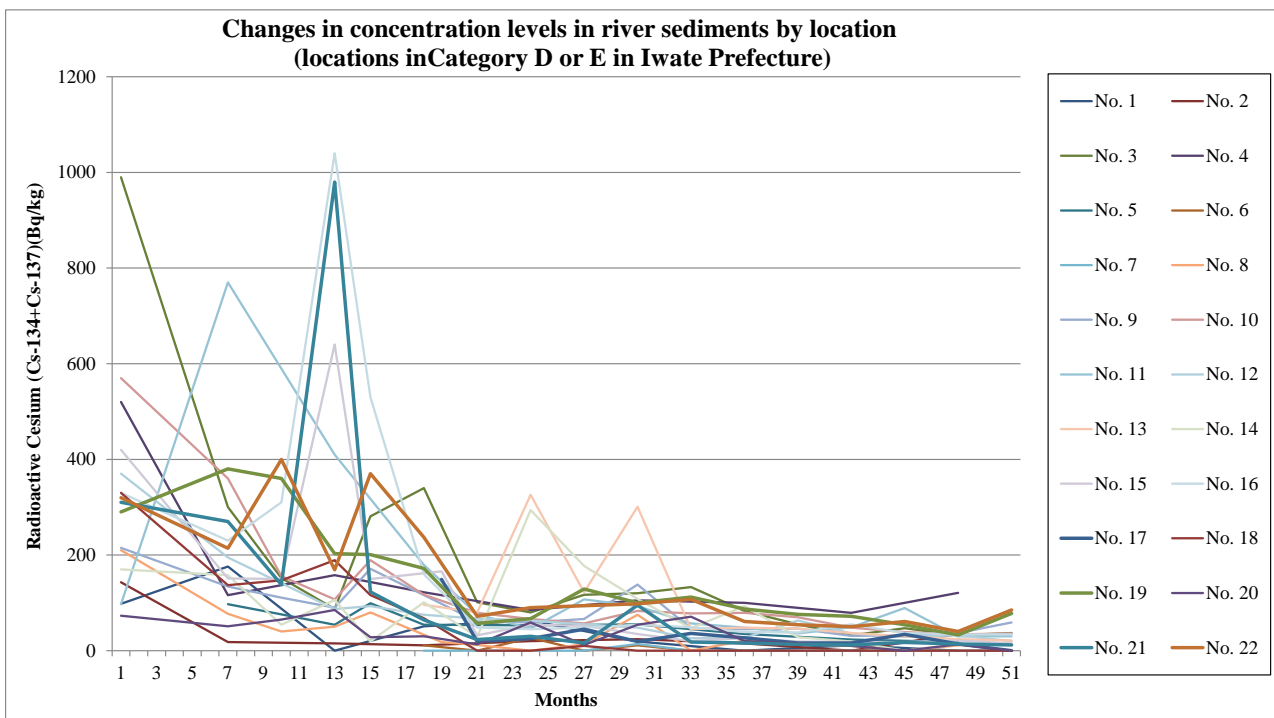


Figure 4.3-2 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations (Iwate Prefecture: river sediments)

2) Miyagi Prefecture

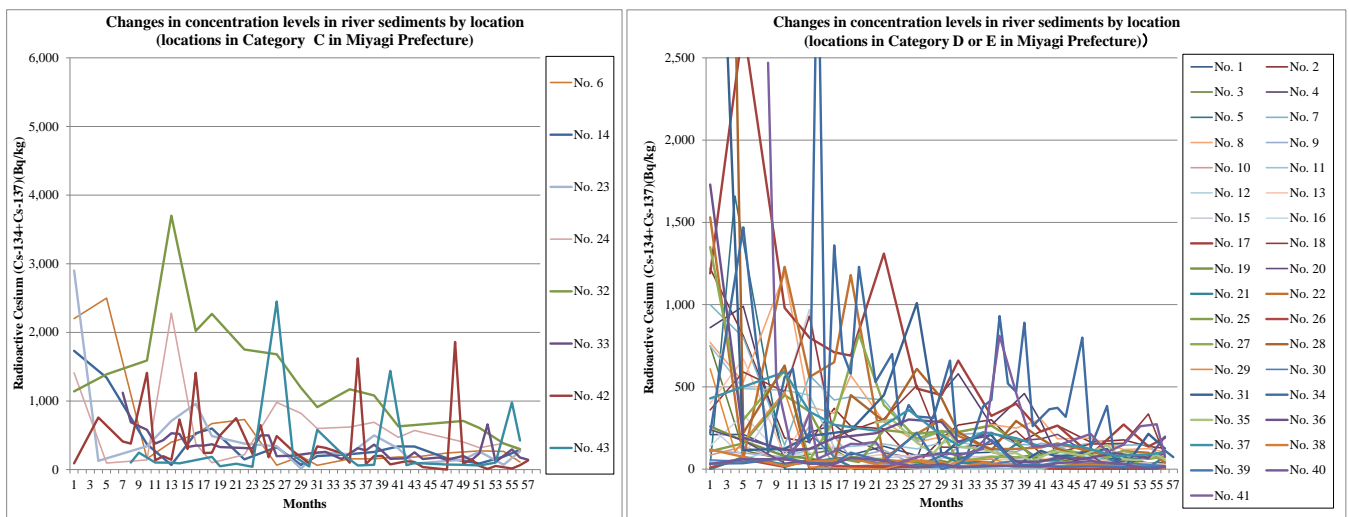
In Miyagi Prefecture, surveys were conducted 16 to 43 times from October 2011 to February 2016 for river sediment samples collected at 43 locations (this analysis excludes the survey results at 37 locations where the survey was conducted only in 2011).

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, eight locations were categorized into Category C, 14 locations into Category D, 21 locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-3 and Table 4.3-4).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 35 locations and were varying at eight 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	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	8	No.6, No.14, No.23, No.24, No.32, No.33, No.42, No.43
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	14	No.1, No.2, No.7, No.8, No.17, No.18, No.22, No.27, No.31, No.34, No.35, No.36, No.37, No.41
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	21	No.3, No.4, No.5, No.9, No.10, No.11, No.12, No.13, No.15, No.16, No.19, No.20, No.21, No.25, No.26, No.28, No.29, No.30, 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.2)

No.	Location			River sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)/Concentration(Bq/kg)*1																								Changes	Average of FY2015 (*2)	No.	Coefficient of variation	Trends(*3)		
	Water area	Location	Municipality	FY2014												FY2015																		
				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	Shabetsu River	Kisaki Bridge	Kesennuma City	103			71			93		85				61			68			62		73		66	1	0.42						
2		Nanaka Bridge		300		150			231		205				164			178			158		127		152	2	0.96							
3	Okawa River	Tateyama-obashi Bridge	Kesennuma City	33		54			60		61				27			30			22		46		31	3	1.77							
4		Kamiyama Bridge		269			460		288		76				34			62			38		35		42	4	1.02							
5		Okawa River Estuary		0		0			0		0				0			0			0		0		0		0	5	4.18					
6	Onose River	Okaki Bridge	Onuma City	158			188			185		182			242			273			266		111		223	6	1.39							
7		Arima River		225			152			145		131				156			146			149		45		124	7	0.83						
8	Kiryu River	Obata Bridge	Kiryu City	271			250			304		184			188			119			125		102		134	8	0.80							
9		Kakumai River		119			106			158		139				60			27			31		33		38	9	0.53						
10	Sanbama River	Donan Bridge (Kariyama Dam)	Kiryu City	40			33			26		22			20			27			19		22		22	10	1.19							
11		Kajya Bridge		124			54			98		91				71			44			38		26		45	11	1.02						
12		Hasama River Area		0			0			0		10				0			0			15		0		3.8	12	1.80						
13	Kakumai River System	Wakayama	Tone City	62			55			61		72			59			36			36		26		39	13	1.32							
14		Yamaguchi Bridge		225			258			339		337				165			89			191		288		183	14	1.09						
15	Eai River Area	Eai River	Okaki City	80			67			49		46			37			21			26		0		21	15	1.65							
16		Shaboribukou, entrance		16			18			11		0			13			0			0		12		6.3	16	0.69							
17		Shaboribukou, entrance		324			398			229		265				88			271			138		191		172	17	0.94						
18		Dokigawa River		153			232			95		101				153			157			136		78		181	18	0.77						
19		Eai River		20			19			13		18				33			17			16		13		20	19	1.12						
20	Kyo-Kakumai River	171						184		212							21			30		92		58	20	0.96								
21	Naruse River	40			153			53		54							17			13		74		57	21	0.78								
22	Sanoshi River	Fagajoshi Weir	Tagajo City	122			123			132		156					82			110		100		84	22	1.22								
23		Neubutsu Bridge		225			500			307		87				145			264			71		267		187	23	1.40						
24	Teizan-sanga Canal (Kyu-sanoshi River)	Teizan Bridge	Shiogama City/Shichigahama Town/Tagajo City	620			690			470		570					403			319		384		347	24	0.90								
25	Nanaka River System	Nanaka River	Sendai City	264			173			201		18			26			63			13		14		29	25	0.86							
26		Fukuda-obashi Bridge		18			22			16		0			0			0			0		0		0	26	1.10							
27		Uneda River		76			71			84		124				69			113			64		76		81	27	1.24						
28	Natori River	Takanago Bridge	Sendai City/Natori City	114			293			185		124					21			30		0		13	28	3.14								
29		Yurige-obashi Bridge		61			26			23		18				17			14			11		0		11	29	1.93						
30	Natori River System	Yakushi Bridge	Natori City	28			52			27		43			26			35			29		21		28	30	0.98							
31		Masuda River		208			31			112		74				123			0			215		125		116	31	2.48						
32	Abukama River	Behamon Bridge	Miyama City	1,170			1,080			630		650					710			608		381		500	32	0.64								
33		Hadenawa Bridge		153	236	312	280	363	272	157		165	251	155		176	144	199	137	238	660	113		294	177	143		228	33	0.59				
34		Muramori Bridge		380	420	930	520	470	890	262		364	373	318		800	150	384	27	84	42	69		87	113	73		181	34	1.16				
35	Shiroishi River	Higashine Bridge	Kakuda City	122			91			98		86			83			146			60		55		82	35	0.59							
36		Shiroishi River (before the confluence with Kawaragawa River (Shiroishi Bridge))		212			45			46		71				61			97			67		198		106	36	1.62						
37	Abukama River System	Saikawa River	Shiroishi City	225			188			137		153			136			80			89		102		102	37	0.61							
38		Mitsukawa River		39			13			15		14				28			19			15		11		16	38	0.80						
39		Arakawa River		178			26			26		14				16			12			15		17		15	39	1.18						
40		Shiroishi River		19			20			16		37				48			31			0		14		23	40	0.60						
41		Yusukoshi-obashi Bridge		123			810			463		137		145		143			214		105	149		261		180	41	1.68						
42	Abukama River	Abukama-obashi Bridge (Iwamura)	Iwamura City/Watari Town	240	101	1,620	82	197	200	77		123	111	37		0	1,860	85	151	53	10	54		243	42	1.23								
43		Abukama River Estuary (Wataribashi Bridge)		237			60			70		1,440				65		98			75		71		286	43	1.73							
				*1: Blank cells are locations where samples were not collected. The result "Not detectable" is indicated as "0".																								<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> A B C D E </div>				104	Average	
				*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 4.3/11.2																								Decreasing Increasing Unchanged Varying						

3) Fukushima Prefecture

(i) Hamadori

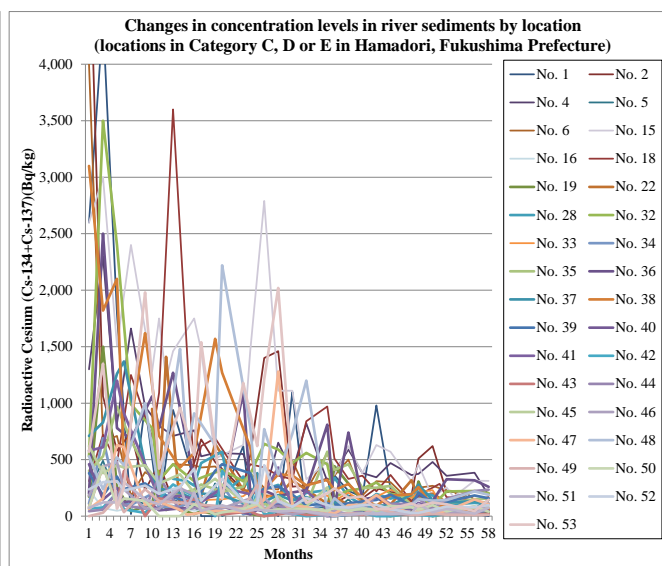
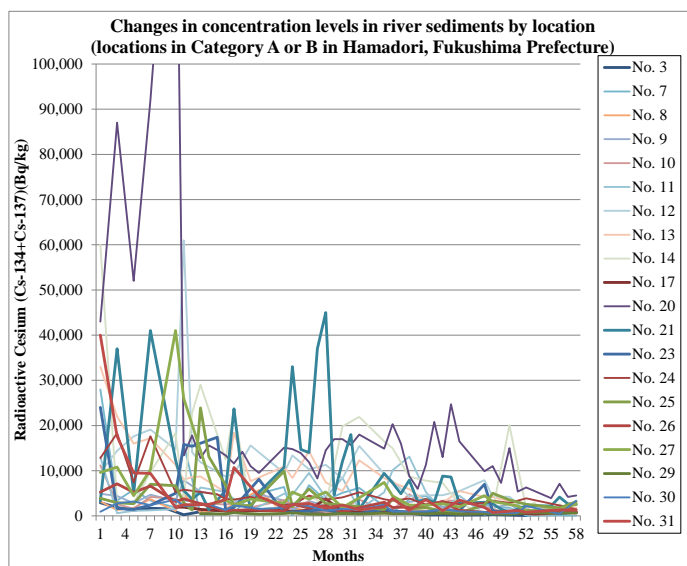
In Hamadori, Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 23 to 45 times from September 2011 to February 2016 for river sediment samples collected at 53 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, 11 locations were categorized into Category A, nine locations into Category B, six locations into Category C, 19 locations into Category D, and eight locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-5 and Table 4.3-6).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 47 locations, were unchanged at two locations, and varying at four 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	11	No.12, No.13, No.14, No.20, No.21, No.23, No.24, No.25, No.27, No.30, No.31
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	9	No.3, No.7, No.8, No.9, No.10, No.11, No.17, No.26, No.29
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	6	No.2, No.4, No.6, No.15, No.32, No.36
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	19	No.1, No.5, No.18, No.19, No.22, No.28, No.33, No.35, No.37, No.38, No.39, No.41, No.44, No.45, No.47, No.48, No.50, No.52, No.53
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	8	No.16, No.34, No.40, No.42, No.43, No.46, No.49, 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)

Table 4.3-6 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations
(Hamadori, Fukushima Prefecture: river sediments) (No.2)

No.	Location			River sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137) Concentration(Bq/kg)(*)																				Changes	Average of FY2015 (**)	No.	Coefficient of variation	Trends(**)					
	Water area	Location	Municipality	FY2014										FY2015																			
				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	Jiogawa River	Humabata Bridge	Shinchi Town	13	361		224	170		980		245		75	70		181		26		20		0		62	1	1.77						
2	Kizumi River	Koizumi Bridge	Soma City	333	114		181	158		247		214		184	509		620		212		221		202		325	2	1.57						
3		Hyakuni Bridge		970	500		560	209		206		194		237	301		189		77		1,840		684		555	3	0.73						
4	Ulagawa River	Horisaka Bridge	Mnaminosoma City	308	390		590	382		344		470		364	374		480		357		385		185		358	4	0.72						
5		Hyakken Bridge		83	46		149	24		28		60		77	116		64		47		72		141		86	5	0.91						
6	Manogawa River	Ochiai Bridge	Mnaminosoma City	560	560		500	183		309		300		123	251		268		227	223	155	197	143	113	138		184	6	1.54				
7		Majima Bridge		2,140	740		3,650	4,400		1,940		3,240		2,560	2,010		1,840		88	63	67	103	169	67	84		705	7	1.52				
8	Naha River	Kasano	Iitate Village	530	420		1,260	1,130		1,230		980		580	600		1,170		940	1,010	720		810	457		787	8	0.89					
9		Komra		1,270	1,620		3,070	3,680		2,050		990		2,010	1,760		2,610		430	266	368		362		750		1,070	9	0.66				
10		Kadonchi Bridge		1,320	1,270		4,800	2,240		3,360		3,350		1,900	1,530		580		440	299	297		585	1,100		841	10	0.82					
11		Sakakawa Bridge		5,200	10,100		15,100	8,300		1,080		4,480		2,960	820		1,610		790	800	640		790		1,320		883	11	0.94				
12		Ishiwatado Bridge		9,300	7,700		4,300	4,600		4,600		5,500		7,900	4,280		4,230		1,080	890	1,360		1,450	1,450		2,830	12	1.03					
13		Kaminouchi Bridge		8,400	7,400		5,900	3,150		2,860		5,500		4,200	4,170		3,220		1,280	2,590	1,850		1,830		1,830		2,621	13	0.80				
14	Ota River	Matsuda Bridge	Mnaminosoma City	16,500	15,000		8,700	7,800		7,300		2,590		760	1,190		30,100		1,630	2,950	620		3,560	980		3,549	14	1.18					
15		JR Tetsudo Bridge		480	368		620	381		630		570		307	455		167		254	170	218		314		312		275	15	0.81				
16		Muryama Bridge		27	68		46	53		21		16		29	23		0		75	107	63		39	12		44	16	0.77					
17		Shimokawara Bridge		900	1,020		760	830		790		970		580	990		503		540	436	511		740		750		631	17	0.63				
18	Ohaka River	Zencho Bridge		970	510		329	358		220		365		135	185		286		167	166	158		138	169		176	18	1.16					
19		Hitsukura Bridge		65	443		289	133		21		0		31	307		0		23	36	51		13		33		59	19	2.00				
20	Ukedo River	Murohara Bridge	Namin Town	14,900	20,300		16,000	8,800		6,000		20,800	13,000		16,500		9,900	11,000	7,300		15,000		5,400	6,300	3,910	7,100	4,220	4,530		7,466	20	1.35	
21		Ukedo Bridge		9,400	7,300		4,900	7,900		3,190		3,690		3,020	8,900	8,600		2,810		3,030	2,660	1,520		730	1,570	2,230	2,210	4,160	2,660	2,530		2,330	21
22	Furumichi River	Before the confluence with Takasegawa River(Kodohatohara, Miyakoji Town)	Tamura City	111	175		95	54		80		103		317	169		199		123		52		69		152	22	1.22						
23	Takase River	Kaio Bridge	Namin Town	1,370	1,100		800	660		1,110		1,140		7,000	1,100		790		1,260		500		800		1,917	23	1.52						
24	Maeda River	National Route 6, west	Futaba Town	3,690	3,350		3,860	2,510		3,210		2,560		2,880	3,380		2,890		3,900		3,320		1,460		2,805	24	0.83						
25	Samagawa River	Nakahama Bridge	Namin Town	1,360	3,770		1,560	1,830		1,110		690		2,430	5,000		3,540		2,550		1,750		3,140		3,088	25	1.07						
26		National Route 6, west		3,010	1,880		1,970	2,360		3,120		1,230		780	580		1,000		740		960		910		750		828	26	0.77				
27		Mikuma Bridge	Okuma Town	7,400	4,400		2,400	2,340		2,690		1,960		4,480	3,200		2,230		1,150		1,470		2,600		2,522	27	1.35						
28		Nabekura Bridge		230	339		172	100		196		156		198	217		184		102		117		107		154	28	0.48						
29	Tomizuka River	Sakagawa Bridge	Kawananchi Village	600	500		570	430		610		366		499	462		393		700		618		690		560	29	0.22						
30		National Route 6, west		2,450	970		990	1,020		1,430		980		870	600		660		2,200		471		3,370		1,362	30	0.50						
31		Kobama Bridge	Tomizuka Town	2,020	3,870		1,220	3,660		1,180		3,520		1,800	760		1,190		830		1,330		1,350		1,223	31	1.60						
32		Hdegawa River		Motogawa Bridge	460	168		228	244		297		197		169	188		94		218		222		204		183	32	1.29					
33	Kawananchi River	Before the confluence with Kadogawa River(Furumachi Bridge)	Kawananchi Village	182	137		208	126		171		235		162	212		231		39		68		59		129	33	0.37						
34		Nishiyama Bridge		113	78		82	100		64		62		25	42		60		50		24		57		43	34	1.14						
35	Kadogawa River	Nagatoro Bridge	Naraha Town	570	410		460	249		252		267		96	84		57		109		150		155		109	35	0.76						
36		Kakokawa Bridge		810	74		740	150		167		83		68	190		132		327		317		259		216	36	1.10						
37	Asami River	Boda Bridge	Hirono Town	77	124		87	95		95		93		191	279		139		119		134		109		162	37	1.15						
38	Ohira River	Rugoto Bridge	Iwaki City	321	229		286	159		92		182		194	257		84		93		62		58		125	38	1.19						
39		Rengo Bridge		112	98		113	130		144		191		92	210		112		126		183		158		147	39	0.50						
40	Naha River	Kasumida Bridge		0	0		12	29		71		56		16	20		26		28		24		19		22	40	1.26						
41		Matsubo Bridge		61	54		71	58		41		66		61	117		72		56		82		46		72	41	1.16						
42		Kianouchi Bridge	Ono Town	10	0		15	29		0		0		21	12		0		22		17		17		15	42	1.47						
43		Natsui River		Kyudayu Bridge	12	11		23	12		42		20		15	14		17		21		14		20		17	43	1.67					
44		Rokujumai Bridge		21	26		17	56		182		109		108	154		63		152		223		235		156	44	0.75						
45		Iwamatsuri Bridge		254	53		63	59		34		49		84	66		28		69		75		78		67	45	0.86						
46	Yoshima River	Before the confluence with Natsui River		0	50		15	20		16		18		27	26		21		25		26		113		40	46	1.23						
47		Shima Bridge		37	22		97	102		187		92		22	47		24		46		148		106		66	47	1.62						
48	Fujiwara River	Minato-obashi Bridge	Iwaki City	41	159		54	83		20		53		96	151		137		142		219		188		156	48	1.04						
49		Idonawa Bridge		19	0		26	18		70		36		12	11		24		13		11		12		14	49	1.22						
50	Samagawa River	Samagawa Bridge		48	71		48	68		55		91		78	38		97		42		87		40		67	50	0.99						
51		Shitoki River		Komuro Bridge	14	11		12	25		21		20		25	106		36		65		22		75		55	51	0.93					
52	Binda River	Kobama Bridge		98	81		77	99		100		60		29	29		57		85		79		98										

(ii) Nakadori

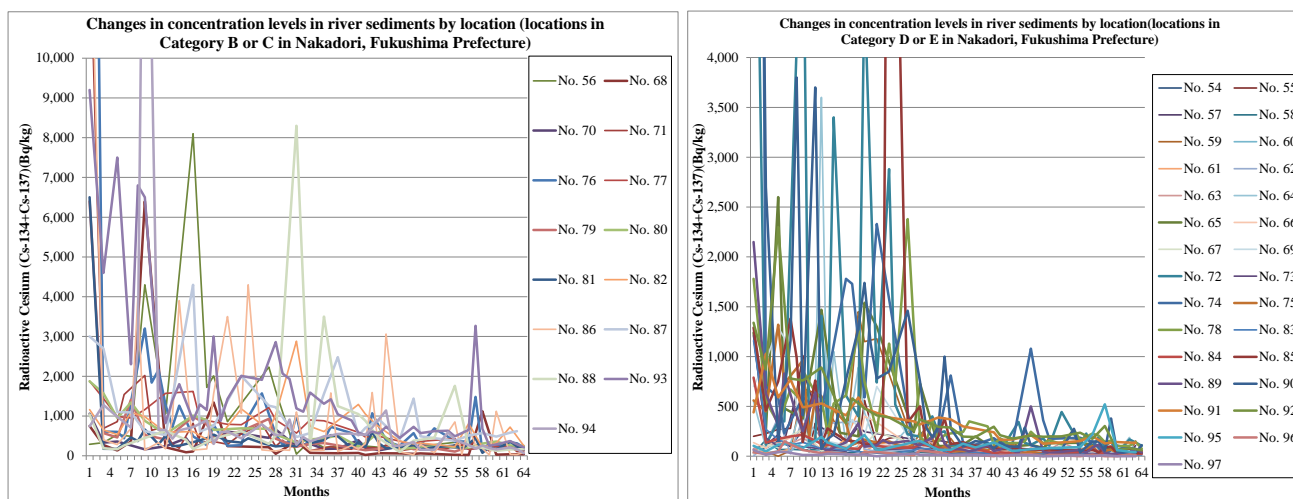
In Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 27 to 47 times from September 2011 to February 2016 for river sediment samples collected at 44 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category B, 14 locations into Category C, nine locations into Category D, and 20 locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-7 and Table 4.3-8).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 41 locations and were vary at three 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	1	No.93
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	14	No.56, No.68, No.70, No.71, No.76, No.77, No.79, No.80, No.81, No.82, No.86, No.87, No.88, No.94
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	9	No.59, No.65, No.72, No.74, No.78, No.90, No.91, No.92, No.95
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	20	No.54, No.55, No.57, No.58, No.60, No.61, No.62, No.63, No.64, No.66, No.67, No.69, No.73, No.75, No.83, No.84, No.85, No.89, 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.1)

