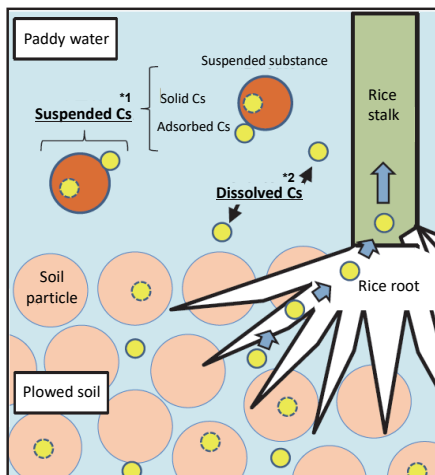
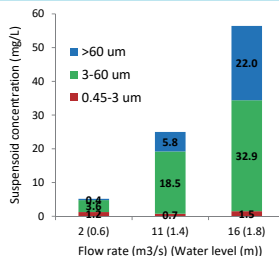


Forms of cesium in water



*1: Suspended form: Radioactive materials adsorbed and fixed in soil particles or organic matters; Suspended Cs is seldom absorbed directly from the root or stalk of rice.
 *2: Dissolved form: Radioactive materials dissolved in water



Relation between flow rates (water levels) and suspensoid concentrations in the downstream of the Ukedo River (Ukedogawa Bridge) (2014)

Concentrations of dissolved Cs and suspended Cs at each flow rate in the downstream of the Ukedo River (Ukedogawa Bridge) (2014)

River flow rate (m ³ /s)	2	16
Concentration of dissolved Cs-137 (Bq/L)	0.3	0.3
Concentration of suspended Cs-137 (Bq/L)	0.1	2.2
Percentage of suspended Cs-137	25%	88%
Total concentration of Cs-134 and Cs-137 (Bq/L)	0.6	3.3

Source: From the following websites (in Japanese):
http://www.maff.go.jp/j/kanbo/joho/saigai/pdf/youin_kome2.pdf
https://fukushima.jaea.go.jp/initiatives/cat01/pdf/1511/2-4_iiijima.pdf

When paddy fields are plowed and watered, the water contains dissolved cesium and suspended cesium adhering to soil particles, etc. However, cesium adsorbed or fixed in soil is seldom dissolved in water and suspended Cs is not absorbed directly from the root or stalk of rice (figure on the left).

Cesium in reservoirs and water channels is adsorbed or fixed in soil as time passes. Therefore, in surveys in Fukushima Prefecture, radioactive cesium was mostly detected as being dissolved in water under circumstances where the river flow rate and turbidity were low and detected concentrations were lower than the detection limit for ordinary measurements of radioactivity concentrations (approx. 1 Bq/L).

As shown in the upper right figure, when the river flow rate is high such as upon a heavy rain (high water level), the suspensoid concentration also becomes high, but suspended substances strongly adsorb radioactive cesium (suspended Cs). Accordingly, when the water level is high, the concentration of dissolved Cs stays almost the same and only the concentration of suspended Cs becomes higher, but the latter also decreases over time. As the river flow rate increases, particles of suspended substances become larger and the turbidity increases. However, such turbidity can be solved through filtration. As shown in the lower right table, the survey conducted at the Ukedo River in Fukushima Prefecture confirmed that radioactive Cs concentrations in normal times were below the standard limit for drinking water (10 Bq/L) and that radioactive Cs concentrations after filtration were below the detection limit (approx. 1 Bq/L) even for river water with high turbidity collected when the water level is high.

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