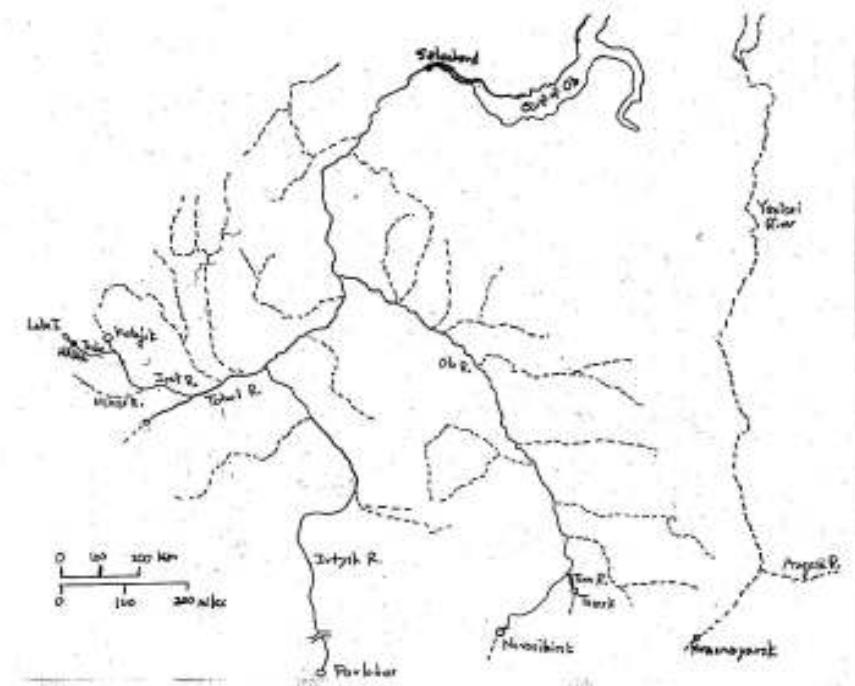


Mayak Site in Russia

- ◆ 1949~1956; Discharged radionuclides to rivers:
 - The Techa, Isset, Tobal, Irtysh, Ob rivers and Kara Sea
 - Livestoks pastured in the Techa river floodplain (Radiation exposure: 35~1700m Sv)
 - Higher radiation levels in floodplains of Fukushima river: It needs to evaluate its radiation impact to people)
- ◆ 1957: Radioactive waste storage tank explosion
 - Released 1/3 of Fukushima radionuclide release
- ◆ 1950s: Radionuclides discharged to Lake Karachoi from 1950
 - 30 times more radionuclides discharged to the lake than Fukushima accident released amount