No.	Location		River sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137) Concentration(Bq/kg)(*)																																										
	Water area	Location	Municipality	FY2011										FY2012										FY2013																					
				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										
54	Abukuma River	Habuto Bridge	Nisigo Village	66	81	155	96	262	44	31	49	144	89	51	135	80	14	53	25	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
55	Yama River	Before the confluence with Abukuma River	Shirakawa City	290	330	530	490	4,300	1,050	8,100	1,720	2,010	860	2,230	1,630	43	380	212	234																										
57	Yashiro River	Yashigawa Bridge	Tanagura Town	77	108	218	150	870	290	129	300	246	170	132	159	135	66	71																											
58	Kitasu River	Yanagi Bridge	Hinata Village	27	165	66	70	64	65	14	57	19	72	37	40	29	40	11	21																										
59	Imade River	Nekonaki Bridge	Ishikawa Town	45	47	0	55	680	610	105	1,480	1,150	1,180	116	248	42	179	15	120																										
60	Yashiro River	Oji Bridge		35	36	51	52	145	50	55	98	100	98	71	80	46	127	64	54																										
61	Abukuma River	Kawanome Bridge	Tamakawa 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																
62		Emochi Bridge		0	124	390	24	380	193	330	350	72	48	68	19	13	35	13	17																										
63	Shakado River	Sukagawa City water intake point	Sukagawa City	72	97	138	126	182	77	83	168	94	108	109	175	113	47	63	51																										
64		Before the confluence with Abukuma River		530	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																
65	Sasahara River	Shinbashi Bridge	Koriyama City	1,240	260	2,600	480	380	1,470	237	200	1,540	1,300	240	730	102	106	114	199																										
66	Yatagawa River	Yatagawa Bridge		137	79	184	160	236	140	99	81	400	340	85	57	49	66	39	61																										
67	Onakise River	Funehaki Bridge	Tamura City	27	119	87	173	270	52	96	133	120	239	132	98	35	69	110	75																										
68		Before the confluence with Abukuma River		750	270	134	360	6,400	215	89	108	1,340	242	213	49	370	73	66	64																										
69		Before the confluence with Bahagawa River		700	960	1,200	1,190	183	164	110	370	199	700	106	96	60	50	56	87																										
70	Ouse River	Makunouchi Bridge	Koriyama City	1,060	330	360	310	163	240	440	209	420	610	450	660	241	298	174	178																										
71		Before the confluence with Abukuma River		13,500	690	860	1,540	2,020	640	690	610	290	189	820	330	360	290	420	550	800	241	390	232	224	295	129	194	233	187																
72	Abukuma River	Akutsu Bridge		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																
73		After the confluence with Ishimura River		1,210	184	99	122	96	74	50	116	158	63	83	85	42	21	40	39																										
74	Gobayaku River	Kametsukishi Bridge	Motomiya City	22,000	700	590	230	590	450	1,780	1,730	590	2,330	67	130	222	810	134	116																										
75		Before the confluence with Abukuma River		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																
76	Abukuma River	Takada Bridge		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																	
77	Kuchibuto River	Kuchibutogawa Bridge	Nihonmatsu City	1,880	1,440	990	950	1,160	1,570	1,620	920	790	780	1,210	900	570	900	880																											
78	Usushi River	Oogawa Bridge		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																	
79	Mizuhara River	Getouchi Bridge		6,400	570	460	1,410	520	410	980	800	450	620	930	430	229	302	321																											
80	Megami River	Tsurumaki Bridge		1,870	1,570	950	1,340	880	550	1,010	900	650	690	680	540	330	410	440	510																										
81	Abukuma River	Horai Bridge		6,500	176	171	460	370	660	290	500	242	255	340	440	530	370	330	440	320	235	250	259	342	440	318	390	520	490																
82	Nigori River	Before the confluence with Onari River		1,160	650	530	1,090	980	590	610	410	300	1,180	650	1,030	2,880	740	610	39																										
83	Arakawa River	Hinokura Bridge		1,160	270	167	114	139	77	79	45	42	22	61	77	72	22	29	38																										
84	Sukawa River	Sukawa Bridge	Fukushima City	790	137	173	199	216	125	82	74	132	84	87	119	87	44	99																											
85	Arakawa River	Before the confluence with Abukuma River		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																	
86	Matsumura River			15,200	400	280	690	4,000	144	330	175	920	3,900	145	173	1,560	3,500	1,070	4,300	149	119	152	137	1,100	277	129	137	1,580	105																
87	Hattanda River	Hattanda Bridge		3,000	2,700	1,100	1,090	620	520	4,300	610	750	2,010	1,260	1,220	470	570	1,560	2,480																										
88		Totsuna Bridge		1,040	186	167	260	630	400	170	430	620	300	510	8,300	176	3,500	1,250																											
89	Surikami River	Before the confluence with Abukuma River		2,150	630	310	830	410	250	640	92	50	86	140	330	96	110	163	131	154	108	157	179	300	124	76	66	50	63																
90	Abukuma River	Taisho Bridge	Date City	14,200	2,700	153	1,160	3,800	410	3,700	73	172	219	770	1,280	1,740	1,130	780	850	1,460	750	285	193	297	1,000	280	98	123	152																
91	Hirose River	Tatekokoshi Bridge	Kawamata Town	440	1,030	590	770	490	530	410	590	480	390	350	319	390	370	300																											
92		Jizogawara Bridge		1,340	870	2,300	780	760	890	330	580	480	410	390	257	370	296	289	197	193																									
93	Oguni River	Before the confluence with Hirose River	Date City	9,200	4,600	7,500	2,300	6,800	6,500	2,000	820	1,390	1,800	890	1,290	1,150	3,000	880	1,430	2,010	1,910	2,860	2,070	1,930	1,190	1,110	1,590	1,310	1,420	1,040															
94	Hirose River	Before the confluence with Abukuma River		740	1,280	980	710	2,700	20,000	650	650	430	640	720	890	300	590	610	440	790	520	540	910	278	470	360	490	510	550																
95	Kurokawa River	Tochigisakai	Shirakawa City	105	50	114	133	82	194	138	73	213	56	143	153	65	64	127	89																										
96	Kujigawa River	Matsuka Bridge	Tanagura Town	39	23	48	150	63	31	42	12	39	43	14	55	40	12	12	18																										
97		Takachihara Bridge	Yamatsuri Town	63	14	41	44	13	14	24	16	18	0	27	13	14	10	15	11																										
				Total number of samples	1,494	Detection times	1,476																																						

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

Table 4.3-8 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations
(Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture: river sediments) (No.2)

No.	Location			River sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)/Concentration/Bq/kg(*1)																									Changes	Average of FY2015 (*2)	No.	Coefficient of variation	Trends(*3)				
	Water area	Location	Municipality	FY2014												FY2015																					
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3										
54	Abukuma River	Hibuto Bridge	Nishigo Village		36	28		17				23		33	52				29	73		14		22		25	19			30	54	0.89	↘				
55		Tamauchi-shashi Bridge		40	47	17	54	30	53	24			22	12	36			91	62	79	35	34	61	55	19	18	56		51	55	1.47	↘					
56	Yama River	Before the confluence with Abukuma River	Shirakawa City	243	244		215				279		240	241					339	269		219		271		171	197		244	56	1.71	↘					
57	Yashiro River	Yashirogawa Bridge	Tamagawa Town	81	52		71				51		45	51					73	42		36		33		39	107		55	57	1.17	↘					
58	Kinasu River	Yanagi Bridge	Hirata Village	21	17		19				16		0	17					17	16		21		0		18	17		15	58	0.95	↘					
59	Imado River	Nekonaki Bridge	Ishikawa Town	78	0		139				14		63	203					167	21		11		17		22	154		65	59	1.59	↘					
60	Yashiro River	Oji Bridge		16	24		24				22		23	78					94	31		31		22		33	13		37	60	0.62	↘					
61	Abukuma River	Kawanome Bridge	Tamakawa Village	15	57	78	18	49		24	58		33	64	58		44	17	24	36	25	22	19		34	19	20		26	61	1.08	↘					
62		Emochi Bridge		39	12		10				11		12		27				14	12		15		16		32	12		17	62	1.51	↘					
63		Sakagawa City water intake point	Sakagawa City	37	58		28				11		27		138				59	52		24		72		33	40		47	63	0.59	↘					
64	Shakado River	Before the confluence with Abukuma River		80	66	57	42	18	31	51		26	52	80		62	21	21	65	20	42	35		189	15	15		49	64	2.46	↘						
65	Sasahara River	Shashashi Bridge	Koriyama City	75	148		99				114		85	131					135	116		88		66		77	74		93	65	1.40	↘					
66	Yatagawa River	Yatagawa Bridge		49	61		25				17		25	19					19	25		31		25		27	14		24	66	1.06	↘					
67		Funehiki Bridge	Tamura City	38	65		53				42		25				112		33	22		25		28		29	27		27	67	0.77	↘					
68	Okukine River	Before the confluence with Abukuma River		69	21		64				60		51	60					24	20		1,120		27		40	40		212	68	2.75	↘					
69		Before the confluence with Bahagawa River		90	71		64				66		49	18					93	36		71		24		30	22		46	69	1.47	↘					
70	Ouse River	Makinoouchi Bridge		390	206		139				237		202	264					210	183		203		270		224	151		207	70	0.62	↘					
71		Before the confluence with Abukuma River	Koriyama City	165	263	194	208	186	272	126		180	154	199			191	274	229	430	259	117	194	241	106	102		214	71	2.94	↘						
72	Abukuma River	Akutsu Bridge		101	145	177	146		344	136	114		179	107	444			116	228	78	195	97	150	25	169	138	105		130	72	2.12	↘					
73		After the confluence with Ishimuro River		24	38		24				32		33	28					22	29		18		21		20	42		25	73	2.21	↘					
74	Gohyaku River	Kamiokishita Bridge	Motomiya City	181	134		124			1,080		362	174						186	146		18		107		79	73		102	74	3.27	↘					
75		Before the confluence with Abukuma River		58	102	86	91	129	19	48		25	36	30			22	59	101	36	55	67	36	18	29	51		47	75	1.41	↘						
76	Abukuma River	Takada Bridge		570	305	229	1,070		387	305	250		570	264	690		480	355	364	1,480	99	332	230		337	315	211		420	76	3.34	↘					
77	Kuchibuto River	Kuchibutogawa Bridge	Nhonmatsui City	590	470		490				365		283	363					431	158		209		236		199	143		229	77	0.64	↘					
78	Utsushi River	Osegawa Bridge		300	118	179	134		132	149	246		130	162	122		268	164	228	207	142	156	102		105	144	76		159	78	1.09	↘					
79	Mindhara River	Gotosuchi Bridge		169	141		171				268		165						106	224		246		167		187	165		183	79	1.89	↘					
80	Megami River	Tsurumaki Bridge		233	317		600				169		200						222	204		307		360		259	249		267	80	0.73	↘					
81	Abukuma River	Hori Bridge		198	341	219	600	310	185	220		278	166	216					256	176	305	442	73	221	146	365	232	173		239	81	2.05	↘				
82	Nigori River	Before the confluence with Omori River		1,290	1,050				720		370		299	322					228	810		208		322		720	251		423	82	0.73	↘					
83	Akakawa River	Hinokara Bridge		24	15		16				17		23	18					23	16		15		19		13	13		17	83	2.31	↘					
84	Sukawa River	Sukawa Bridge	Fukushima City	33	38		31				75		60	40					40	74		14		22		25	25		33	84	1.35	↘					
85	Akakawa River	Before the confluence with Abukuma River		96	85	70	71	79	76	66		67	67	61					62	51	67	38	87	99	30	79	35	34		58	85	3.19	↘				
86	Matsukawa River			257	167	305	1,590	71	3,060	98		25	287	75					850	34	720	259	183	16	1,120	39	31	84		334	86	2.23	↘				
87	Hattanda River	Hattanda Bridge		510	700		910				420		1,440	490					378	510		569		483		580	620		523	87	0.84	↘					
88		Totsuna Bridge		1,050	880		440				94		381						1,760	229		206		125		158	169		441	88	1.86	↘					
89	Sunkami River	Before the confluence with Abukuma River		112	52	68	99	58	33	500		44	33	44					64	35	88	117	35	21	29	39	74	38		54	89	1.71	↘				
90	Abukuma River	Taicho Bridge	Date City	135	78	132	100		95	287	110		77	85	71		276		39	148	148	55	380	49	26	39	112		127	90	2.51	↘					
91	Hirose River	Tatemakoshi Bridge	Kawamuta Town	241	165		168				213		125	130					152	200		129		143		137	135		149	91	0.64	↘					
92		Jizogawa ara Bridge		297	211		177				207		196						237	175		304		59		81	61		153	92	1.04	↘					
93	Igumi River	Before the confluence with Hirose River	Date City	890	580	520	610	560	730	450		730	570	620		630	490	650	3,270	680	251	285		368	288	216		713	93	1.13	↘						
94	Hirose River	Before the confluence with Abukuma River		560	530	530	710		1,140	246	254		344	153	152		590	394	272	186	258	193	158		210	164	67		249	94	2.97	↘					
95	Karakawa River	Tochiginokai	Shirakawa City	138	109		52				71		78	82					92	217		522		63		46	42		164	95	0.79	↘					
96		Matsuoka Bridge	Tamagawa Town	0	13		12				22		0	14					0	16		0		0		19	12		7.8	96	1.13	↘					
97	Kujigawa River	Takachihara Bridge	Yamatsuri Town	11	0		13				11		0	0					11	0		10		0		0	0		3.5	97	1.06	↘					
				*1: Blank cells are locations where samples were not collected. The result "Not detectable" is indicated as "0."																									A B C D E					152	Average		
				*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 4.3.(1,2)																									↘ Decreasing ↗ Increasing ↔ Unchanged 📊 Varying								

(iii) Aizu

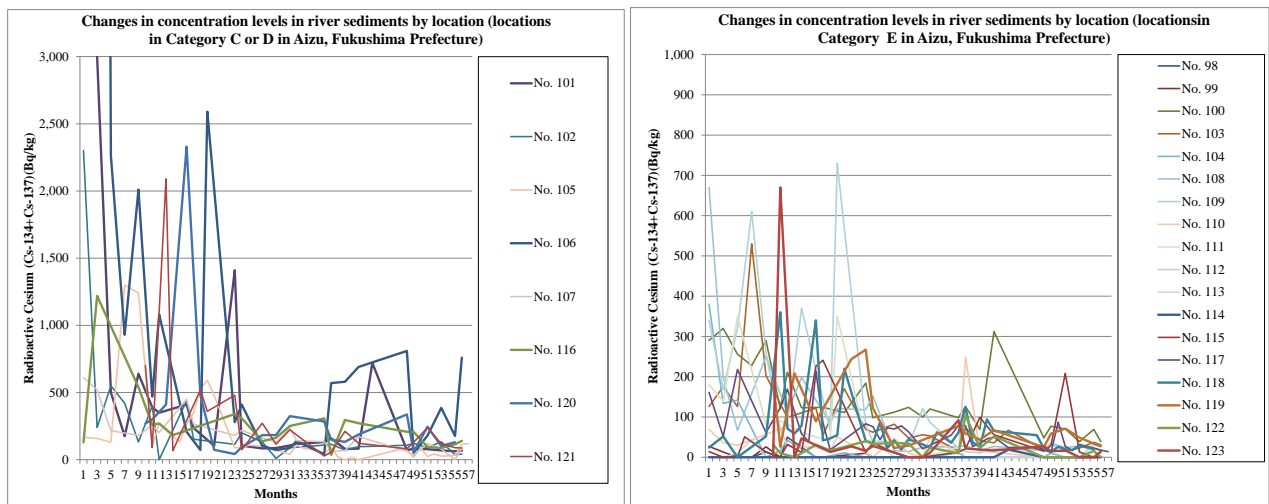
In Aizu, Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 19 to 41 times from September 2011 to February 2016 for river sediment samples collected at 26 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category C, seven 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 21 locations, were unchanged at one location and fluctuating at four 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	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	1	No.106
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	7	No.101, No.102, No.105, No.107, No.116, No.120, No.121
E	Upper 50 to 100 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

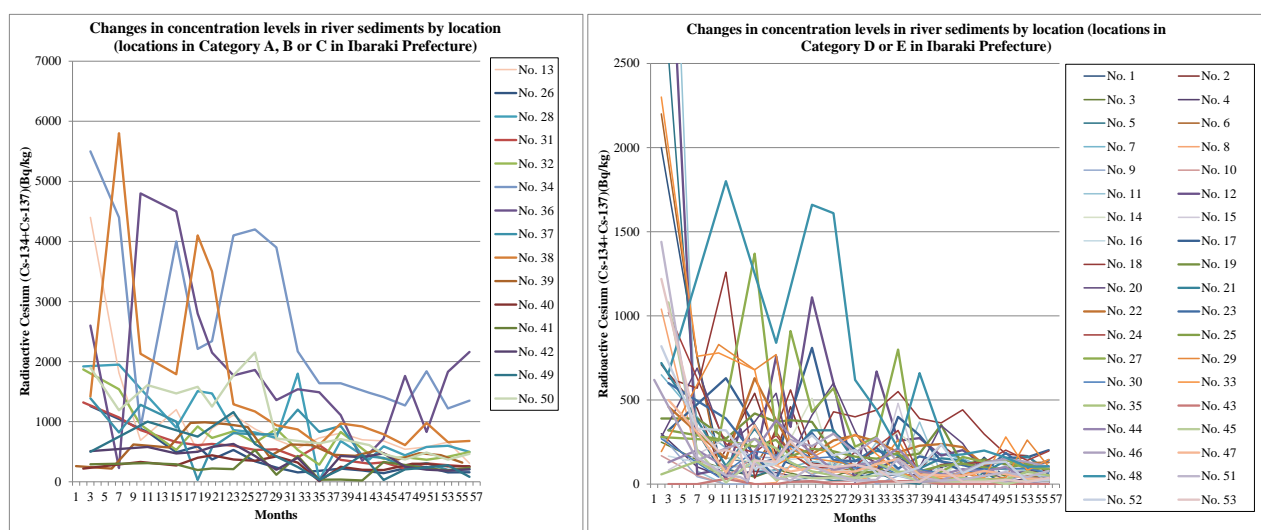
In Ibaraki Prefecture, surveys were conducted 15 to 21 times from August 2011 to February 2016 for river sediment samples collected at 53 locations (this analysis excludes the survey results at 39 locations where the survey was conducted only in 2011).

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, two locations were categorized into Category A, two locations into Category B, 11 locations into Category C, 21 locations into Category D, and 17 locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-11 and Table 4.3-12).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 46 locations, were unchanged at two locations and fluctuating at five 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	2	No.34, No.36
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	2	No.28, No.38
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	11	No.13, No.26, No.31, No.32, No.37, No.39, No.40, No.41, No.42, No.49, No.50
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	21	No.1, No.2, No.7, No.14, No.17, No.18, No.19, No.20, No.21, No.22, No.23, No.24, No.25, No.27, No.29, No.30, No.33, No.46, No.48, No.51, No.52
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	17	No.3, No.4, No.5, No.6, No.8, No.9, No.10, No.11, No.12, No.15, No.16, No.35, No.43, No.44, No.45, No.47, No.53



(*) 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)

Table 4.3-12 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations
(Ibaraki Prefecture: river sediments) (No.2)

No.	Location			River sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)/Concentration(Bq/kg)(*)																				Average of FY2015 (362)	No.	Coefficient of variation	Trends(**)													
	Water area	Location	Municipality	FY2014										FY2015														Changes												
				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	Tagagawa River System	Satone River	Yamagoya Bridge	Kaiaburaki City	55		44				66				23			160		36		67		83		87		45								87	1	2.06	↘	
2		Murayama Bridge			137		81			234				137			96			88				87												79	2	0.87	↘	
3		Hanazono River	Karabeshi			56		89			60			21			45			52				44		41										46	3	0.70	↘	
4		Isonare Bridge			54		57			112			155			20			12			34			41											27	4	0.87	↘	
5		Sakae Bridge	Takahagi City			12		0		92			11			67			0			0			19											22	5	3.22	↘	
6		Okita River	Sakai Bridge		Kaiaburaki City	50		50			24			61			81			34			49			52										54	6	2.11	↘	
7		Hnanuki River	Shinhanamuki Bridge		Takahagi City	141		108		182			151			101			86			88			75											88	7	0.87	↘	
8	Kujigawa River System	Kujigawa River	Yamagata	Hiachimiyama City	16		24		12			15			20			15			18			18										18	8	2.48	↘			
9		Sakaki Bridge			49		18		14		14			23			15			63			42												36	9	1.20	↘		
10	Nakagawa River System	Nakagawa River	Noguchi	Hiachimiyama City/Shirosato Town	15		11		12			0			0			13			14			11										10	10	1.48	↘			
11			Shimokuni		Mito City	73		369		62		142			33			31			91			12												42	11	3.07	↘	
12		Katsuta Bridge	Mito City/Hiachimiyama City	258		274		170		202			116			17			16			12													40	12	2.04	↘		
13		Nakamaru River	Yamagata Bridge	Hiachimiyama City	730		810		700		680			540			580			660			308												522	13	0.93	↘		
14		Hinomigawa River Area	Hinomigawa River	Nagaoka Bridge	Ibaraki Town	312		188		61			126			88			37			62			51											60	14	0.82	↘	
15			Hinuma River	Takahashi		480		55		16			13			17			13			0			12											11	15	1.76	↘	
16			Kansei River	Kansei Bridge		51		24		113		31			25			118			35			25												51	16	0.61	↘	
17			Daia River	Oya Bridge		Hokota City	400		290		137		77			99			156			160			202												154	17	0.79	↘
18	Hinuma River	Hinuma Bridge	Mito City/Orai Town	550		390		364		442			298			179			169			56												176	18	0.68	↘			
19	Kizura River Area	Hokota River	Asahi Bridge	Hokota City	163		182		352			113			147			118			113			89											117	19	0.56	↘		
20		Tomoe River	Shantomogawa Bridge		156		99		348		242			57			67			73			106													76	20	0.72	↘	
21		Tayo River	Tanaka Bridge		174		93		154		141			69			140			166			75													113	21	0.76	↘	
22		Takeda River	Uchijuku-ohashi Bridge		190		228		238		220			116			143			124			130													128	22	0.54	↘	
23		Yamada River	Naroshi Bridge		92		165		135		114			77			186			85			144													123	23	0.73	↘	
24		Karakawa River	Karakawa Bridge		319		58		117		121			131			202			141			197													168	24	0.99	↘	
25		Gantsu River	JA Yokohashi Bridge		185		77		110		122			93			95			122			83													98	25	0.43	↘	
26		Nagare River	Suhoi Bridge		Kashima City	182		219		188		144			225			248			157			158												197	26	0.80	↘	
27	Kasumigaura River Area	Sonobe River	Sonobeshin Bridge	Onitama City	800		11		97			162			132			146			90			97											116	27	1.00	↘		
28		Sanno River	Tokoro Bridge		31		680			368		590			441			580			600			497												530	28	0.61	↘	
29		Koike River	Hewa Bridge		263		34			31		70			27			40			262			103													108	29	1.11	↘
30		Kejimashi River	Uchijuku-ohashi Bridge		57		88			55		68			90			92			94			65													94	30	0.55	↘
31		Hishiki River	Hishiki Bridge		610		364			301		324			214			305			275			252												262	31	0.54	↘	
32		Ichinose River	Kawanaka Bridge		284		830			460		382			409			367			416			495												422	32	0.57	↘	
33		Sakai River	Sakai Bridge/National Route 354		70		37			46		80			35			281			82			147												136	33	1.52	↘	
34		Shankawa River	Shanten Bridge		1,640		1,640			1,480		1,410			1,270			1,840			1,220			1,350												1,420	34	0.56	↘	
35		Sakura River	Eri Bridge		73		79			21		37			28			28			75			53												46	35	0.77	↘	
36		Boen River	Boengawa Bridge		1,490		1,110			350		720			1,760			830			1,830			2,160												1,645	36	0.65	↘	
37		Hanamaro River	Shiwa Bridge		830		930			432		396			256			311			197			208												243	37	0.59	↘	
38		Seinei River	Kasuhashi Bridge		610		970			920		790			610			980			660			680													733	38	0.88	↘
39		Onogawa River	Okuhara-ohashi Bridge		610		450			432		520			371			476			443			319												402	39	0.43	↘	
40	Shantone River	Shantone Bridge	11		249			199		194			300			299			255			258													278	40	0.36	↘		
41	Hiachimiyama River Area	Yorokoshi River	Horiouchi Bridge	Itako City	34		36		22			329			262			219			190			234										226	41	0.58	↘			
42		Maekawa River	Ayane Bridge		16		430			409		473			251			302			185			209												212	42	0.45	↘	
43	Kinugawa River Area	Kinugawa River	Kawashima Bridge	Chikusei City	17		20		0		0		0		0		0		0		0														0	43	1.55	↘		
44		Takishita Bridge	Moriya City		213		75		56		90			74			103			18			29												56	44	0.73	↘		
45		Tagawa River	Tagawa Bridge		65		16		17		16			26			0			26			22													19	45	2.40	↘	
46	Kokaigawa River Area	Kokai River	Kuroko Bridge	Toride City	131		13		23			76			128			150			132			103											128	46	0.72	↘		
47		Fumimaki Bridge			150		57		53		50			79			60			34			32													51	47	1.00	↘	
48		Yatagawa River	Maruyama Bridge		212		660			171		177			200			158			103			107												142	48	0.95	↘	
49		Nishiyata River	Sakaimatsu Bridge		37		208			450		30			206			237			275			82												200	49	0.82	↘	
50	Imari River	Oguki Bridge	640		710			610		460			370			486			368			464												422	50	0.58	↘			
51		Karubashi Bridge	Koga City	149		42		20		29			50			72			43			79													61	51	2.42	↘		
52	Tonegawa River System	Tonegawa River	Fukawa	Tone Town	57		100		236			65			123			134			14			26										74	52	1.02	↘			
53		Sawara	Inashiki City		11		14			90		15			14			26			13			37											23	53	1.63	↘		

*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 4.3(1)2

A B C D E

↘ Decreasing ↗ Increasing ↔ Unchanged ~~~~~ Varying

5) Tochigi Prefecture

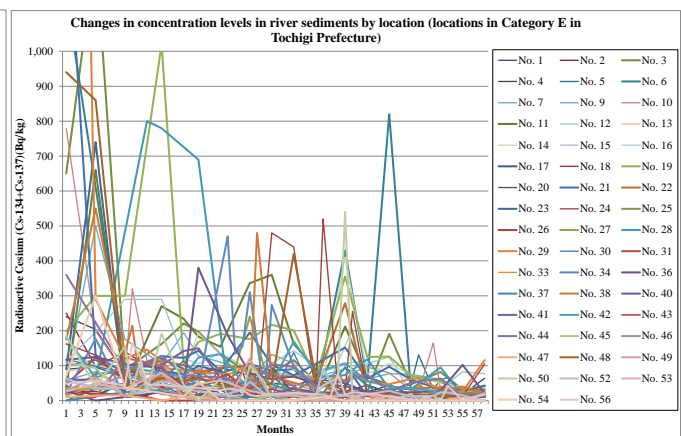
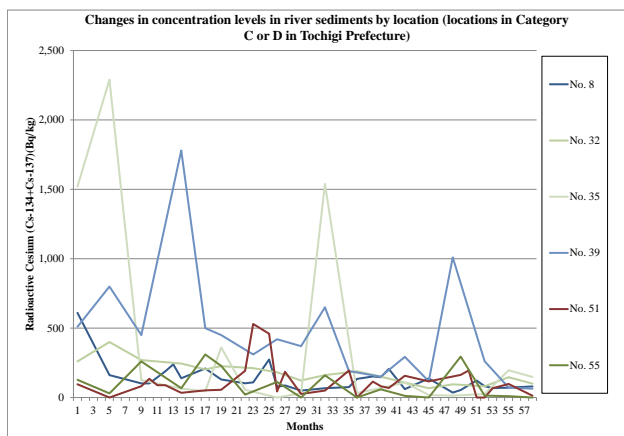
In Tochigi Prefecture, surveys were conducted 15 to 30 times from October 2011 to February 2016 at 56 locations (rivers) in public water areas (this analysis excludes the survey results at 49 locations where the survey was conducted only in 2011).

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category C, five locations were categorized into Category D and 50 locations were categorized into Category E (see Table 4.3-13 and Table 4.3-14).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 39 locations, were unchanged at one location and fluctuating at 16 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	1	No.39
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	5	No.8, No.32, No.35, No.51, No.55
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	50	No.1, No.2, No.3, No.4, No.5, No.6, No.7, 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.27, No.28, No.29, 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.48, No.49, No.50, No.52, No.53, No.54, 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

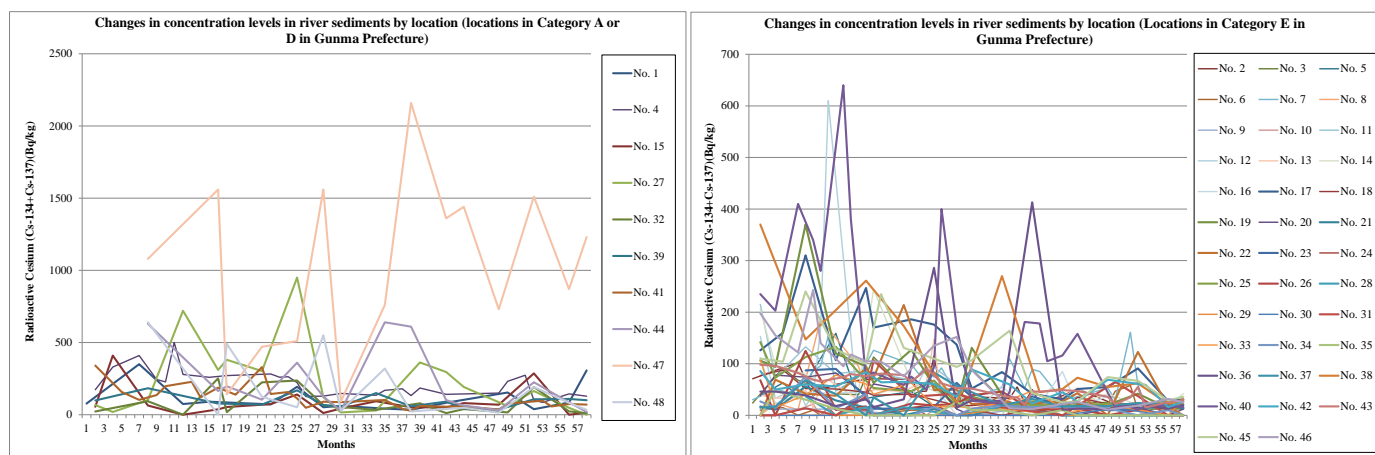
In Gunma Prefecture, surveys were conducted 10 to 30 times from November 2011 to January 2016 at 48 locations (rivers) in public water areas (this analysis excludes the survey results at eight locations where the survey was conducted only in 2011).

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category A, nine locations into Category D, and 38 locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-15 and Table 4.3-16).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 31 locations, were unchanged at one location and fluctuating at 16 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	1	No.47
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	0	(None)
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	0	(None)
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	9	No.1, No.4, No.15, No.27, No.32, No.39, No.41, No.44, No.48
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	38	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.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.33, No.34, No.35, No.36, No.37, No.38, No.40, 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)

Table 4.3-16 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations
(Gunma Prefecture: river sediments) (No.2)

No.	Location				River sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)(Concentration/Bq/kg)(*)1																							Average of FY2015 (*2)	No.	Coefficient of variation	Trends(*3)		
	Water area	Location	Municipality	FY2014												FY2015																	
				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	Tonegawa River Area	Tonegawa River	Hirone Bridge			42	34				83					154	38			84	307												
2			Fukuyono Bridge	Minakami Town		33	55	25	50	23	38	51				27	15	18	18	15		19	22										
3			Alaya River	Kosode Bridge			16	17				19	24				25					13	13										
4			Sakura River	In Oozara Yachi	Kawaba Village	135	169	179	132	185	141					150	231	273	100	85		144	128										
5			Agatsuma River	Kirinoiki Bridge	Kanachima Village	15			13			17					18			15		14	17										
6			Katashina River	Tonemachitakotaya		42	0	0	0	0	0	0				21	47	58	10	0	0	0	0										
7				Futae Bridge	Numata City	54	110	53	89	85		30	36			53	31	161	59	19		18	24										
8			Agatsuma River	Shinto Bridge	Nagahara Town		38	27			0	10				0			10		0	20											
9			Shirasuwa River	Shimatsuta Bridge	Nakanooji Town		10	0	0		0	0				0			0		0	19											
10			Agatsuma River	Downstream of Aruma Bridge	Higashi-Agatsuma Town	0	0	0	0	11	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
11			Nakata River	Fonoda Bridge	Takayama Village		19	15			17	21				19			17		20	25											
12			Agatsuma River	Agatsuma Bridge		0	26	11	11	0	13	17				0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0										
13			Tonegawa River	Faicho Bridge	Shibukawa City	25	20	14	12	15	35	53				12	11	15	14	0	12	16											
14			Takizawa River	Shimokizawa Bridge	Shibukawa City/Yoshoka Town	23			15		24	22				42			20		18	42											
15			Tonegawa River	Gunma-obashi Bridge	Maebashi City	93			52		50	80				69			286		0	14											
16				Fukuhima Bridge	Tamamura Town	57			0		85	16				37			11		0	35											
17		Nagai River	Kamigonda Bridge		84			42		31	51				55			91		28	31												
18		Karasa River	Karasugawa Bridge	Takasaki City				26	13		11	35			22			23		11	0												
19		Utsui River	Nakae Bridge	Aumaki City				17	27		26	22			20			42		14	13												
20			Hanataka Bridge	Takasaki City	0			0		13	0				13			15		0	12												
21		Kabura River	Takakawa Bridge	Shimotsu Town	17			12		0	0				0			0		0	0												
22			Kaburagawa Bridge	Takasaki City/Fujitaka City	24			23		27	43				0			123		17	0												
23		Ogawa River	Kazan Bridge	Kama Town		13	37			18	18				10			11		23	13												
24	Tonegawa River System	Nanmoku River	Ozawa Bridge	Nanmoku Village	0			13		0	0				0			0		0	0												
25			Somoya River	Yakushi Bridge	Shioto Village	23			20		20	17				23			19		29	21											
26			Inogawa River	Kamakura Bridge	Takasaki City	46			10		12	14				0			11		0	0											
27			Karasa River	Iwakura Bridge	Takasaki City/Tamamura Town	29				362	296	192				60			164		48	0											
28			Kama River	Shinkamame Bridge	Ueno Village	17					0					0					0	0											
29			Kama River	Merio Bridge	Kama Town	13					0					0					0	29	3.46										
30			Kama River	Tobukyo Bridge	Fujitaka City/Kamikawa Town	0					0						14				0	0											
31			Kama River	Kanagawa Bridge	Kamisato Town	16					0						65				0	0											
32			Tonegawa River	Bando-obashi Bridge	Honjo City	33				79	11	39					16			192		23	10										
33			Abagishirakawa River	In Shimodouji Town		25			47		15	10				20			11		0	32											
34			Momonoki River	Utsuhoi Bridge	Maebashi City	19			16		17	15				14					10	0											
35			Arato River	Okuhara Bridge		10			0		10	0				0			0		0	0											
36		Kavikawa River	Hozumi Bridge		28			413		11	13				12			23		13	20												
37		Hirone River	Nakajima Bridge	Isezaki City	19			32		17	18				18			24		21	15												
38		Hayakawa River	Hayakawa Bridge		270				45	51	73				55			62		22	30												
39			Maejima Bridge	Ota City	150			58		91	44				36			107		109	100												
40		Tonegawa River	Fone-ozeki West	Chiyoda Town /Gyoda City	23	45	181		178	105	116	158				16	18	16	11	18	19	16											
41		Koguro River	Kayano Bridge	Kiryu City		102	72	41	26	61	56	57			36	76	87		97	57	74	70											
42			Takatsudo	Midori City		60		23		45	27				69			59		16	27												
43		Watarase River	Intake for Akaiwayouji water channel	Kiryu City		35	35	20	46	46	49	47			36	22	35	55	15	26	29												
44		Tatara River	Ejiri Bridge	Oura Town		640		610		101	64				31			225		86	19												
45		Kiryu River	Kamon Bridge	Kiryu City		164		43		25	27				74			67		29	36												
46			Sakai Bridge	Kiryu City/Ashikaga City		14		12		22	26				11			19		32	25												
47		Tsurutsu River	Lake Jonuma	Tatebayashi City		760		2160		1360	1440				730			1510		870	1230												
48		Yatagawa River	Togoda Bridge	Meiwa Town/Ikaura Town		320		22		40	48				14			192		82	33												
				*1: Blank cells are locations where samples were not collected. The result "Not detectable" is indicated as "0."																							A	B	C	D	E	55	Average
				*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 4.3(1)(2)																							Decreasing Increasing Unchanged Varying						

7) Chiba and Saitama Prefectures and Tokyo Metropolis

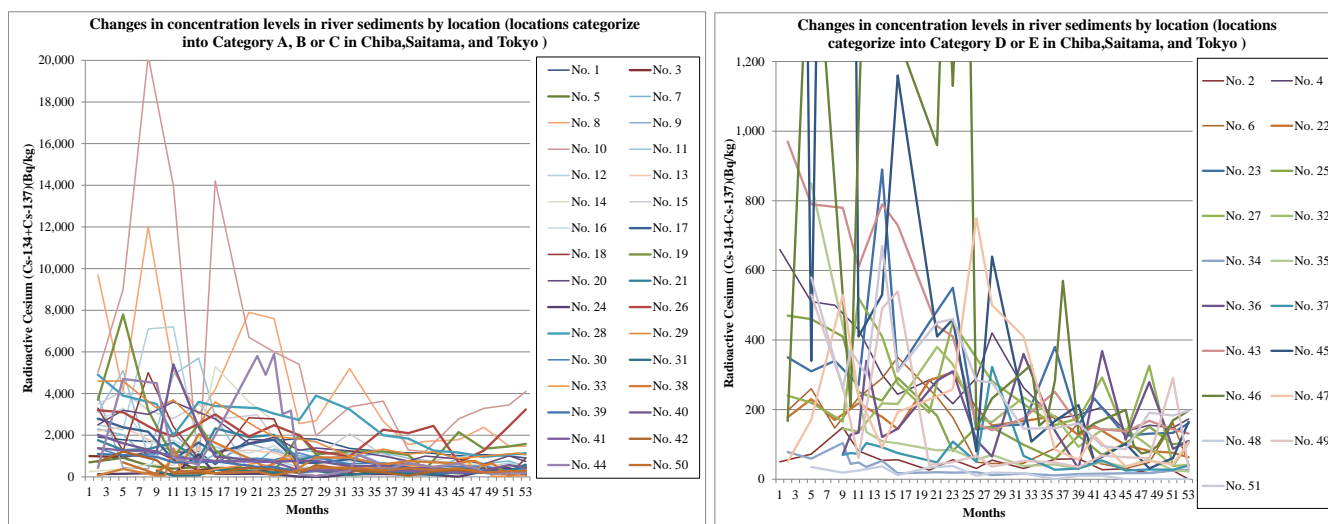
In Chiba and Saitama Prefectures and Tokyo Metropolis, surveys were conducted 16 to 29 times from October 2011 to January 2016 at 51 locations (rivers) in public water areas (47 locations in Chiba Prefecture, two locations in Saitama Prefecture, and two locations in Tokyo Metropolis).

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, five locations were categorized into Category A, eight locations into Category B, 19 locations into Category C, 14 locations into Category D, and five locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-17 and Table 4.3-18).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 40 locations, were unchanged at three locations and fluctuating at eight 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	5	No.8, No.10, No.19, No.26, No.28
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	8	No.1, No.7, No.11, No.12, No.13, No.15, No.20, No.29
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	19	No.3, No.5, No.9, No.14, No.16, No.17, No.18, No.21, No.24, No.30, No.31, No.33, No.38, No.39, No.40, No.41, No.42, No.44, No.50
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	14	No.4, No.6, No.22, No.23, No.25, No.27, No.32, No.36, No.43, No.45, No.46, No.47, No.49, No.51
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	5	No.2, No.34, No.35, No.37, No.48



(*) 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)

Table 4.3-18 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations
(Chiba and Saitama Prefectures and Tokyo Metropolis: river sediments) (No.2)

No.	Prefecture	Location				River sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)Concentration(Bq/kg)*1																				Average of FY2015 (*2)	No.	Coefficient of variation	Trends(*3)				
		Water area	Location	Municipality	FY2014										FY2015																		
					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	Chiba Prefecture	Tonegawa River System	Shogen River	Fukuma-shoshi Bridge	Inzai City / Sakae Town	1,370		1,210		1,150	1,170			1,010		1,070		1,000	910						998	1	0.29	↘					
2				Shiohei Bridge		31		57		59		27			30		18		25	0						18	2	0.66	↘				
3					Urakae or Mochimiden Water Purification Plant		171		229		369		178			431		438		389	411						417	3	0.63	↘			
4					Nagato River	Nagato Bridge	Sakae Town	263		173		185		207		138		155		148	173						154	4	0.51	↘			
5						Fujimi Bridge		283		248		255		258		167		206		182	183						185	5	0.52	↘			
6						Ryuda River	Syamatsumo Bridge		46		89		161	48		31		48		161	44						71	6	0.69	↘			
7						Nekona River	Shinokawa Floodgate	Naria City	920		1,160		580	221		880		640		760	508						697	7	0.52	↘			
8						Obori River	Kakuhawa Bridge	Kashiwa City	5,200		2,660		1,550	1,700		1,780		2,380		1,480	1,470						1,778	8	0.73	↘			
9						Otsu River	Sanno Bridge, under	Kamagaya City		1,120		610		680	470		385		471		460	422						437	9	0.88	↘		
10							Kaninuma Bridge		3,360		3,640		1,290	1,220		2,790		3,290		3,450	4,100							3,408	10	0.90	↘		
11				Sonehikotachi	Sonehikotachi Bridge	Kashiwa City	1,100		1,160		900	790		640		510		510	605							566	11	0.99	↘				
12				Feeder rivers of Lake Toganuma	Downstream of Karizawa-anaka Bridge	Kamagaya City / Shiroi City	440		440		440	305		510		469		660	560							550	12	1.35	↘				
13					Nauchi Bridge	Shiroi City	129		510		510	392		590		600		518	534							561	13	0.64	↘				
14					Kamemari River	Kamemari Bridge	Inzai City	265		390		410	419		750		519		363	302						484	14	1.35	↘				
15					Igasanairo Channel	Downstream of Igasanairo Channel	Kamagaya City	2,070		1,060		740	750		1,110		920		1,080	1,060							1,043	15	0.59	↘			
16					Fuzae River	Funayaga Bridge	Funabashi City / Shiroi City		730		640	600	456		459		510		439	447							464	16	0.72	↘			
17					Kanzaki River	Kanzaki Bridge	Yachiyo City / Inzai City	850		550		458	309		403		411		416	97							532	17	0.75	↘			
18					Kanno River	Kanno Bridge	Yachiyo City	265		620		640	540		198		262		105	900							566	18	1.10	↘			
19					Ihaha Discharge Channel(Upper reaches)	Yachiyo Bridge	Yachiyo City	1,220		1,220		1,050	952		2,150		1,350		1,460	1,580							1,635	19	0.85	↘			
20					Feguri River	Mitsui Bridge	Sakura City	1,250		1,000		760	1,000		860		610		1,010	740							805	20	0.57	↘			
21					Moroto River	Moroto Bridge	Inzai City	540		420		234	408		354		300		208	511							543	21	0.69	↘			
22					Kashima River	Ivatsubo Bridge		167		181		126	153		98		81		76	63							80	22	0.40	↘			
23					Takasaki River	Ryuso Bridge	Sakura City	157		380		155	232		125		131		133	161							138	23	0.67	↘			
24					Kashima River	Kashima Bridge		132		139		120	126		13		266		404	79							191	24	1.29	↘			
25					Ibusanairo Channel	Furumaki Bridge	Inzai City	99		58		125	70		104		151		100	107							116	25	0.68	↘			
26					Tonegawa Canal	Unga Bridge	Nagayama City/Noda City	980		2,270		2,100	2,450		690		1,260		2,440	3,240							3,908	26	0.35	↘			
27					Edogawa River	Nagayama Bridge	Nagayama City/Miuro City	216		155		175	292		127		326		38	105							149	27	0.50	↘			
28					Sakagawa River	Benin Bridge	Matsudo City	1,240		2,000		1,840	1,260		1,170		970		1,070	1,140							1,088	28	0.46	↘			
29					Shinaka River	Sakane Bridge		990		1,330		1,100	1,200		880		1,000			1,140	1,070						1,023	29	0.59	↘			
30						Shinkasohika Bridge	Matsudo City/Katsushika City	630		670		570	490		508		510		306	340							416	30	0.39	↘			
31						Ichikawa Bridge	Ichikawa City/Edogawa City	92		219		171	114		231		242		278	880							333	31	0.54	↘			
32						Vicinity of Keiyo Road		238		180		93	142		144		95		38	41							80	32	0.54	↘			
33						Gyosukaidafuruki Weir (upper reaches)		520	390	500	400	680	540		490		630	790	289	610	21						350	33	0.56	↘			
34						Shingyoakubashi Bridge	Ichikawa City	16		11		15	16		17		18		25	27							22	34	0.76	↘			
35						Edogawa Floodgate, down		38		42		31	50		35		57		26	22							30	35	1.78	↘			
36						8 km Point to the estuary	Ichikawa City/Edogawa City	360		139		30	368		114		279		57	110							148	36	0.63	↘			
37						Imai Bridge		67		27		31	54		25		28		27	39							30	37	0.93	↘			
38						Urayasu Bridge	Urayasu City/Edogawa City	920	840	680	500	650	760		700		650	740	760	539	660							529	38	0.64	↘		
39						Mamogawa River	Nemoto Floodgate	279		335		260	255		214		207		232	214							217	39	0.64	↘			
40						Kokubu River	Sawada Bridge	520		530		406	430		304		293		570	437							401	40	1.09	↘			
41						Haruki River	Before the confluence with Kokubu River	306		321		286	277		210		242		198	281							233	41	0.68	↘			
42						Hasen-okashira River	Downstream of Nakawashibashi Bridge	323		215		56	277		328		196		261	267							263	42	0.78	↘			
43						Okashira River	Sengen Bridge	173		251		156	144		137		168		143	131							145	43	0.75	↘			
44						Mamogawa River	Micromae Bridge	295	1,060	730	314	411	670		460		640	487	440	196	137						322	44	1.23	↘			
45						Edogawa River	Yachiyo Bridge		198		167		213	52		102		31		61	165						90	45	2.00	↘			
46						Ihaha Discharge Channel (lower reaches)	Shinhanamigawa Bridge			329	154	174	284	570		131	160		199	96	74	79	55				169	197		130	46	1.09	↘
47						Myako River	Myako Bridge		410		85		56	125		37		53		42	107						60	47	0.93	↘			
48	Saitama Prefecture					Azukawa River Middle Reaches	Onari Bridge	17		0		10	10		0		0		0	0						0	48	0.89	↘				
49						Azukawa River Lower Reaches	Susume Bridge	53		48		35	68		63		60		279	31							111	49	1.17	↘			
50	Tokyo Metropolis						Kozai Bridge	430		317		410	330		404		210		279	272							291	50	0.45	↘			
51							Smita River	Byogaku Bridge	145		147		160	96		86		191		183	197						164	51	0.56	↘			

*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 4.3(112)

A B C D E

478 Average

↘ Decreasing ↗ Increasing ↔ Unchanged ↗↘ Varying

(2)-2 Lakes

1) Miyagi Prefecture

In Miyagi Prefecture, surveys were conducted 9 to 17 times from October 2011 to December 2015 for lake sediment samples collected at 21 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category C, three locations were categorized into Category D and 17 locations were categorized into Category E (see Table 4.3-19 and Table 4.3-20).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 13 locations, were unchanged at two locations, were fluctuating at five locations, and generally increasing at one location.