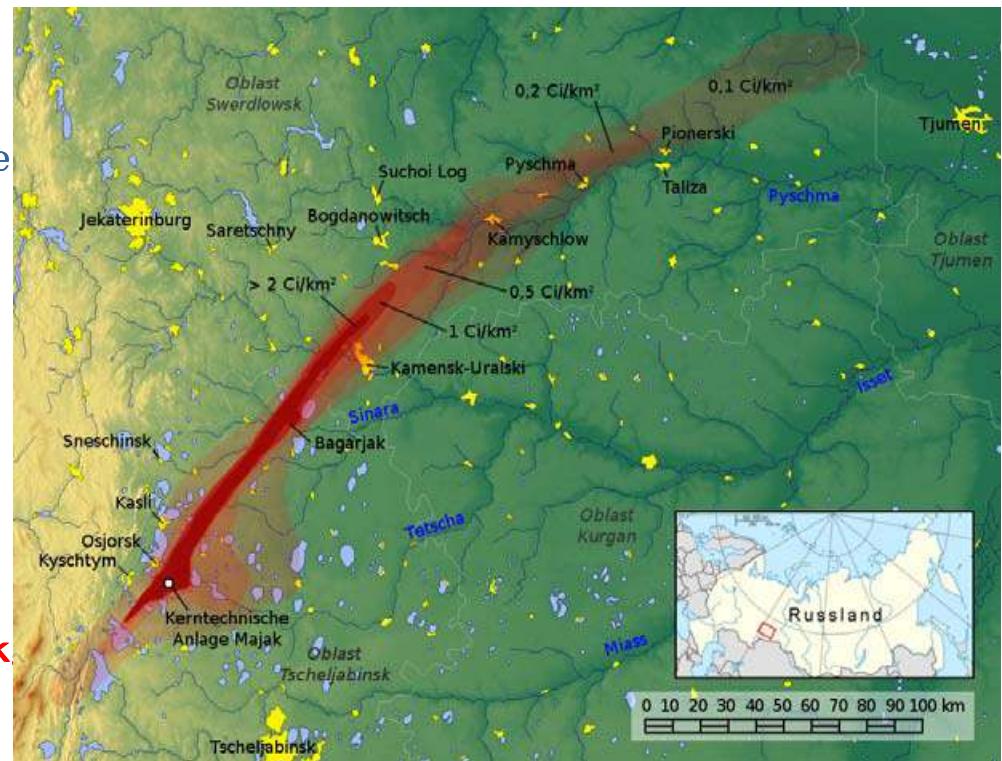


Mayak Site: 1957

High-Level Radioactive waste storage tank explosion

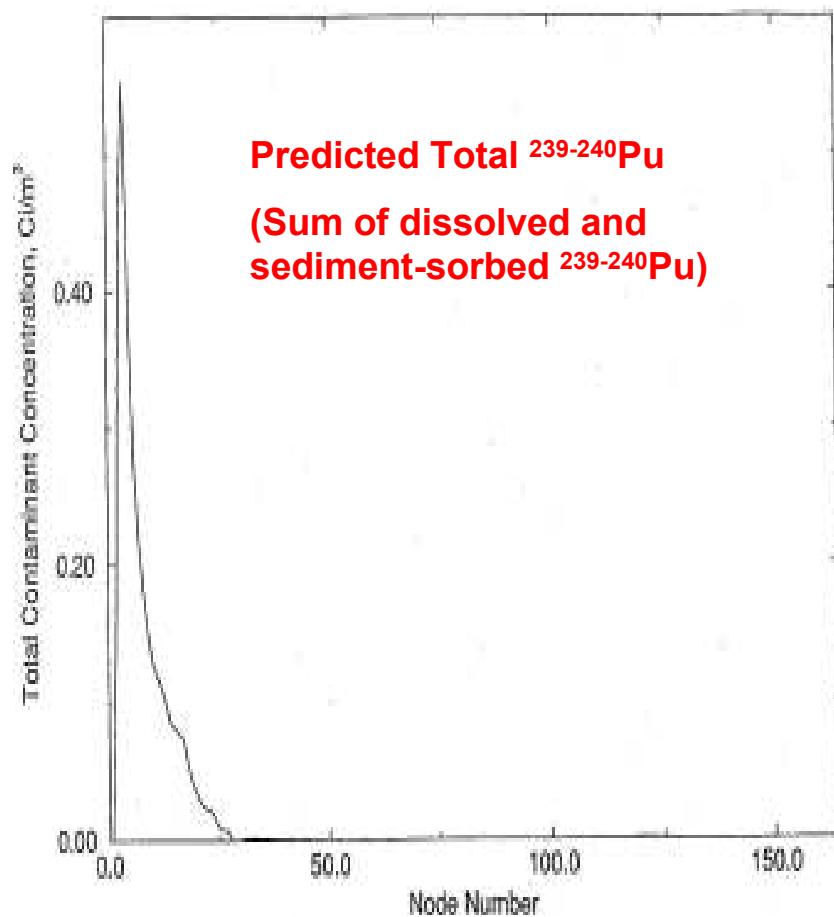
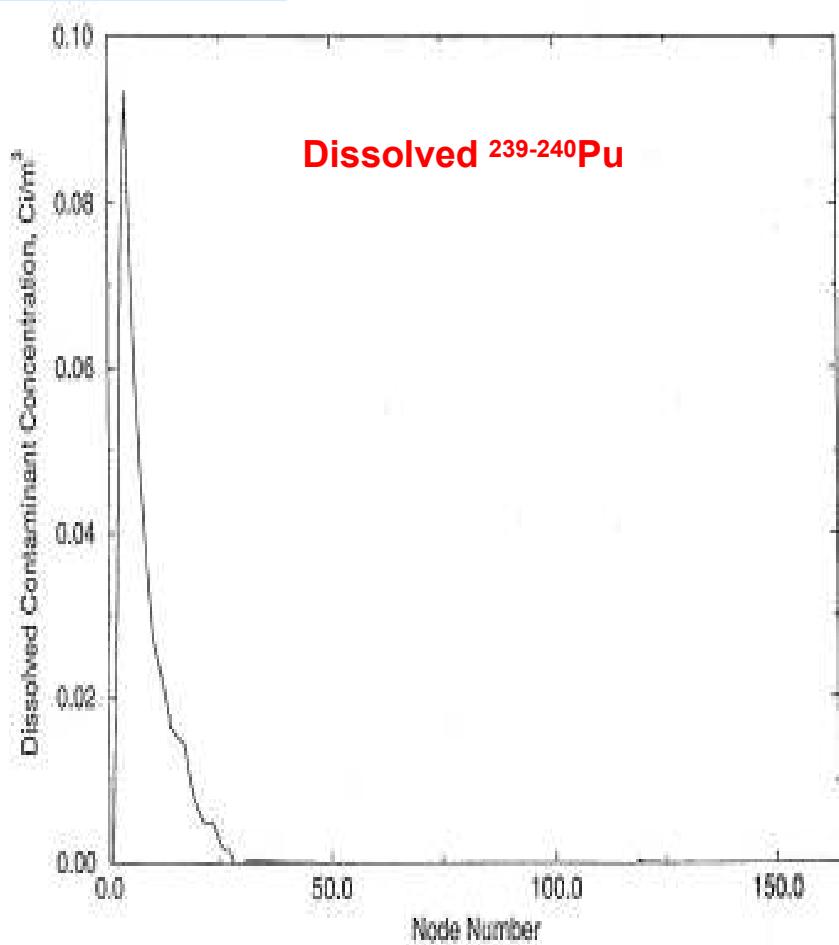
Advices to Fukushima Farmers