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	1	No.16
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	3	No.9, No.13, No.17
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	17	No.1, No.2, No.3, No.4, No.5, No.6, No.7, No.8, No.10, No.11, No.12, No.14, No.15, No.18, No.19, No.20, No.21

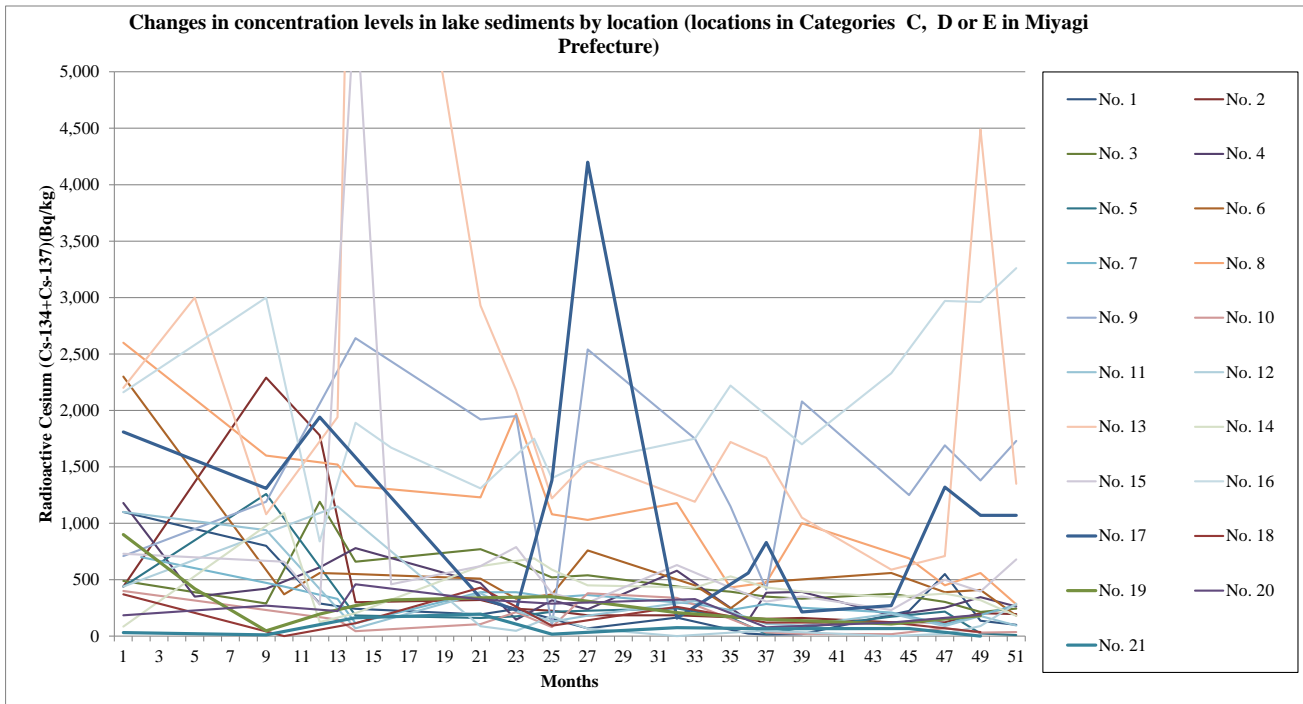


Figure 4.3-11 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Miyagi Prefecture: lake sediments)

2) Fukushima Prefecture

(i) Hamadori

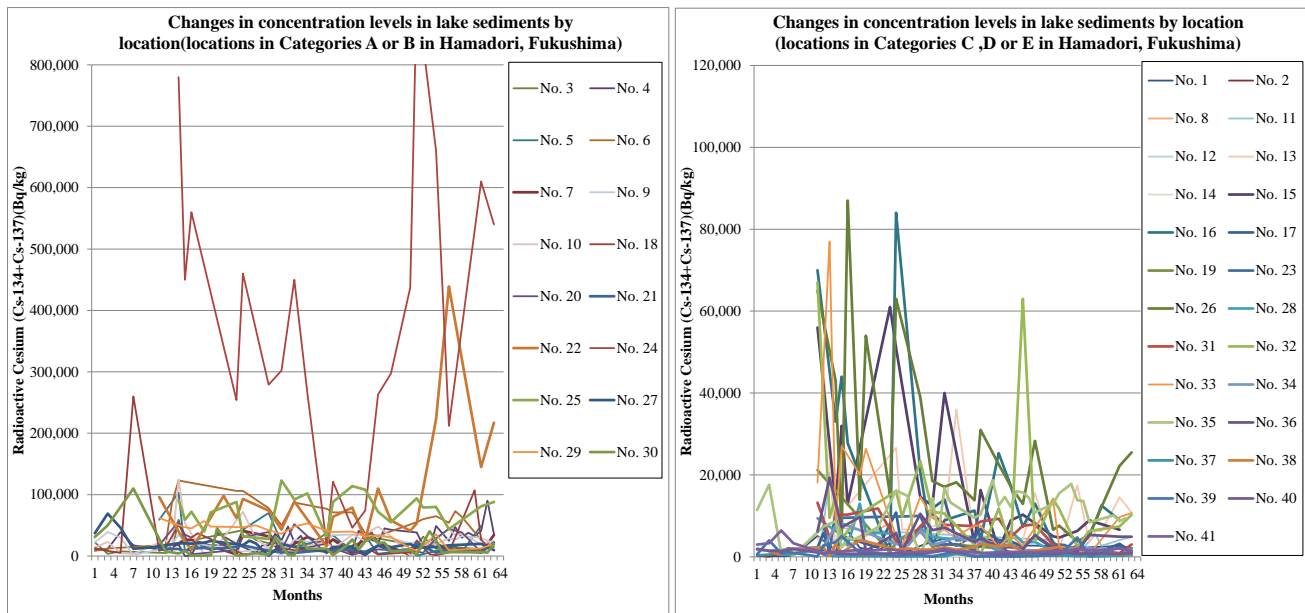
In Hamadori, Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 13 to 44 times from September 2011 to February 2016 for lake sediment samples collected at 41 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, eight locations were categorized into Category A, eight locations into Category B, 11 locations into Category C, 10 locations into Category D, and four locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-21 and Table 4.3-22).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at 22 locations, were unchanged at two locations, fluctuating at 13 locations, and generally increasing at four 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.4, No.6, No.9, No.10, No.20, No.22, No.24, No.25
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	8	No.3, No.5, No.7, No.18, No.21, No.27, No.29, No.30
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	11	No.1, No.11, No.13, No.15, No.16, No.26, No.31, No.32, No.33, No.35, No.36
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	10	No.8, No.14, No.17, No.23, No.28, No.34, No.38, No.39, No.40, No.41
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	4	No.2, No.12, No.19, 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.2)

No.	Location		Lake Sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)/Concentration/Bq/kg(†1)																									Changes	Average of FY2015 (†2)	No.	coefficient of variation	Trends (†3)															
	Water area	Location	FY2014												FY2015																																
			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	Soso (farm pond)	Takei	Shinichi Town	5,200	4,800	3,530	2,830	2,740	2,730							2,530	1,750	1,810			2,330	2,650	2,190													2,210	1	0.60	↘								
2		Echizawa	Soma City	390	222	307	213	282	239							139	540	250			1,060			446	650												514	2	0.96	↘							
3	Matsugabo Dam (Lake Utagawa)			36,900	10,400	17,200	25,100	28,800							16,900	31,400	11,700			15,000			11,100	14,800													16,817	3	0.64	↘							
4	Mano Dam			20,400	27,200	17,600	12,400	41,000	31,700	38,300	21,100	45,000	42,700			38,400	17,800	12,000	49,000		24,900	47,200	29,700	38,100	32,100	40,800	90,000	35,600													37,967	4	0.61	↘			
5	Soso (farm pond)	Ainawa	Iitate Village	28,700	33,900	7,200	33,000	3,530						10,400	334	8,400	8,400	15,600	16,200	6,700			49,500															15,019	5	0.95	↘						
6		Gaube Dam Reservoir		77,000	71,000	71,000	36,800	32,800									55,000	60,000	65,000	54,000	73,000	64,000			26,100															56,729	6	0.51	↘				
7	Soso (farm pond)	Fugane Dam	Iitate Village	17,800	26,900	3,610	33,000	22,400	14,100						1,930	17,500	20,100	10,300	10,100	11,200			6,100	34,200														13,929	7	0.60	↘						
8		Sacatoge		1,090	2,960	3,090	3,390	980							1,920	670	384	650	1,610	455			477															881	8	0.83	↘						
9	Takanokura Dam Reservoir			27,200	33,900	35,100	24,200	35,200						20,400	22,800	19,200	28,700	26,400	32,400			29,800	20,800																25,063	9	0.44	↘					
10	Yokokawa Dam Reservoir			22,900	11,900	34,700	35,700	48,000	32,200					1,240	8,500	27,500	45,400	34,300	35,900			19,500	24,500																24,355	10	0.91	↘					
11	Soso (farm pond)	Tarayachi	Mnamoisoma City												4,040	1,180	770			3,760	5,500	2,700	4,100	4,860															3,364	11	0.96	↘					
12		Takeshiyachi		1,240	294	293	1,080	265	225						820	466	247	49	343	34			258	111															291	12	0.71	↘					
13		Ryugasaki		3,670	16,300	1,590	2,410	4,140	15,600							900	1,390	17,400	3,550	6,300	6,300			14,500	10,800																7,643	13	1.00	↘			
14	Soso (farm pond)	Uwatachiro	Kawamata Town	165	193	190	226	660							402	1,270	1,840			349			16																775	14	1.39	↘					
15		Koakato		3,260	16,300	1,530	8,900	10,300								5,000	4,690	6,200			8,900			6,600																	6,298	15	0.99	↘			
16	Soso (farm pond)	Yosouchi	Iitate Village	11,300	4,000	25,700	17,300	7,300	13,000						3,430	2,660	2,010	5,070	8,600	12,500			9,000																		6,181	16	1.17	↘			
17		Myobusaku No. 2		Mnamoisoma City	4,900	6,800	4,080	3,760	2,460	5,000						2,010	1,510	1,840	1,360	294	1,360			3,150	1,000																1,573	17	0.87	↘			
18	Ogaki Dam				6,000	10,100	6,800	6,100	740	8,900	2,440	3,090			6,300	25,300	2,890	1,400			5,500	107,000	26,900	14,700	18,500																	23,166	18	2.06	↘		
19	Soso (farm pond)	Uenokawa	Katurao Village	2,580	2,450	2,030	1,070	810	710						500	620	252			525			335	690																	487	19	1.73	↘			
20		Higori		4,230	12,600	1,910	7,700	10,800								7,600	5,000	28,700	48,500	41,300	38,700			6,000																		24,543	20	0.81	↘		
21	Soso (farm pond)	Mekurasawa No. 2	Namiie Town	10,000	9,700	9,700	6,500	16,800	8,300						10,800	20,100	5,300			10,700			5,500	21,800																		12,367	21	0.41	↘		
22		Joroku		16,000	64,000	29,000	25,600	110,000	58,000							41,100	53,000	223,000			439,000			145,000	217,000																	186,550	22	1.00	↘		
23	Furumichigawa Power Plant Dam			1,620	2,830	3,750	87	161							2,980	2,830	860			98			336	1,320																	1,404	23	0.94	↘			
24	Soso(farm pond)	Sawari No. 1	Putaba Town	20,500	121,000	46,000	74,000	263,000	297,000						47,000	920,000	660,000			212,000			610,000	540,000																	563,167	24	0.63	↘			
25	Soso(farm pond)	Sunai No. 4	Ohama Town	31,600	88,000	114,000	198,000	72,000	55,000							94,000	79,000	80,000			43,800			81,000	88,000																		77,633	25	0.36	↘	
26		Nishiguro		13,900	31,000	22,600	17,200	12,900	28,300							6,600	7,600	3,730			5,400			22,200	25,500																		11,838	26	0.82	↘	
27	Sakashi Dam			7,200	14,800	14,700	2,600	17,100	14,300						19,600	13,800	14,800			17,500			19,800	9,500																		15,833	27	0.66	↘		
28	Soso (farm pond)	Atamatori 2	Tomiooka Town	4,100	4,200	1,160	6,300	3,470	3,620						1,280	730	910			1,610			202	2,030																		1,127	28	0.70	↘		
29		Yonomori		41,000	39,000	39,900	31,600	32,800	30,900							12,700	8,200	35,200			9,200			12,400	19,600																		16,217	29	0.41	↘	
30	Takikawa Dam			11,900	1,740	16,300	27,100	10,200	23,900	30,400	21,000	21,900	7,400		9,400	1,790	40,400	25,600	4,760			6,300	6,200	6,300	5,700	19,500																		12,595	30	1.23	↘
31	Soso(farm pond)	Takinozawa	Tomiooka Town	7,500	8,600	9,300	4,800	7,600	7,900						2,930	680	2,760			1,780			870	3,010																		2,005	31	0.59	↘		
32		Kamigeioka No. 1		2,940	590	11,800	2,370	63,000	3,890							14,100	11,700	2,520			6,300			7,400	10,300																		8,720	32	1.21	↘	
33	Komachi Dam	Shinohigeoka	Ono Town	7,600	7,600	2,410	5,300	2,600	7,100						14,000	2,800	1,600			650			9,700	10,700																		6,542	33	1.28	↘		
34				3,320	3,650	1,880	3,100	1,690								1,200	1,600	2,320			2,160			448																		1,546	34	0.64	↘		
35	Kido Dam			9,500	10,300	18,700	12,500	14,600	12,200	16,000	15,700	14,400	10,800		12,900	15,500	17,800	13,800	13,600	8,400			10,100	8,700	9,400																		12,244	35	0.50	↘	
36	Soso(farm pond)	Obatsumi		3,650	4,500	2,390	2,370	1,840	5,300						2,280	1,870	1,200			5,340			4,890	4,890																		3,412	36	0.77	↘		
37	Iwaki(farm pond)	Shinike		18	141	380	610		304						241	288	139			187			257	377																		248	37	1.03	↘		
38	Kodama Dam Reservoir (Lake Kodama)			2,340	3,190	2,520	2,790	1,290	1,480						2,430	1,040	2,120			750			670	678																		1,282	38	0.52	↘		
39	Iwaki (farm pond)	Kinoritsutsumishita	Iwaki City	32	92	53	80	150	140						640	1,730	4,700			172			2,240	1,200																		1,780	39	1.18	↘		
40	Takashiba Dam Reservoir (Lake Takashiba)	1,050		860	720	780	950	990							780	1,010	700			900			710	900																		833	40	0.34	↘		
41	Shinoki																																														

(ii) Nakadori

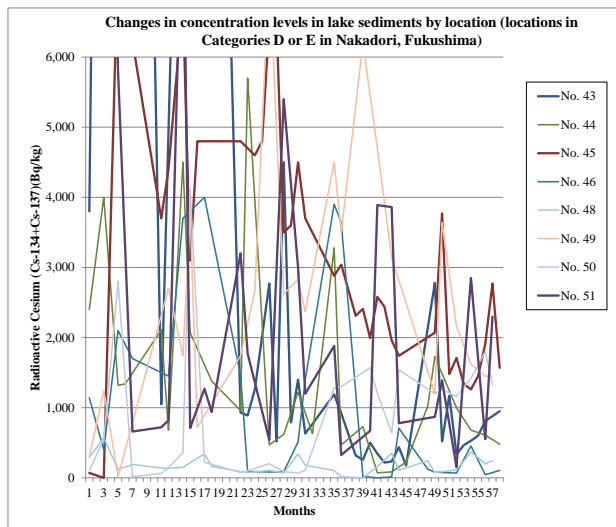
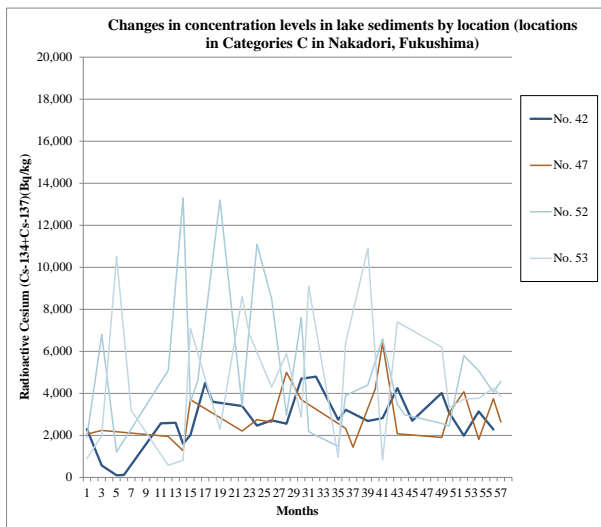
In Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 21 to 36 times from September 2011 to February 2016 for lake sediment samples collected at 12 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, four locations were categorized into Category C, six 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 five locations, were unchanged at one location, fluctuating at five locations, and generally increasing at one location.

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	4	No.42, No.47, No.52, No.53
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	6	No.43, No.44, No.45, No.49, No.50, No.51
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	2	No.46, No.48



(*) 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)

(iii) Aizu

In Aizu, Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 14 to 40 times from September 2011 to February 2016 for lake sediment samples collected at 31 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, six locations were categorized into Category C, three locations were categorized into Category D and 22 locations were categorized into Category E (see Table 4.3-25 and Table 4.3-26).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at seven locations, unchanged at seven locations, fluctuating at 10 locations, and generally increasing at seven 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	6	No.55, No.56, No.58, No.59, No.60, No.78
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	3	No.54, No.57, No.74
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	22	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

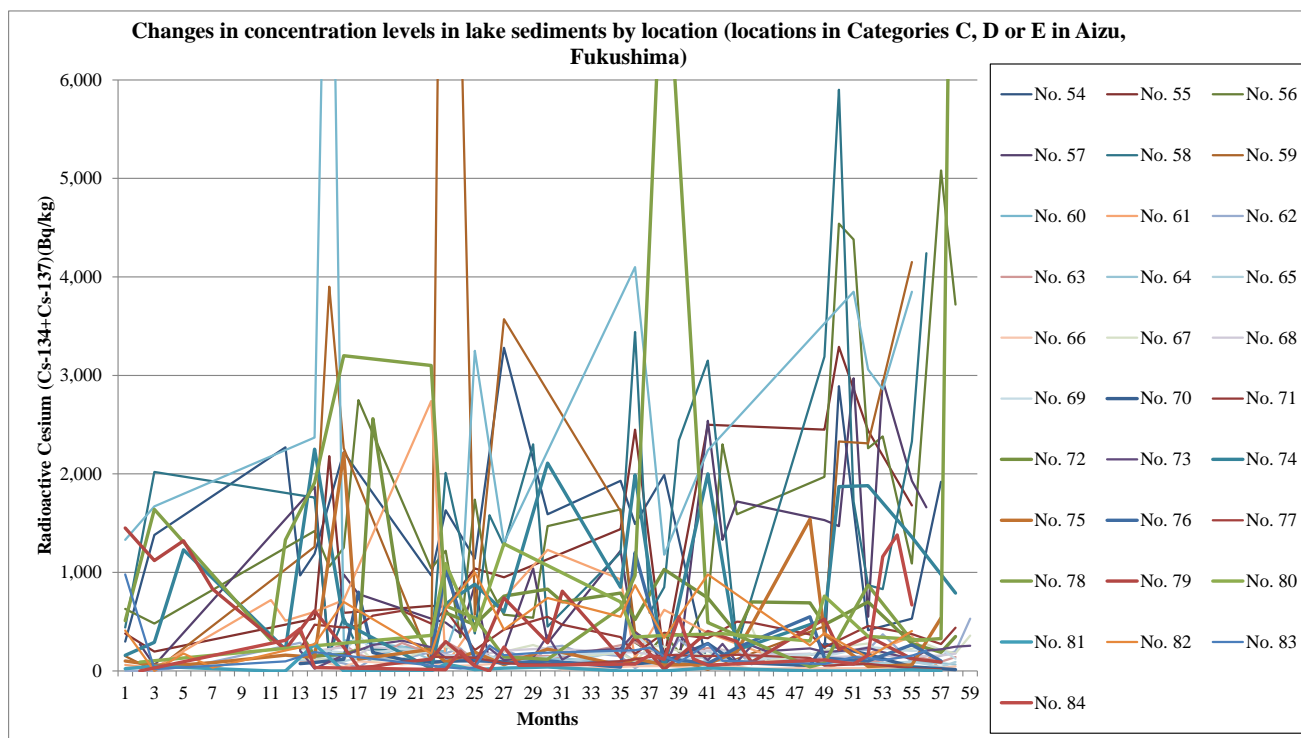


Figure 4.3-14 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Aizu, Fukushima Prefecture: lake sediments)

3) Ibaraki Prefecture

In Ibaraki Prefecture, surveys were conducted 9 to 18 times from September 2011 to February 2016 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 eight locations, were unchanged at eight locations, fluctuating at two 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	Upper 50 to 100 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

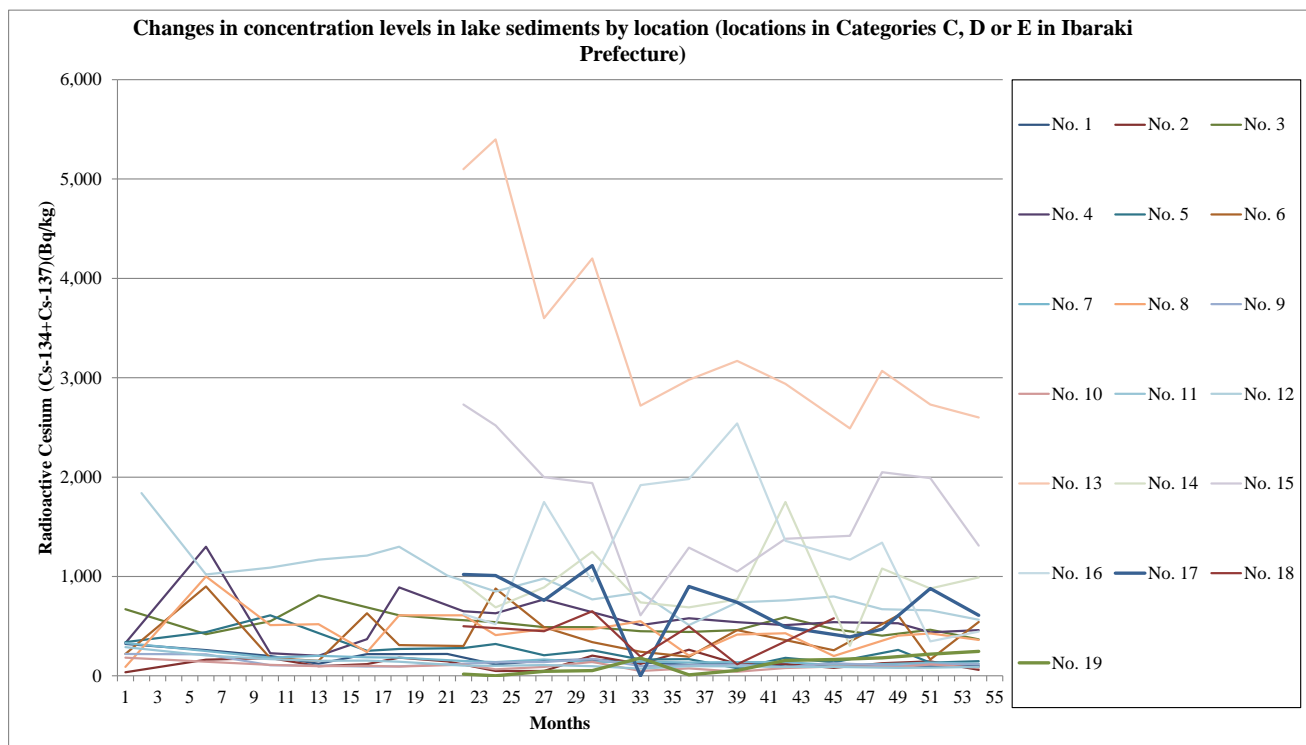


Figure 4.3-15 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Ibaraki Prefecture: lake sediments)

Table 4.3-28 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations
(Ibaraki Prefecture: lake sediments) (No.2)

Location			Lake Sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)/Concentration Bq/kg(*1)																								Changes	Average of FY2015 (*2)	No.	coefficient of variation	Trends (*3)			
No.	Water area	Location	FY2014												FY2015																			
			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	Hiroura		136			111				136				94				101				99			95			99		99	1	0.42	
2		Miyamae		119			264				120				119				80				128			146			61		104	2	0.47	
3		Oyazawa		450			442				460				590				470				405			465			367		427	3	0.22	
4	Lake Kasumigaura	Offshore of Tamatsukuri		510			580				540				510				540				530			439			461		493	4	0.45	
5		Offshore of Kakeuma		165			168				78				182				137				261			132			147		169	5	0.51	
6		Center		242			192				460				360				257				610			165			543		394	6	0.58	
7	Offshore of Aso		143			134				139				138				108				121			133			124		122	7	0.33		
8	Lake Kitaura	Offshore of Kamaya		550			203				416				429				200				405			427			361		348	8	0.46	
9		Jingu Bridge		99			107				115				86				128				102			118			117		116	9	0.31	
10	Hitachitone River	Lake Sotonasakaura		49			76				42				79				94				89			115			81		95	10	0.35	
11		Ikisu		74			97				95				91				91				80			82			91		86	11	0.44	
12	Lake Ushikunuma	Center of Lake Ushikunuma		840			510				740				760				800				670			660			565		674	12	0.34	
13	Mizunuma Dam	Center	Karabarak City	2,720			2,980				3,170				2,940				2,490				3,070			2,730			2,600		2,723	13	0.29	
14	Koyama Dam		Takahagi City	740			690				770				1,750				302				1,080			880			990		813	14	0.39	
15	Hinanuki Dam			610			1,290				1,050				1,380				1,410				2,050			1,990			1,310		1,690	15	0.37	
16	Jyuou Dam			1,920			1,980				2,540				1,360				1,170				1,340			346			445		825	16	0.56	
17	Ryuji Dam			0			900				740				490				391				469			880			610		588	17	0.46	
18	Fujigawa Dam			193			498				117				346				580												580	18	0.41	
19	Iida Dam			180			11				55				156				165				182			218			246		203	19	0.80	

*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 4.3(1) 2



4) Tochigi Prefecture

In Tochigi Prefecture, surveys were conducted 14 to 18 times from October 2011 to December 2015 for lake sediment samples collected at eight locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, four locations were categorized into Category D, and four locations into Category E (see Table 4.3-29 and Table 4.3-30).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at two locations, were unchanged at one location, fluctuating at four locations, and generally increasing at one location.

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	0	(None)
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	4	No.1, No.2, No.4, No.7
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	4	No.3, No.5, No.6, No.8

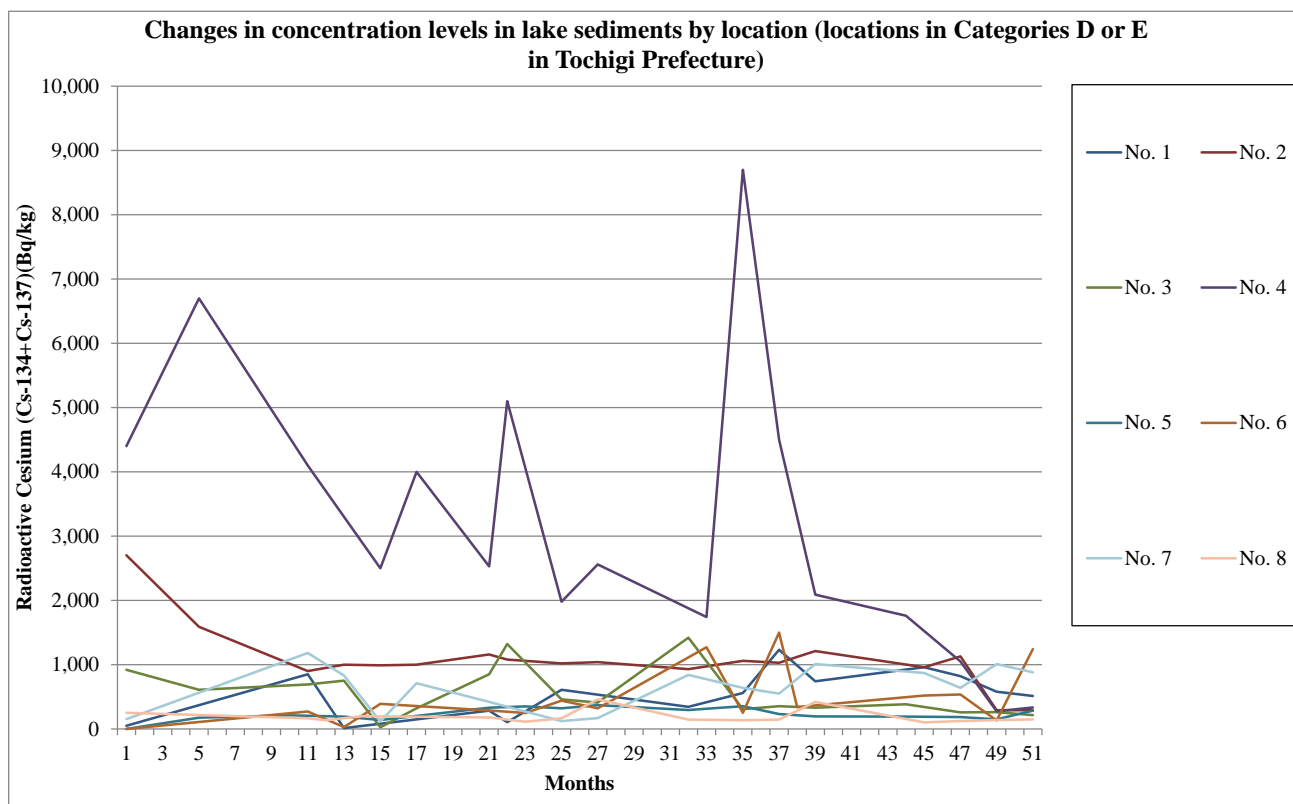


Figure 4.3-16 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Tochigi Prefecture: lake sediments)

5) Gunma Prefecture

In Gunma Prefecture, surveys were conducted 12 to 18 times from November 2011 to December 2015 for lake sediment samples collected at 24 locations.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category C, 10 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 six locations, were unchanged at seven locations, fluctuating at eight locations, and generally increasing at three 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	1	No.10
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	10	No.1, No.2, No.5, No.6, No.7, No.9, No.14, No.15, No.22, No.24
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	13	No.3, No.4, No.8, No.11, No.12, No.13, No.16, No.17, No.18, No.19, No.20, No.21, No.23

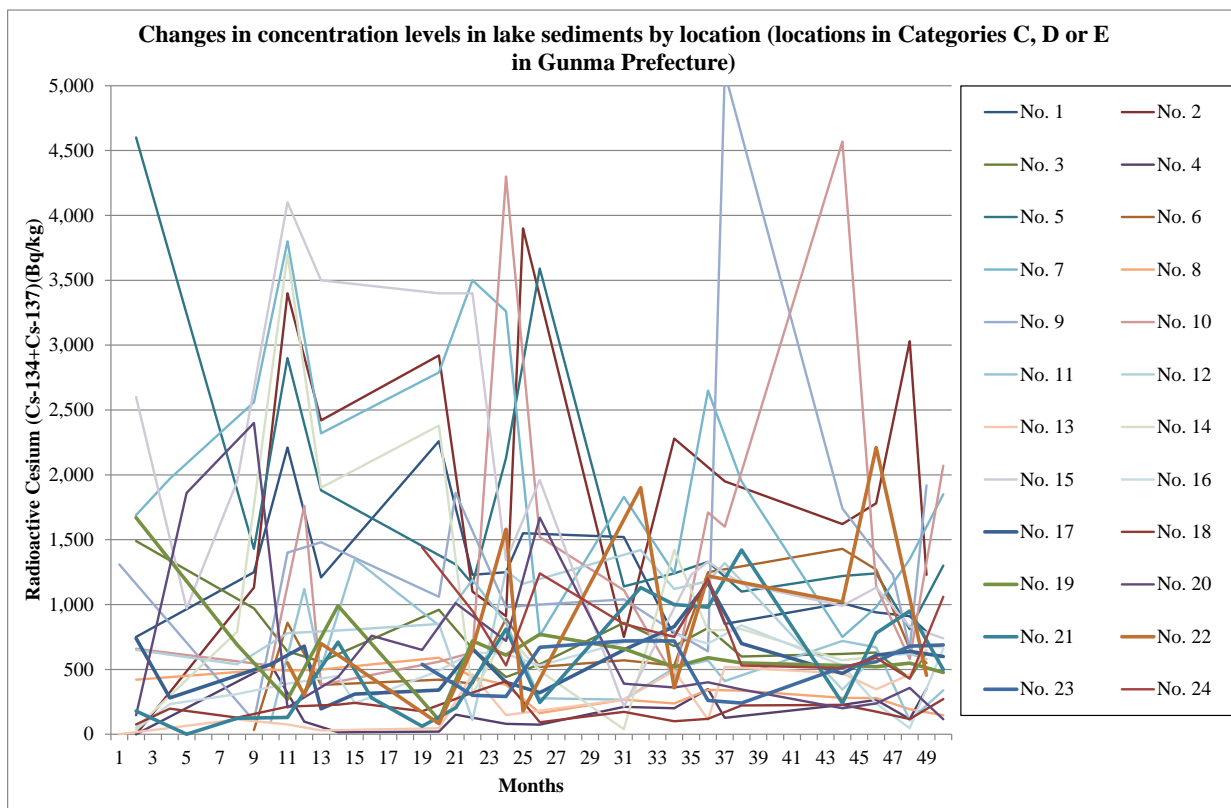


Figure 4.3-17 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Gunma Prefecture: lake sediments)

6) Chiba Prefecture

In Chiba Prefecture, surveys were conducted 18 times from November 2011 to February 2016 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 and were unchanged 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	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	6	No.1, No.2, No.5, No.6, No.7, No.8

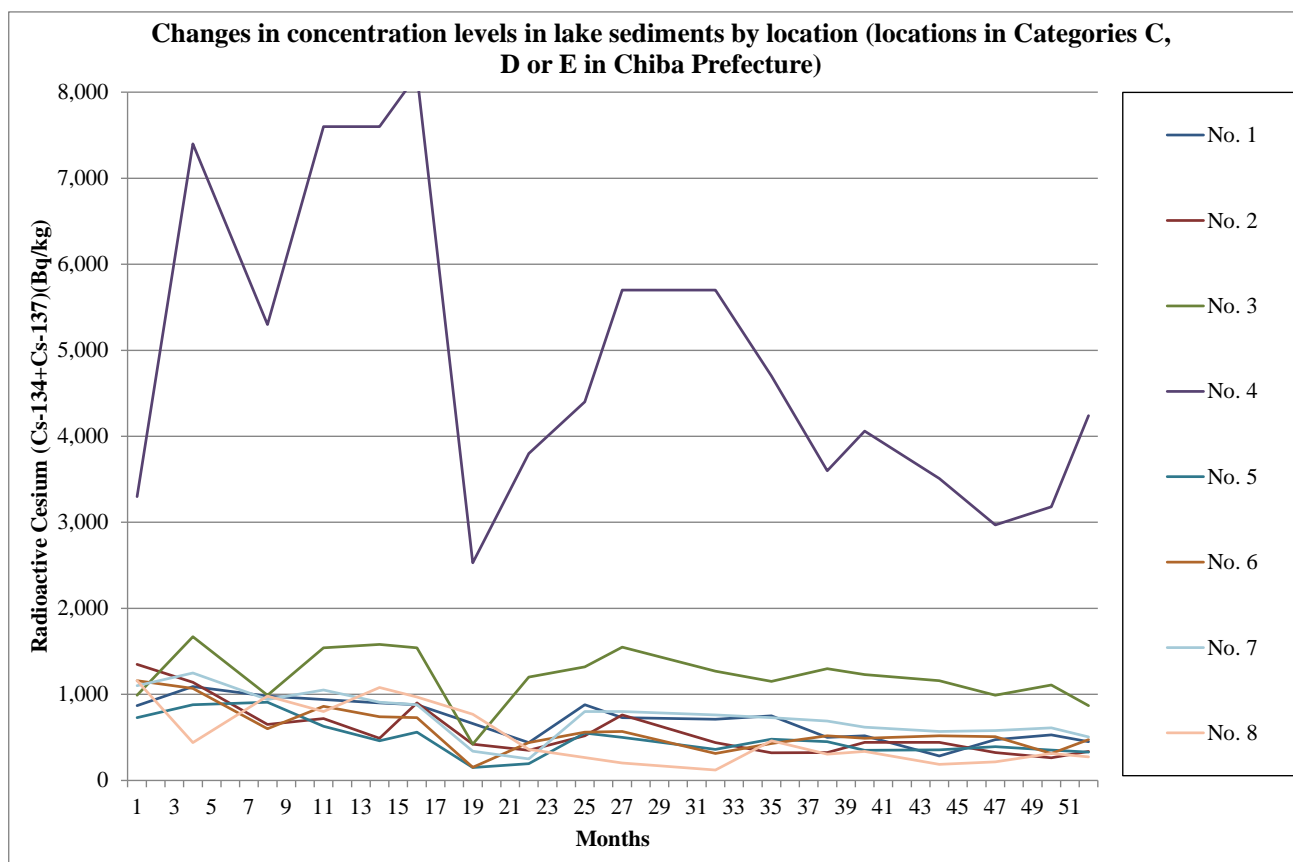


Figure 4.3-18 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations

(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)(*1)																																																								
No.	Location	Municipality	FY2011						FY2012						FY2013																																												
			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
2		Shimoteganuma Chuo	Inzai City				1,350					1,140						650						720						490						900						420						349						520					
3	Lake Inbanuma	Teganuma Chuo				990					1,670						990						1,540						1,580						1,540						420						1,200						1,320					1,550	
4		Nedoshita	Abiko City/Kashiwa City				3,300				7,400						5,300						7,600						7,600						8,200						2,530						3,800						4,400				5,700		
5	Lake Inbanuma	Kita-Inbanuma Chuo				730				880						910						630						460						560						151						195					550				500				
6		Ipponmatsushita	Inzai City				1,160				1,070					600						860						740						730						152						440					560				570				
7		Lower area of Josuido water intake	Sakura City				1,100				1,250					940						1,050						910						880						340						251					800				800				
8	Asobashi Bridge	Yachiyo City				1,160				440					980						800						1,080						970						770						360					266				202					
			total number of samples	144		Detection times	144																																																				

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

Location			Lake Sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)/Concentration(Bq/kg)(*1)																								Average of FY2015 (*2)	No.	coefficient of variation	Trends (*3)													
No.	Location	Municipality	FY2014						FY2015						Changes																												
			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			710					750					500						520						283					474					530					451	
2		Shimoteganuma Chuo	Inzai City			440					320					325						443						441					324					264				338	
3	Lake Inbanuma	Teganuma Chuo			1,270					1,150					1,300						1,230							1,160					990					1,110					870
4		Nedoshita	Abiko City/Kashiwa City			5,700					4,700					3,600						4,060						3,510					2,970					3,180					4,240
5	Lake Inbanuma	Kita-Inbanuma Chuo			360					480					450						350						355					391					354					328	
6		Ipponmatsushita	Inzai City			313				430					520						490						520					509					313					473	
7		Lower area of Josuido water intake	Sakura City			760					730					690						620						570					580					610					505
8	Asobashi Bridge	Yachiyo City			121					460					304						338						187					216					312					273	
																											Average	863	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 4.3(1) 2) Decreasing Increasing Unchanged Varying

(2)-3 Coastal areas

1) Iwate Prefecture

In Iwate Prefecture, surveys were conducted 9 times from January 2012 to November 2015 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 at one location and fluctuating at one location.

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	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	2	No.1、No.2

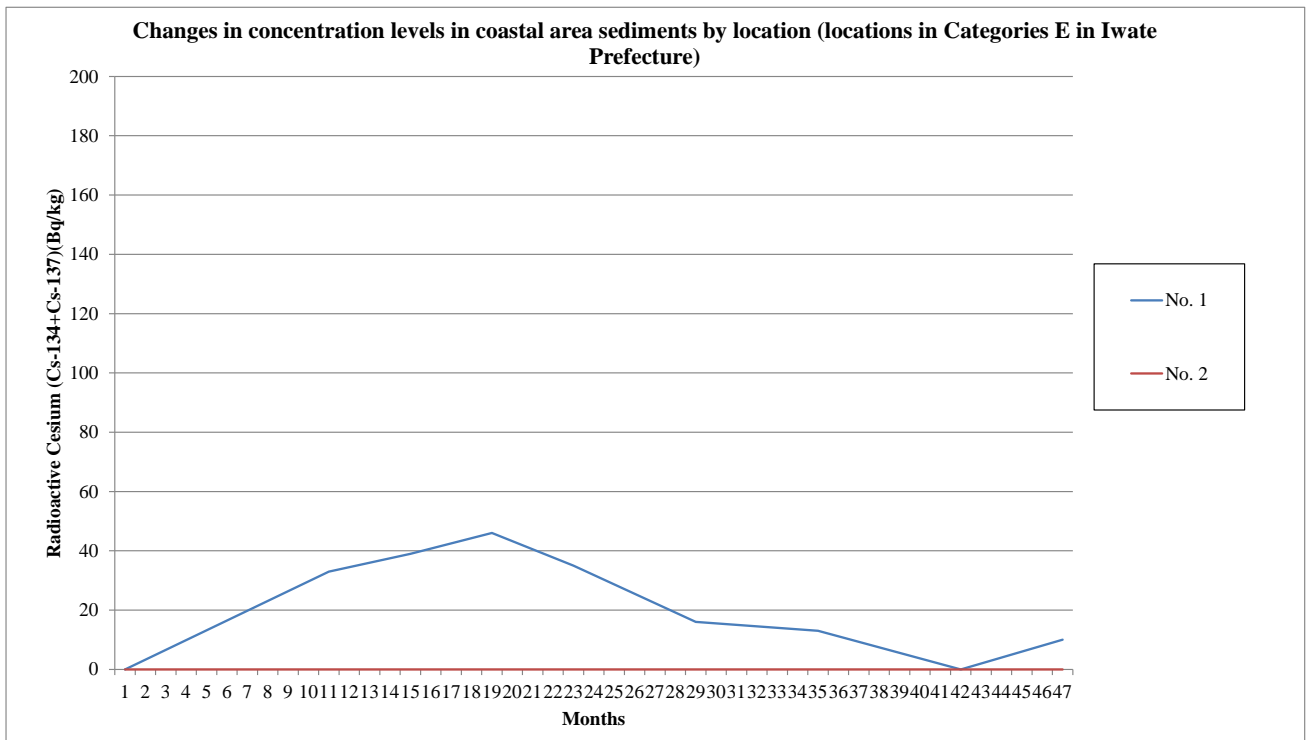


Figure 4.3-19 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Iwate Prefecture: coastal area sediments)

2) Miyagi Prefecture

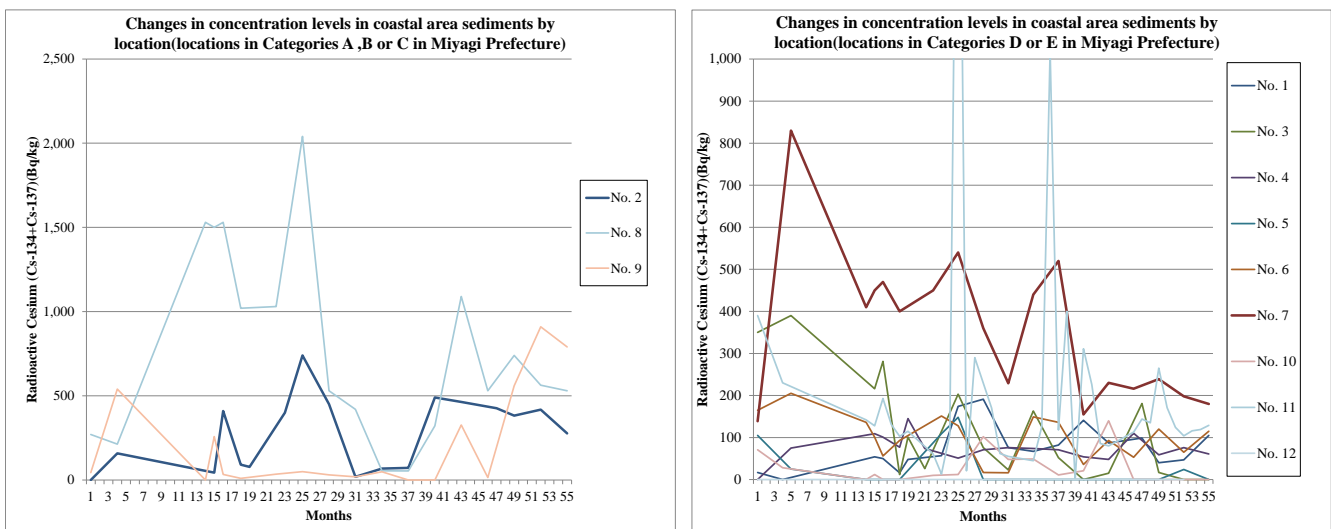
In Miyagi Prefecture, surveys were conducted 9 to 37 times from October 2011 to February 2016 for coastal area sediment samples collected at 12 locations (excluding the 28 locations surveyed only in 2011 from the analysis herein).

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

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at two locations, were unchanged at two locations, fluctuating at six locations, and generally increasing at two locations.

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	1	No.9
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	1	No.2
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	5	No.1, No.4, No.6, No.7, No.11
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	4	No.3, 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)

Table 4.3-38 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations
(Miyagi Prefecture: coastal area sediments)

No.	Location		Coastal area sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)/Concentration(Bq/kg)(*1)																																	
	Location	FY2011									FY2012									FY2013																
		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	Kesennuma Bay (B)	Offshore of Hachigasaki			17			0									54	50	16	48					57	174			191			76				
2	Kesennuma Bay (C)	Offshore of Oshimakita			0			158									44	410	91	78					400	740			450			19				
3	All other neighboring sea areas	Oppa Bay (Jyusanhama Beach)			350												216	281	12	101				26			203			76		23				
4	Neighboring sea area of Ishinomaki (C)	Lake Mangokuura, M-6 (center)			0												109	101	77	145				74			51			71		76				
5	Neighboring sea area of Ishinomaki (B-3)	Offshore of Kitakami River Estuary			105											0	0	0	0							109	148			0		0				
6	Neighboring sea area of Ishinomaki (C)	Offshore of Naruse			165											136	101	56	93							151	128			17		16				
7	Matsushima Bay (B)	Nishhama Beach			139											410	450	470	400							450	540			360		229				
8	Neighboring sea area of Sendai Port(A)	Naiko Inner Port, 4-Nai			270											1,530	1,500	1,530	1,020							1,030	2,040			530		420				
9	Neighboring sea area of Sendai Port (B)	Gamo-3			44											0	258	33	10						35	50			31		19					
10	All other neighboring sea areas	Ido-5			71											0	12	0	0						10	12			102		48					
11	Offshore of Abukuma River Estuary				390											142	128	193	131	103	115				61	13	108	2,030	21	290	170	62	55			
12	Offshore of Tsuyagawa River Estuary				0											0														0						
			total number of samples	226	Detection times	187																														

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

No.	Location		Coastal area sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)/Concentration(Bq/kg)(*1)																								Changes	Average of FY2015 (*2)	No.	coefficient of variation	Trends (*3)				
	Location	FY2014												FY2015																					
		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	Kesennuma Bay (B)	Offshore of Hachigasaki		67			82					141					87							99	40		47			105		73	1	0.69	
2	Kesennuma Bay (C)	Offshore of Oshimakita		68			72					490				464								426	382		418			277		376	2	0.77	
3	All other neighboring sea areas	Oppa Bay (Jyusanhama Beach)		163			52					0				15							181	17		0			0		50	3	1.09		
4	Neighboring sea area of Ishinomaki (C)	Lake Mangokuura, M-6 (center)		74			71					54				48							110		59		76			61		77	4	0.41	
5	Neighboring sea area of Ishinomaki (B-3)	Offshore of Kitakami River Estuary		0			0					0				0							0			24			0		6.0	5	2.03		
6	Neighboring sea area of Ishinomaki (C)	Offshore of Naruse		149			136					36				93							53		120		65			115		88	6	0.52	
7	Matsushima Bay (B)	Nishhama Beach		440			520					155				230							216		239		198			180		208	7	0.50	
8	Neighboring sea area of Sendai Port(A)	Naiko Inner Port, 4-Nai		55			54					322				1,090							530		740		563			530		591	8	0.74	
9	Neighboring sea area of Sendai Port (B)	Gamo-3		49			0					0				327							15		560		910			790		569	9	1.45	
10	All other neighboring sea areas	Ido-5		49			11					21				140							0		0		0			0		0	10	1.43	
11	Offshore of Abukuma River Estuary			45	126	1,020	118	400	0	311	226	86	80				113	144	135	265	171	124	104	116	119	129					142	11	1.61		
12	Offshore of Tsuyagawa River Estuary			0								0											0									0	12		
																												182	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 4.3(1) 2

Decreasing Increasing Unchanged Varying

3) Fukushima Prefecture

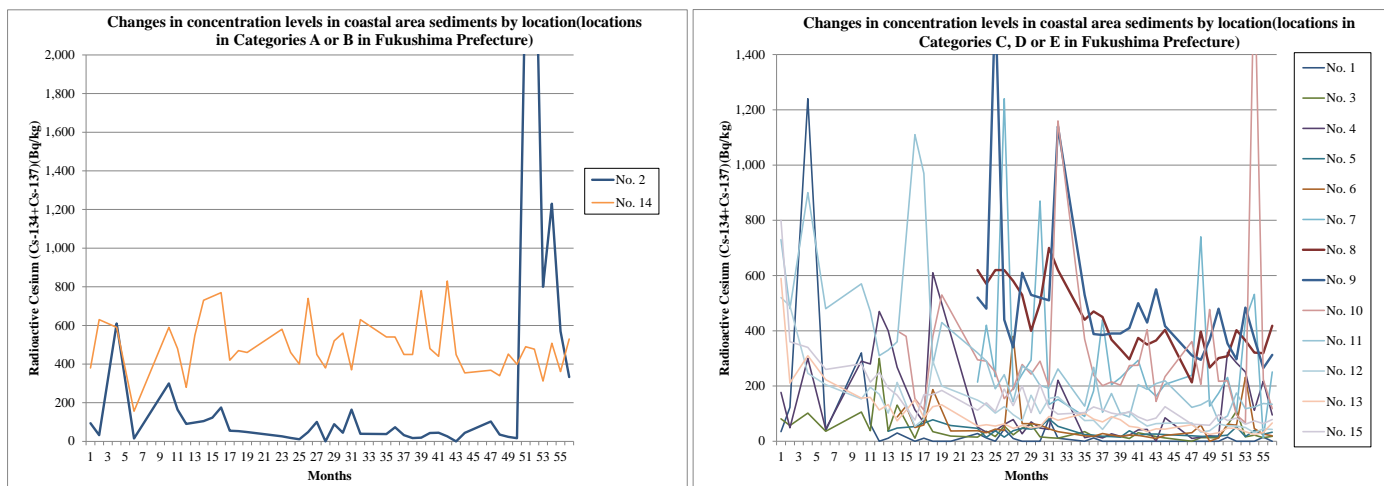
In Fukushima Prefecture, surveys were conducted 30 to 43 times from October 2011 to February 2016 for coastal area sediment samples collected at 15 locations (this analysis excludes the survey results at eight locations where the survey was conducted only once in 2011).

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

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at nine locations, were generally unchanged at one location, were fluctuating at four locations, and generally increasing at one location.

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.2
B	Upper 5 to 10 percentile	1	No.14
C	Upper 10 to 25 percentile	4	No.7, No.8, No.9, No.10
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	3	No.4, No.11, No.15
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	6	No.1, No.3, No.5, No.6, No.12, No.13



(*) 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 19 to 21 times from October 2011 to February 2016 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 three locations and were generally varying at two locations.

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	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	5	No.1、No.2、No.3、No.4、No.5

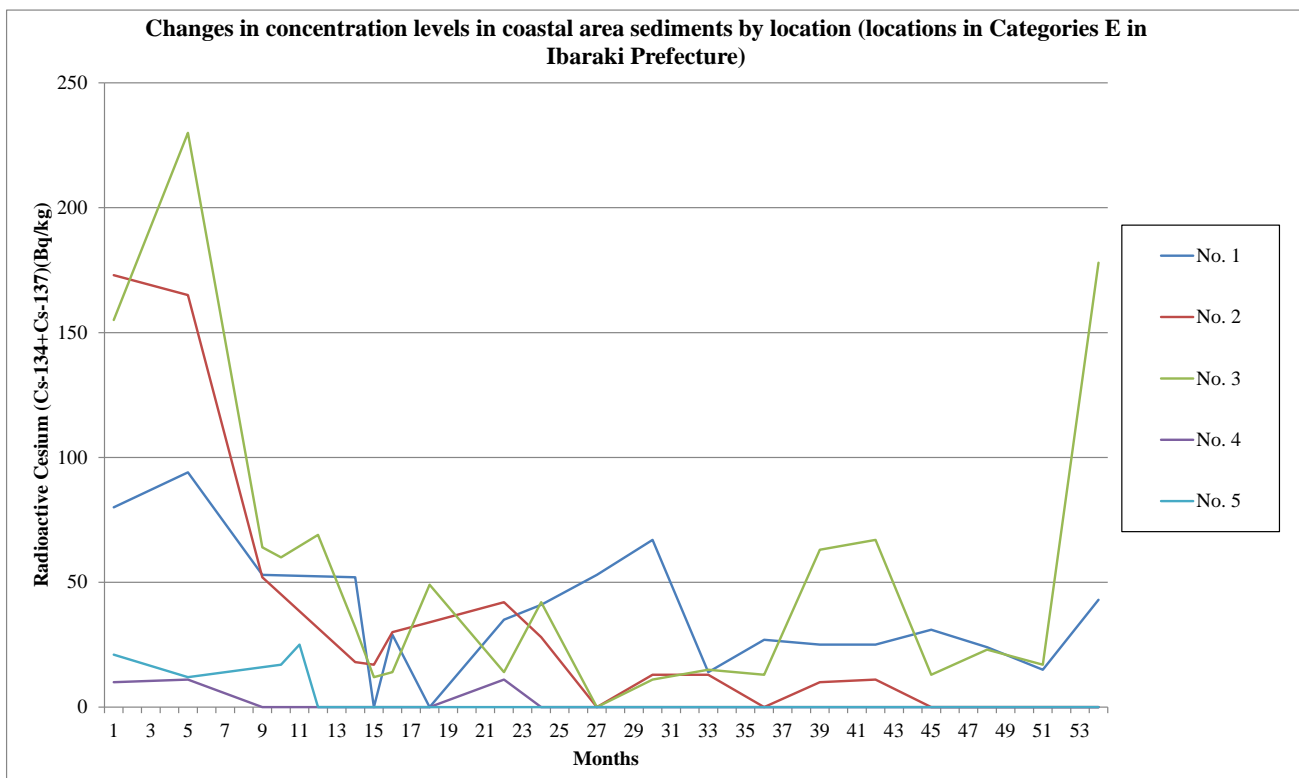


Figure 4.3-22 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Ibaraki Prefecture: coastal area sediments)

Table 4.3-42 Detection of radioactive cesium at respective locations
(Ibaraki Prefecture: coastal area sediments)

Location		Coastal area sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)/Concentration(Bq/kg)(*1)																														
No.	Location	FY2011							FY2012							FY2013																
		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
1	Offshore of Satone River Estuary							94				53				52	0	29	0					35		41			53			67
2	Offshore of Okita River Estuary			173				165				52				18	17	30		34				42		28			0			13
3	Offshore of Momiya River/Kujigawa River Estuaries			155				230				64	60	69		32	12	14		49				14		42			0			11
4	Neighboring water body of Ken-o Offshore of Nakagawa River			10				11				0	0	0		0	0	0		0				11		0			0			0
5	Offshore of Tonegawa River Estuary			21				12				17	25	0		0	0	0		0				0		0		0			0	
		total number of samples	101	Detection times	57																											

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

Location		Coastal area sediments/Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134+Cs-137)/Concentration(Bq/kg)(*1)																				Changes	Average of FY2015 (*2)	No.	coefficient of variation	Trends (*3)									
No.	Location	FY2014										FY2015																							
		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	Offshore of Satone River Estuary		14					27			25				25				31				24				15			43		28	1	0.67	
2	Offshore of Okita River Estuary		13			0				10			11			0			0				0				0					0	2	1.59	
3	Offshore of Momiya River/Kujigawa River Estuaries		15			13				63			67			13						23				17			178		58	3	1.13		
4	Neighboring water body of Ken-o Offshore of Nakagawa River		0			0				0			0			0						0				0					0	4	2.51		
5	Offshore of Tonegawa River Estuary		0			0				0			0			0						0				0					0	5	2.20		
																							17	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 4.3(1) 2

↘ Decreasing ↗ Increasing ⇌ Unchanged ~ Varying

5) Chiba Prefecture and Tokyo Metropolis

In Chiba Prefecture and Tokyo Metropolis, surveys were conducted 17 to 29 times from May 2012 to February 2016 for coastal area sediment samples collected at eight locations in total.

Regarding concentration levels of detected values, one location was categorized into Category C, three locations were categorized into Category D and four locations were categorized into Category E (see Table 4.3-43 and Table 4.3-44).

Concentration levels were generally decreasing at four locations, were fluctuating at three locations, and increasing at one location.

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	1	No.6
D	Upper 25 to 50 percentile	3	No.5, No.7, No.8
E	Upper 50 to 100 percentile(lower 50%)	4	No.1, No.2, No.3, No.4

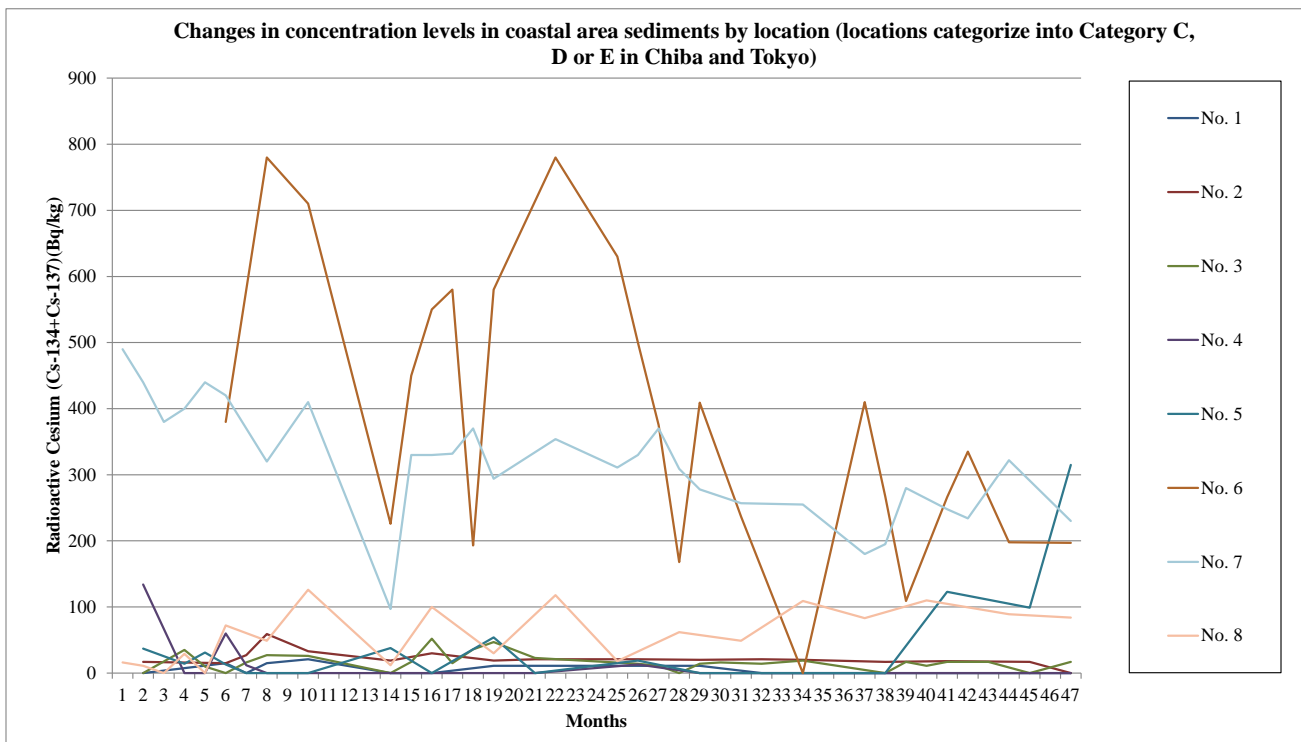


Figure 4.3-23 Changes in concentration levels over the years at respective locations
(Chiba Prefecture and Tokyo Metropolis: coastal area sediments)

(3) Conclusion

Concentration levels of detected values for sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas) from FY2011 to FY2015 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 (20 locations). Such locations were also found in Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture and Chiba Prefecture.

• Lakes

Among all the locations (164 locations), locations categorized into Category A or B were found in Hamadori in Fukushima Prefecture.

• Coastal areas

Among all locations (42 locations), locations categorized into Category A or B were found in Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures.

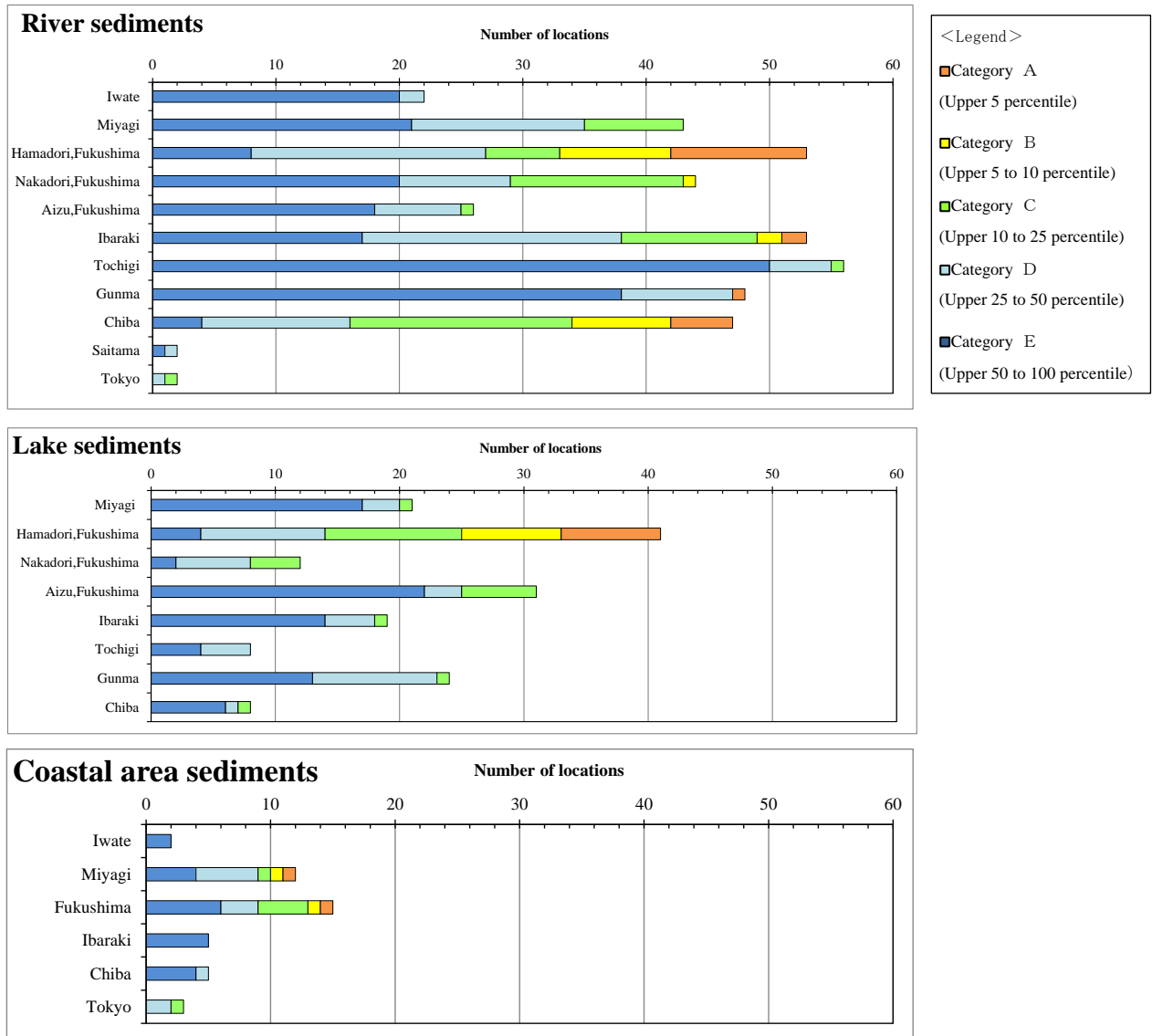


Figure 4.3-24 Categorization by concentration levels of detected values for sediment samples
 (upper: rivers; middle: lakes; lower: coastal areas)
 (* Figure 4.3-24 shows the aforementioned Table 3.1-1 graphically.)

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 but some locations showed fluctuations.

- 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	Nakadori	Aizu							Number of locations	Percentage
Decreasing	19	35	47	41	21	46	39	31	37	2	1	319	80.6
Unchanged	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	10	2.5
Varying	3	8	4	3	4	5	16	16	8	0	0	67	16.9
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	Nakadori	Aizu					Number of locations	Percentage
Decreasing	13	22	5	7	8	2	6	6	69	42.1
Unchanged	2	2	1	7	8	1	7	2	30	18.3
Varying	5	13	5	10	2	4	8	0	47	28.7
Increasing	1	4	1	7	1	1	3	0	18	11.0
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	2	9	3	2	2	18	42.9
Unchanged	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	9.5
Varying	1	6	4	2	2	1	16	38.1
Increasing	0	2	1	0	1	0	4	9.5
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 the 22 locations categorized into Category D or E. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.
- Surveyed locations for coastal areas were all two locations categorized into Category E. An unchanged trend was observed at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.

(ii) Miyagi Prefecture

- Surveyed locations for rivers were over 80% categorized into Category D or E, among the 43 locations, some locations in the lower reaches were Category C. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.
- Surveyed locations for lakes were almost all categorized into Category D or E, among the 21 locations, only one location categorized into Category C. Concentration levels were generally decreasing or unchanged at most locations.
- Surveyed locations for coastal areas were three-quarters of all locations categorized into Category D or E, among the 12 locations, one categorized into Category A, another into Category B, and yet another into Category C. There was a location categorized into Category A in the Sendai Port. Concentration levels were fluctuating at many locations and the other locations shown mixture of each trend.

(iii) Hamadori, Fukushima Prefecture

- Approximately 50% of the 53 surveyed locations for rivers were categorized into Category A, B or C. Many of the locations categorized into Category A or B were found near or northwest to Fukushima Daiichi NPS, while the locations categorized into Category C were seen in the northern and southern parts of the district. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.
- Approximately 70% of the 41 surveyed locations for lakes were categorized into Category A, B or C. Many of the locations categorized into Category A or B were found northwest to Fukushima Daiichi NPS. A decreasing or unchanged trend was observed generally at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.
- 60% of the 15 surveyed locations for coastal areas were categorized into Category D or E and the rest were categorized into Category A, B, or C. The one location categorized into Category A was seen in the Matsukawaura. A decreasing trend was observed generally at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.

(iv) Nakadori, Fukushima Prefecture

- Approximately 70% of the 44 surveyed locations for rivers were categorized into Category D or E and the rest were categorized into Category B or C. The locations categorized into Category B or C were found from the center of the Abukuma River to the northern part. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.
- Eight of the 12 surveyed locations for lakes were categorized into Category D or E and the rest four locations were categorized into Category C. The locations categorized into Category C were seen in the upper and

lower reaches of the Abukuma River basin. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.

(v) Aizu, Fukushima Prefecture

- One of the 26 surveyed location for rivers was categorized into Category C and all the remaining locations were categorized into Category D or E. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.
- Six of the 31 surveyed locations for lakes were categorized into Category C and over 80% of the locations were categorized into Category D or E. Concentration levels were fluctuations at many locations and the other locations showed mixture of each trend.

(vi) Ibaraki Prefecture

- Over 70% of the 53 surveyed locations for rivers were categorized into Category D or E and the rest were categorized into Category A, B, or C. The locations categorized into Category A or B were found in rivers flowing into Lake Kasumigaura. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.
- One of the 19 surveyed location for lakes was categorized into Category C in the northern part of the prefecture and the remaining locations were categorized into Category D or E. A decreasing or unchanged trend was observed at most locations.
- Surveyed locations for coastal areas were all the categorized into Category E. A decreasing trend was observed generally at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.

(vii) Tochigi Prefecture

- One of the 56 surveyed locations for rivers was categorized into Category C and the remaining locations were categorized into Category D or E. A decreasing trend was observed generally at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.
- All eight locations for lakes were categorized into Category D or E. Concentration levels were fluctuating at many locations and the other locations showing mixture of each trend.

(viii) Gunma Prefecture

- One of the 48 surveyed locations for rivers was categorized into Category A in the lower reach of the Watarase River basin and all remaining locations were categorized into Category D or E. A decreasing trend was observed generally at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.
- One of the 24 surveyed locations for lakes was categorized into Category C and all remaining locations were categorized into Category D or E. Concentration levels were fluctuating at many locations and other locations showing mixture of each trend.

(ix) Chiba and Saitama Prefectures and Tokyo Metropolis

- Over 60% of the 51 surveyed locations for rivers were categorized into Category A, B, or C. The locations categorized into Category A or B were found in rivers flowing into Lake Teganuma or Lake Inbanuma, the Edogawa River system, and a part of the Tonegawa River system. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.
- One of the eight surveyed locations for lakes was categorized into Category C in Lake Teganuma and all the remaining locations were categorized into Category D or E. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations.

- One of the eight surveyed location for lake was categorized into Category C at the mouth of the Kyuedogawa River and all remaining locations were categorized into Category D or E. A decreasing trend was observed at most locations except for several locations showing fluctuations.

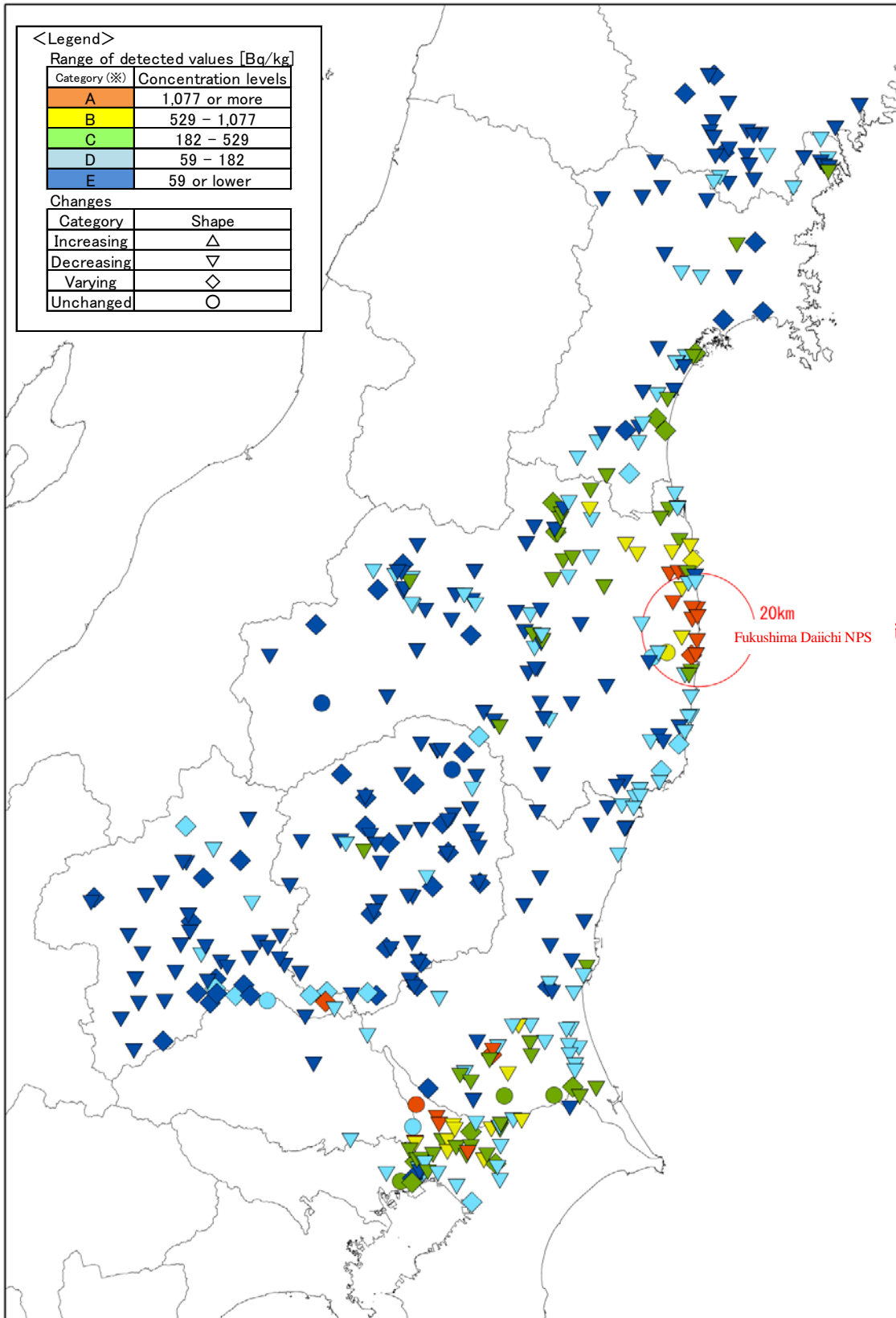


Figure 4.3-25 Categorization of and changes in concentration levels for river sediment samples from public water areas

(*) 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.

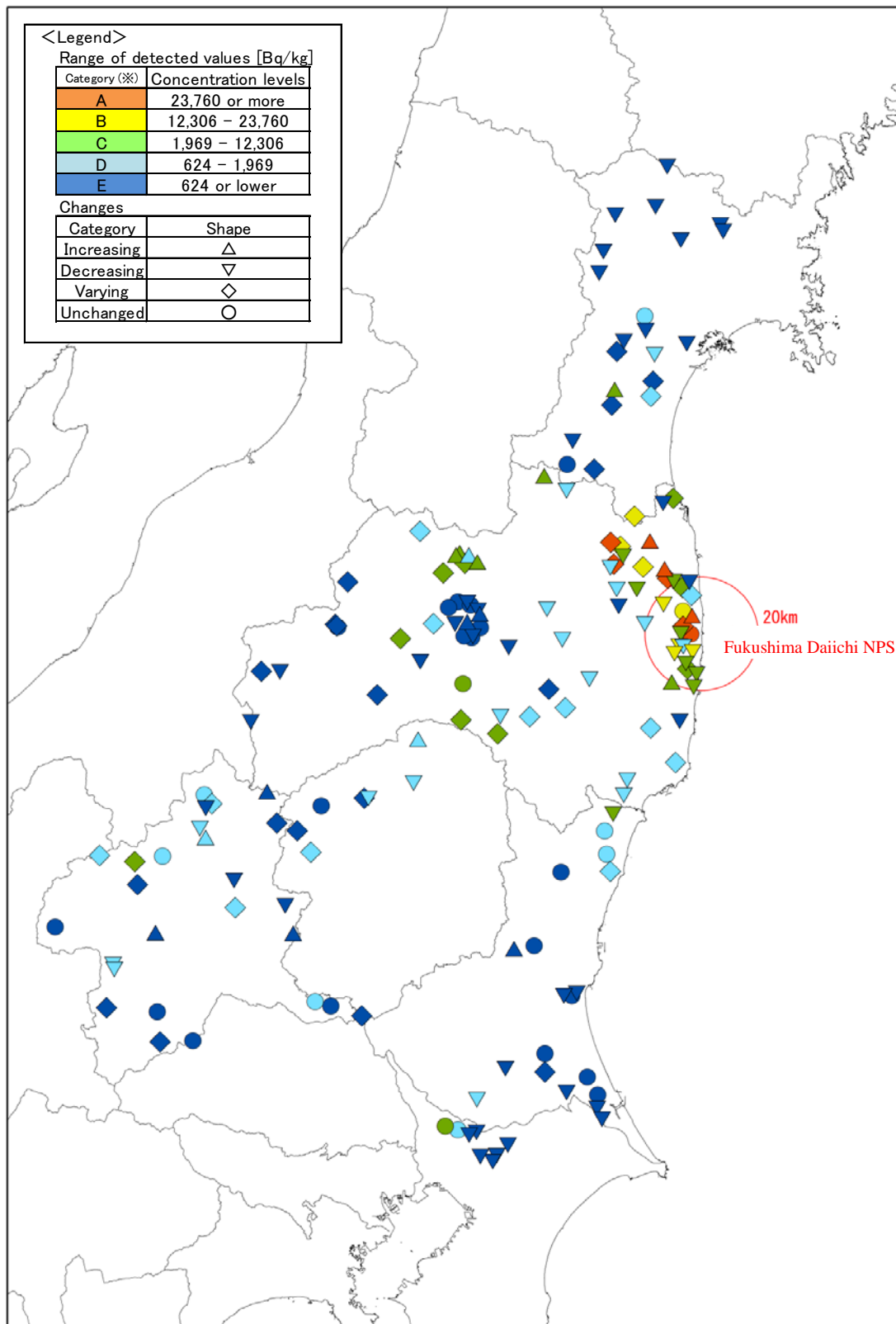


Figure 4.3-26 Categorization of and changes in concentration levels for lake sediment samples from public water areas

(*) 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.

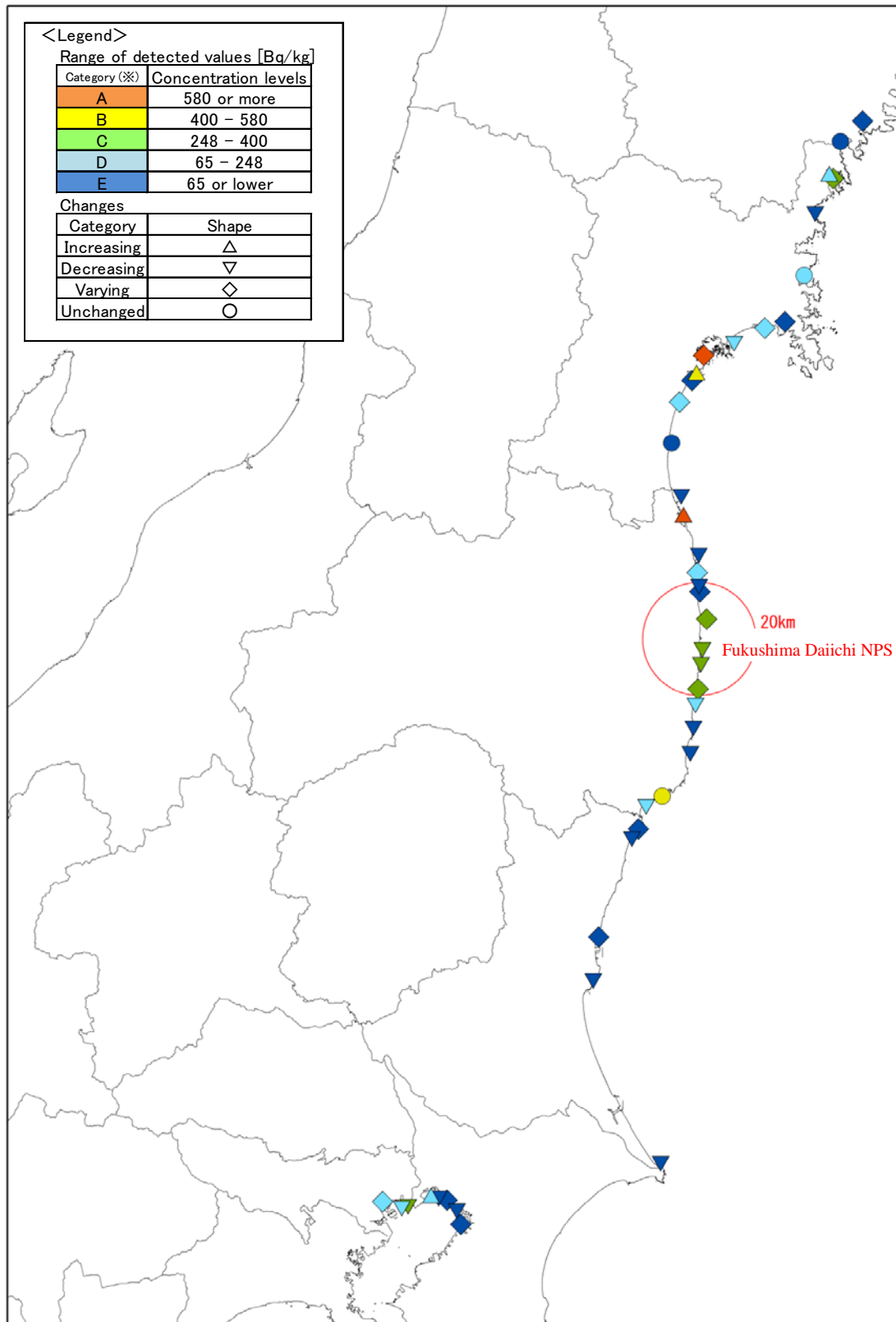


Figure 4.3-27 Categorization of and changes in concentration levels for coastal area sediment samples from public water areas

(*) 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 strontium (Sr-90 and Sr-89)

(1) Public water areas

1) Outline

In principle, radioactive strontium was measured at locations with where the radioactive cesium concentrations in sediments were high. Sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas) were surveyed for Sr-90 from FY2011 to FY2015, and those from public water areas (rivers and lakes) for Sr-89 in FY2011, respectively. The status of the survey and the summary of the results are as shown in Table 5.1-1 (detection limits: approx. 1 Bq/kg (dry) for Sr-90 and approx. 2 Bq/kg (dry) for Sr-89).

Sr-90 was detected as detailed are as shown in 2).

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

Sr-90 was detected in nine of the 22 river sediments specimens surveyed in FY2015 (detection rate: 40.9%). Except for Fukushima Prefecture, detected values were less than 1 Bq/kg (dry) (see Table 5.1-1).

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 5.1-1).

(ii) Lake sediments

In FY2015, the 68 lake sediments specimens were surveyed for Sr-90; from the 66 of these specimens, Sr-90 was detected (detection rate: 97.1%) (see Table 5.1-1). Sr-90 has been detected until FY2015 in each prefecture surveyed. When reviewed site by site, detected values have been at relatively low levels and within the range of FY2015 measured values from not detectable to 150 Bq/kg (dry) (see Figure 5.1-1).

(iii) Coastal area sediments

In FY2015, the 32 coastal area sediment specimens were surveyed; from three specimens from Fukushima Prefecture, Sr-90 was detected (detection rate: 9.4%) (see Table 5.1-1). Measured values ranged from not detectable to 0.78 Bq/kg (dry), which were lower than those obtained from rivers and lakes.

Table 5.1-1 Detection of Sr-90 and Sr-89 in sediment samples from public water areas (rivers, lakes, and coastal areas)

○ Sr-90

Property	Prefecture	FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014				FY2015				Total		
		Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values [Bq/kg(dry)]	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values [Bq/kg(dry)]	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values [Bq/kg(dry)]	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values [Bq/kg(dry)]	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values [Bq/kg(dry)]	Number of samples	Number of detections	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	2	0	-	-	20	9	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	10	5	50.0	ND - 1.9	72	46	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	4	2	50.0	ND - 0.92	21	10	ND - 1.8
	Tochigi	1	1	100.0	1.3 - 1.3	2	0	-	-	2	1	50.0	ND - 0.23	2	1	50.0	ND - 0.53	1	0	-	-	8	3	ND - 1.3
	Gunma	1	1	100.0	0.70 - 0.70	2	0	-	-	2	1	50.0	ND - 0.44	1	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	6	2	ND - 0.70
	Chiba	1	1	100.0	1.1 - 1.1	4	0	-	-	4	2	50.0	ND - 0.49	4	1	25.0	ND - 0.40	5	2	40.0	ND - 0.35	18	6	ND - 1.1
	Total	13	13	100.0	0.40 - 4.1	44	17	38.6	ND - 12	35	21	60.0	ND - 2.9	31	16	51.6	ND - 1.5	22	9	40.9	ND - 1.9	145	76	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	8	7	87.5	ND - 1.4	23	20	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	40	39	97.5	ND - 150	163	162	ND - 150
	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	6	6	100.0	0.34 - 2.6	26	20	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	2	2	100.0	0.47 - 2.2	9	8	ND - 2.2
	Gunma	1	1	100.0	2.0 - 2.0	2	2	100.0	1.9 - 2.2	2	1	50.0	ND - 1.7	2	2	100.0	1.5 - 1.7	8	8	100.0	0.67 - 2.4	15	14	ND - 2.4
	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	4	4	100.0	0.36 - 0.61	15	10	ND - 4.4
		Total	9	9	100.0	0.70 - 6.8	58	48	82.8	ND - 93	57	54	94.7	ND - 55	59	57	96.6	ND - 50	68	66	97.1	ND - 150	251	234
Coastal areas	Miyagi	0	0	-	-	2	0	-	-	4	0	-	-	2	0	-	-	2	0	-	-	10	0	-
	Fukushima	0	0	-	-	21	0	-	-	30	1	3.3	ND - 0.33	30	2	6.7	ND - 0.58	30	3	10.0	ND - 0.78	111	6	ND - 0.78
	Tokyo Metropolis	0	0	-	-	2	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	2	0	-
		Total	0	0	-	-	25	0	-	-	34	1	2.9	ND - 0.33	32	2	6.3	ND - 0.58	32	3	9.4	ND - 0.78	123	6

ND: Not detectable

○ Sr-89 (FY2011)

Prefecture	River		Lake	
	Number of samples	Number of detections	Number of samples	Number of detections
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

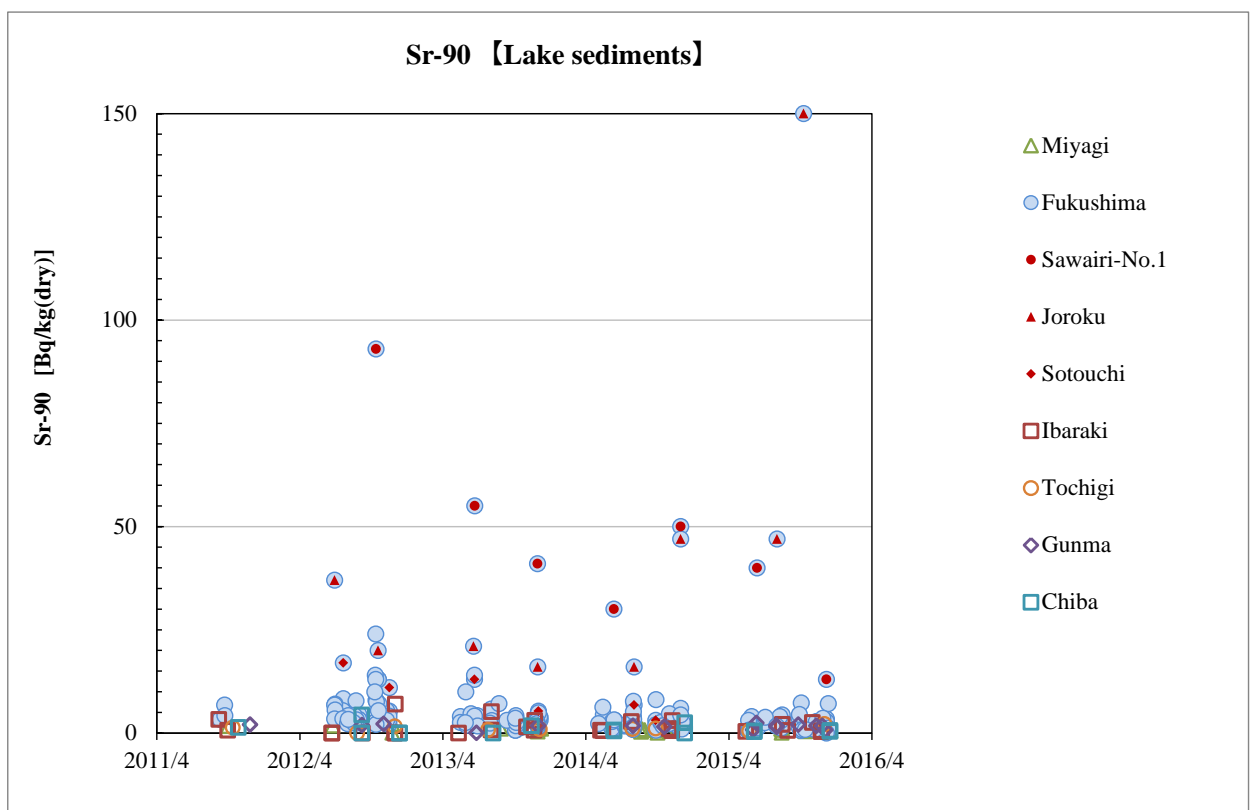
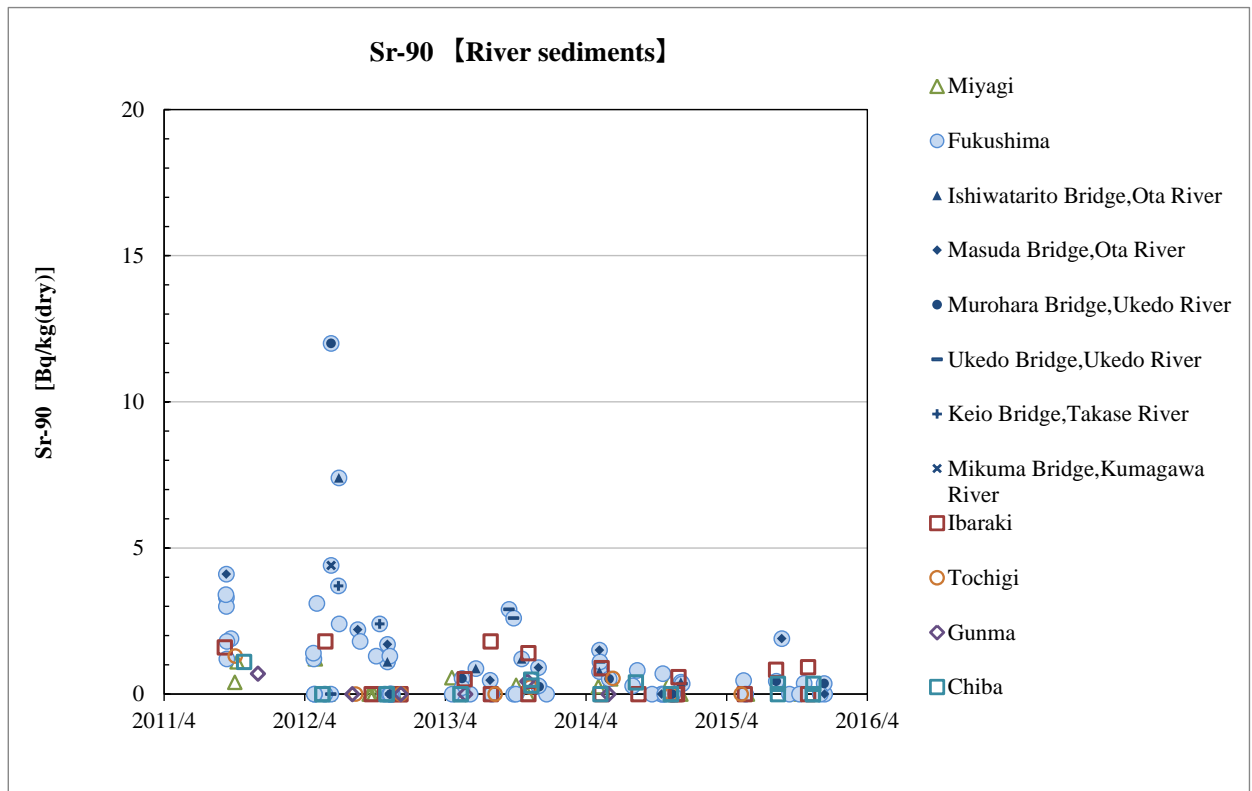


Figure 5.1-1 Detection of Sr-90 in sediment samples from public water areas
(upper: rivers; lower: lakes)

(2) Groundwater

Surveys of Sr-89 and Sr-90 were conducted with regard to approx. the 240 groundwater samples collected in Fukushima Prefecture from January 2012 to February 2016.

The outline of the results of these surveys is as shown in Table 5.1-2. Detected values of Sr-89 and Sr-90 were all below the detection limit (1 Bq/L).

Table 5.1-2 Detection of Sr-89 and Sr-90 in groundwater samples (all collected in Fukushima Prefecture)

Financial year	Sr-90				Sr-89			
	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	Range of measured values [Bq/L](^{*1})	Number of samples	Number of detections	Detection rate(%)	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	-
FY2015	48	0	0.0	-	48	0	0.0	-
Total	241	0	0.0	-	241	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.

In the FY2011 survey (calendar year 2012), Sr-90 was detected in all eight specimens, with detected values ranging from 0.0004 to 0.0029 Bq/L. Similarly, while the detection limit for Sr-89 was set to 0.001 Bq/L in FY2011 (calendar year 2012), Sr-89 in all eight specimens was below the detection limit.

5.2 Other γ -ray emitting radionuclides

Apart from the aforementioned radionuclides (Cs-134, Cs-137, Sr-89 and Sr-90), measurement results for water samples and sediment samples using a germanium semiconductor detector were analyzed from FY2011 to FY2015 to obtain activity concentrations of accident-derived radionuclides (Ag-110m, Te-129m, Nb-95, Sb-125 and Ce-144, etc¹².) and major naturally occurring radionuclides such as K-40. The summary of the results is as shown in Table 5.2-1.

Among the detected radionuclides, no artificial radionuclides were detected in water samples, while two types of radionuclides, Ag-110m and Sb-125, were detected in sediment samples with detection rates of 1% or less. Since FY2013, neither radionuclide has been detected.

Six naturally occurring radionuclides (K-40, Pb-212, Pb-214, Tl-208, Ac-228 and Bi-214) were detected; K-40 is a naturally occurring radionuclide entrained during the Earth's formation, while the other species are all either uranium series or thorium series radionuclides, which are widely distributed in nature including earth crusts.

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

¹² For I-131 from among the accident-derived radionuclides, water samples from public water areas (3,111 river water specimens, 1,416 lake water specimens, and 715 coastal area water specimens) and sediment samples (3,073 river sediment specimen, 877 lake sediment specimens, and 393 coastal area sediment specimens) were surveyed from FY 2011 to FY 2012; from FY 2011 to FY 2014, groundwater samples (3,793 specimens) were surveyed. In none of these samples was I-131 detected (lower detection limit values: 1 Bq/L for water and 10 Bq/kg for sediments).

Table 5.2-1 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%
FY2015	3,916	—	—	Pb-214 Pb-212 K-40	9% 7% 7%

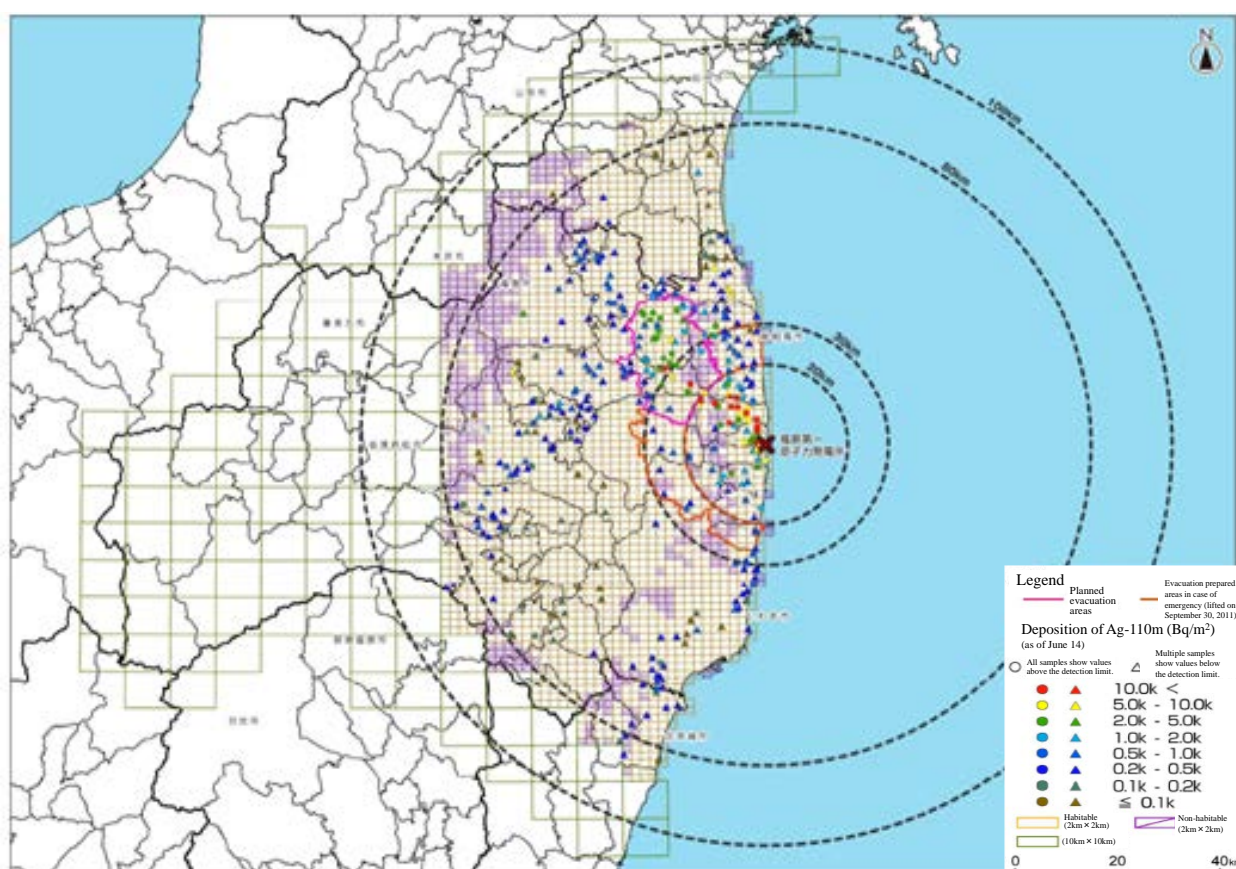
<Sediments> (detection limits: 7 - 180 Bq/kg for Ag-110m and 130 - 330 Bq/kg for Sb-125)

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	79%
				Pb-212	41%
				Pb-214	16%
				Tl-208	14%
FY2012	2,885	Ag-110m	26 samples (0.90%) 7.9 - 350 Bq/kg	Ac-228	41%
				Bi-214	43%
				K-40	97%
		Sb-125	3 samples (0.10%) 140 - 420 Bq/kg	Pb-212	75%
				Pb-214	44%
				Tl-208	39%
FY2013	3,062	-	-	Ac-228	25%
				Bi-214	25%
				K-40	91%
				Pb-212	49%
				Pb-214	23%
FY2014	3,035	-	-	Tl-208	23%
				Ac-228	24%
				Bi-214	24%
				K-40	91%
				Pb-212	48%
FY2015	3,158	-	-	Pb-214	24%
				Tl-208	24%
				Ac-228	32%
				Bi-214	60%
				K-40	88%
Pb-212	63%				
Pb-214	67%				
Tl-208	37%				

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 Accident¹³, 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 5.2-1). In addition, there were instances of detection of Sb-125 in Niigata Prefecture after the accident¹⁴. Since FY2013, however, Sb-125 has not been detected.

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

Accordingly, 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.



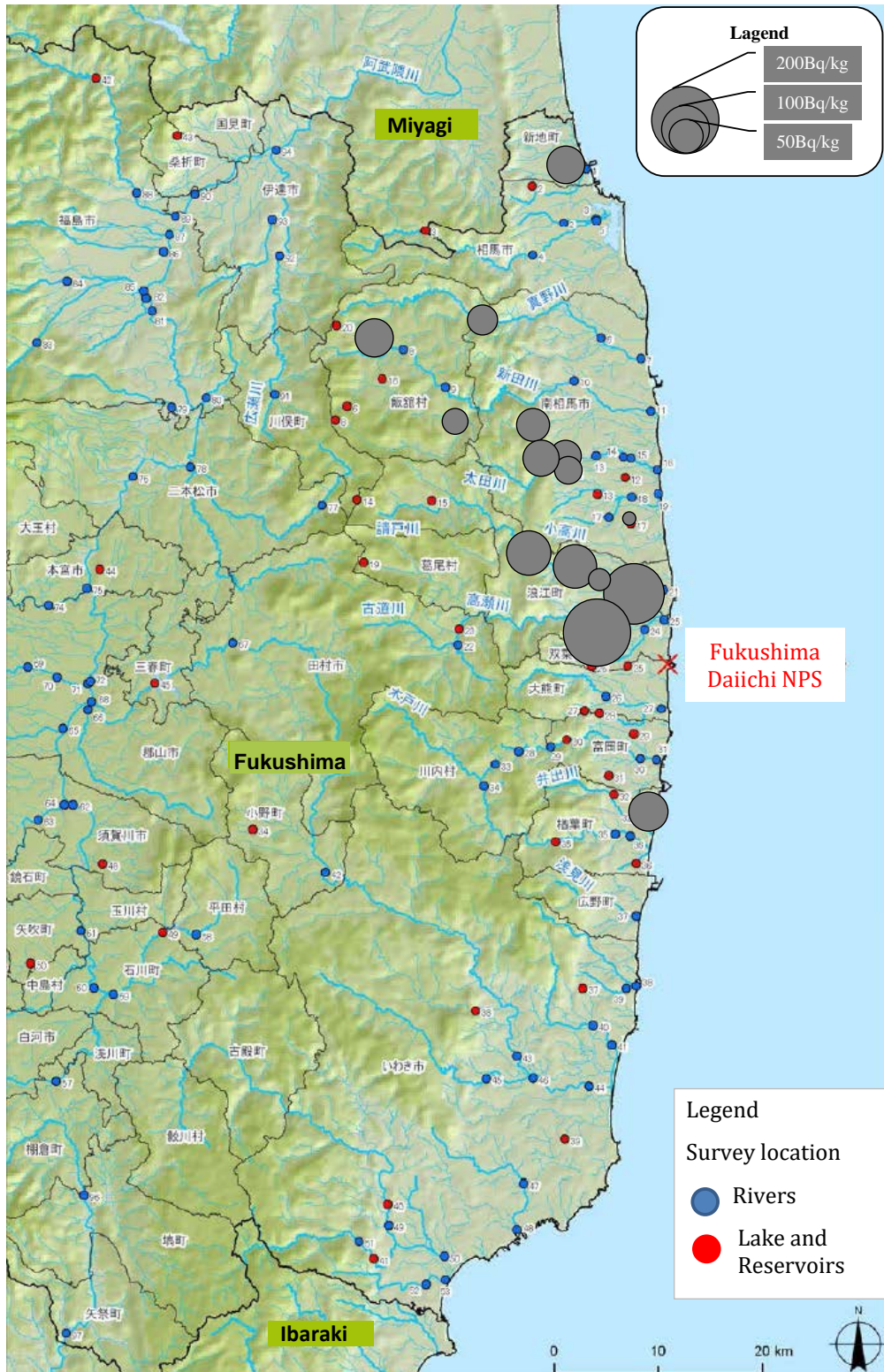
(*) Reference: Website of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology¹⁵

Figure 5.2-1 Map showing concentrations of Ag-110m in soil

¹³ 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>

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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 5.2-2 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 (FY2015)

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 in FY2015, 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 website of Environmental Radioactivity and Radiation in Japan, "Environmental Radiation Database".¹⁶

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

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

¹⁶ Environmental Radioactivity and Radiation in Japan "Environmental Radiation Database" <http://search.kankyo-hoshano.go.jp/servlet/search.top>. (Japanese only, accessed 2017-06-14)

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	Inogaik 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 (except for 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	○	○

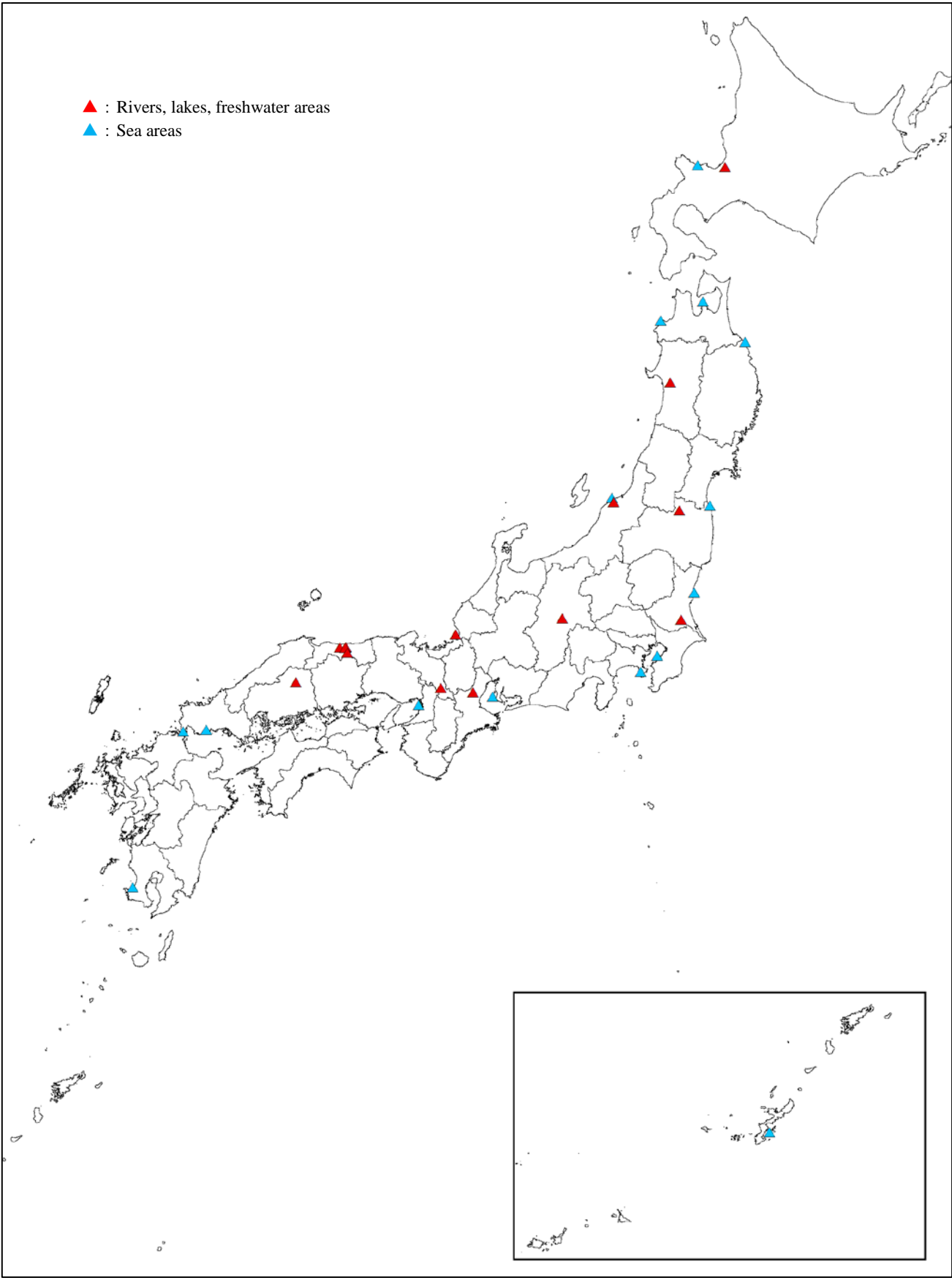


Figure 1.1-1 Survey Locations for the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels

2. Results

2.1 Water

(1) Inland water¹⁷

In the Monitoring of Levels performed in FY2015, inland water samples were reported for 9 radionuclides (Be-7, K-40, U-234, U-235, U-238, Cs-134, Cs-137, I-131 and Sr-90), as shown in Table 2.1-1.

A comparison with the results of the Monitoring of Levels for the last twenty years (excluding data from 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 Levels
[inland water]

Nuclides		Number of reported data	Number of detections	Range of measured values [Bq/L]	The range of past measurement records (*1) [Bq/L]
Naturally occurring radionuclides	Be-7	7	1	ND - 0.0055	ND - 0.021
	K-40	10	10	0.013 - 0.28	0.0067 - 0.30
	U-234	10	10	0.00094 - 0.0044	ND - 0.015
	U-235	10	0	ND - ND	ND - 0.00054
	U-238	10	10	0.00076 - 0.0036	ND - 0.013
Artificial radionuclides	Cs-134	9	1	ND - 0.0062	ND - 0.041
	Cs-137	9	4	ND - 0.022	ND - 0.084
	I-131	7	0	ND - ND	ND - 0.016
	Sr-90	10	8	ND - 0.0026	ND - 0.0050

ND = Not detectable

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Levels from FY1995 to FY2014 (excluding data from March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012)

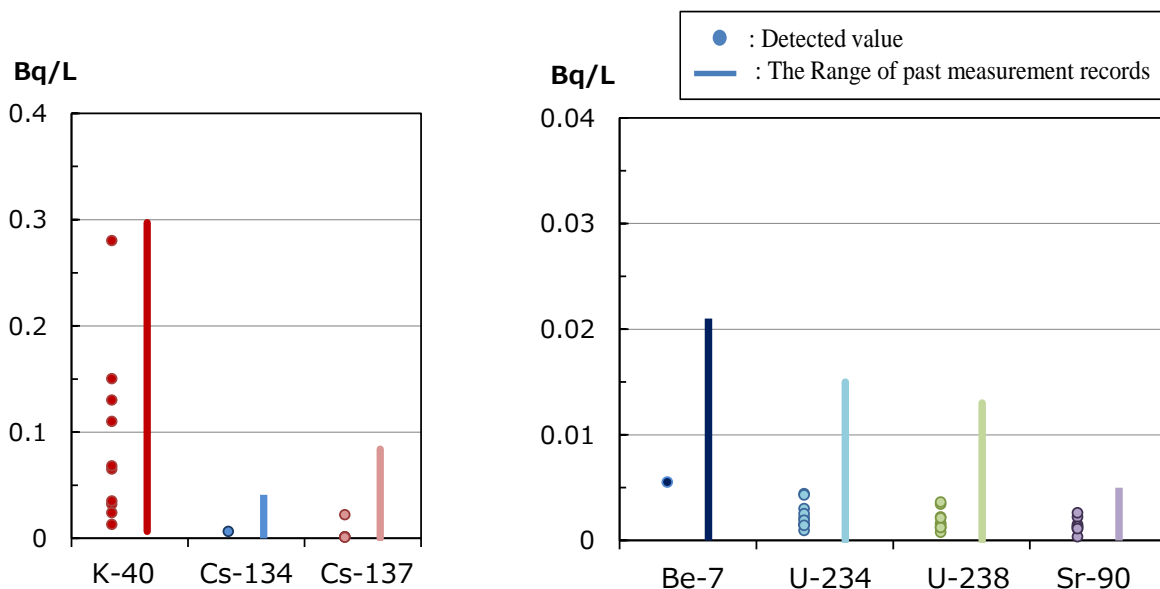


Figure 2.1-1 Detection of radionuclides in the Monitoring of Levels [inland water]

¹⁷ This report only covers data for river water, lake water, and freshwater in the Monitoring of Levels.

(2) Seawater

In the Monitoring of Levels in FY2015, seawater samples were reported for 6 radionuclides (Be-7, K-40, Cs-134, Cs-137, I-131 and Sr-90) as shown in Table 2.1-2.

A comparison with the results of the Monitoring of Levels for the last twenty years (excluding data from 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).

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

Nuclides		Number of reported data	Number of detections	Range of measured values[Bq/L]			The range of past measurement records [Bq/L] (*1)		
Naturally occurring radionuclides	Be-7	2	0	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND
	K-40	16	16	0.18	-	12	0.078	-	14
Artificial radionuclides	Cs-134	16	0	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND
	Cs-137	16	1	ND	-	0.0019	ND	-	0.040
	I-131	13	0	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND
	Sr-90	15	15	0.00073	-	0.0013	ND	-	0.0084

ND = Not detectable

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Levels from FY1995 to FY2014 (excluding data from March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012)

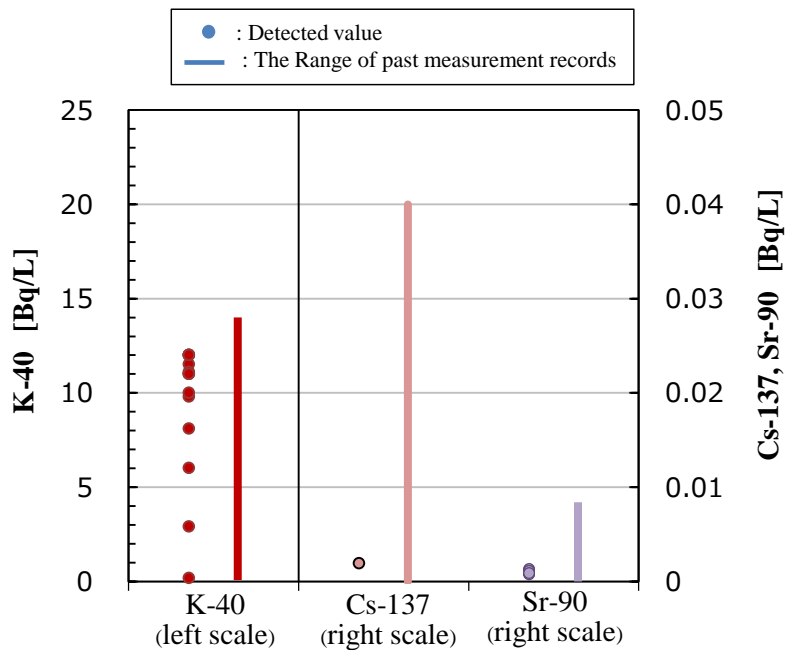


Figure 2.1-2 Detection of radionuclides in the Monitoring of Levels [seawater]

2.2 Sediments

(1) Inland water sediments (river sediments)

In the Monitoring of Levels in FY2015, inland water sediment samples (river sediments) were reported for three radionuclides (U-234, U-235 and U-238) as shown in Table 2.2-1.

A comparison with the results of the Monitoring of Levels for the last twenty years (excluding data from March 11, 2011, to March 10, 2012) revealed that detected values for all the 3 detected radionuclides were within the past measurement trends (see Figure 2.2-1).

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

Nuclides		Number of reported data	Number of detections	Range of measured values [Bq/kg(dry)]			The range of past measurement records [Bq/kg(dry)] (*1)		
Naturally occurring radionuclides	U-234	5	5	11	–	38	6.5	–	76
	U-235	5	5	0.43	–	1.4	0.20	–	3.4
	U-238	5	5	11	–	39	6.6	–	94

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels from FY1995 to FY2014 (excluding data from March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012 and results reported in mg/kg units)

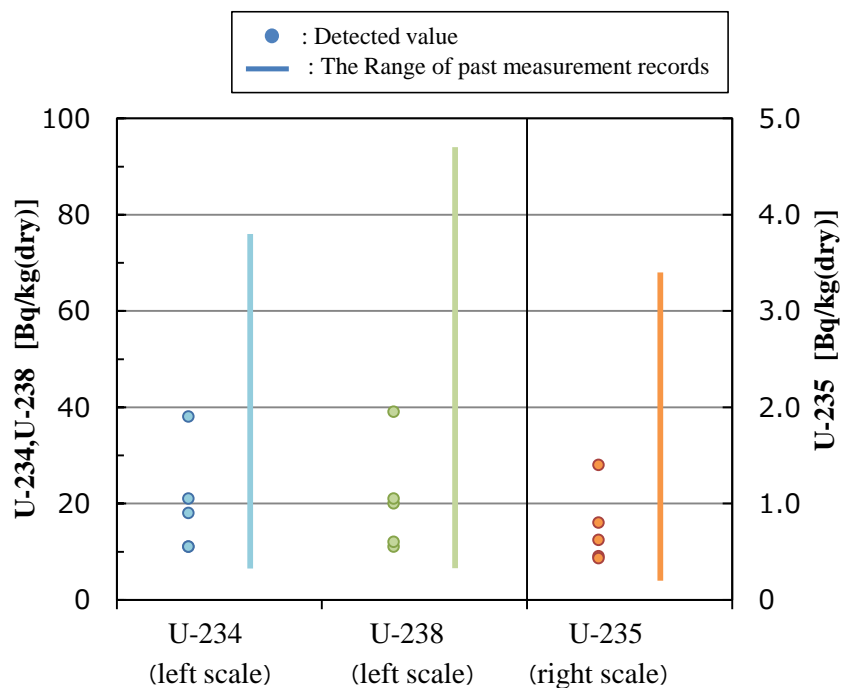


Figure 2.2-1 Detection of radionuclides in the Monitoring of Levels [Inland water sediments (river sediments)]

(2) Sea sediments

In the Monitoring of Levels in FY2015, seawater sediment samples were reported for 8 radionuclides (Ac-228, Be-7, Bi-214, K-40, Cs-134, Cs-137, I-131 and Sr-90) as shown in Table 2.2-2.

A comparison with the results of the Monitoring of Levels for the last twenty years (excluding data from 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 Levels
[Sea sediments]

Nuclides		Number of reported data	Number of detections	Range of measured values [Bq/kg(dry)]			The range of past measurement records [Bq/kg(dry)](*1)		
Naturally occurring radionuclides	Ac-228	1	1	25	-	25	20	-	53
	Be-7	4	1	ND	-	6.2	ND	-	13
	Bi-214	1	1	17	-	17	4.8	-	31
	K-40	15	15	99	-	750	33	-	720
Artificial radionuclides	Cs-134	15	4	ND	-	3.0	ND	-	35
	Cs-137	15	10	ND	-	12	ND	-	76
	I-131	8	0	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND
	Sr-90	15	0	ND	-	ND	ND	-	0.46

ND = Not detectable

(*1) Results of the Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity Levels from FY1995 to FY2014 (excluding data from March 11, 2011 to March 10, 2012)

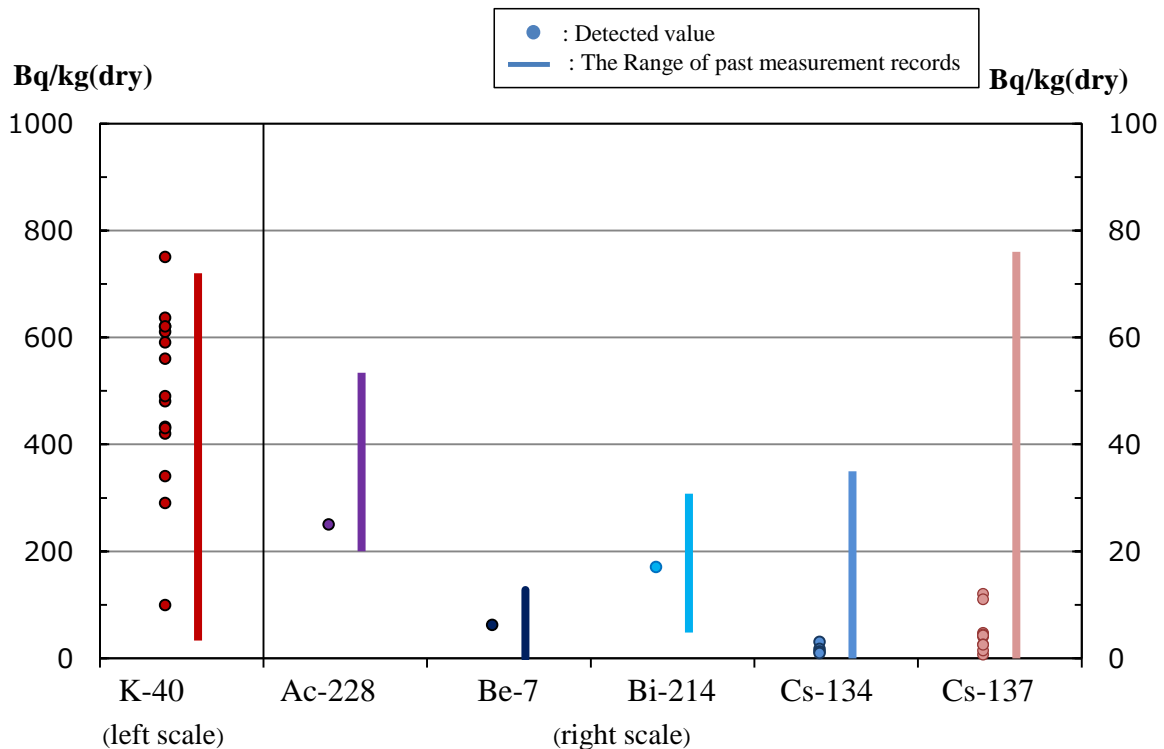


Figure 2.2-2 Detection of radionuclides in the Monitoring of Levels [Sea sediments]