- Explosion due to a cooling devise malfunction to overheat storage
- Released amount:
 - ◆ 256m^3 of high-level radioactive waste
 - ◆ $7.4 \times 10^{16}\text{ Bq}$ (1/3 of Fukushima)
 - ^{90}Sr : $4.0 \times 10^{15}\text{ Bq}$
 - ^{137}Cs : $2.6 \times 10^{14}\text{ Bq}$
- Spread like a belt over 1000 km
- Contamination level:
 - ◆ ^{90}Sr : $1.5 \times 10^{14}\text{ Bq/m}^2$
 - ◆ Pasture grass: $2.6 \times 10^7\text{ Bq/kg}$
 - ◆ **Feed to livestock: $700,000\text{Bq/kg}$**
($7,000$ times the Japanese regulation)
- 10 years later: ^{90}Sr and ^{137}Cs stayed within top 10cm of soil
- 25 years later: 80% of radionuclides still within top 10 cm
- 1968: Agriculture restarted
- 1980: ^{90}Sr
 - Milk: 0.5Bq/kg (Japanese regulation: 50 Bq/kg)
 - Beef: 0.07Bq/kg (Japanese regulation : 100 Bq/kg)



- Biological Half life of milk
Initial period: 0.3~0.5 years
- After the initial period:
 - ^{90}Sr : 20 years
 - ^{137}Cs : 10 years

Yasuo Onishi's TODAM Simulation of ^{137}Cs , ^{90}Sr and $^{239-240}\text{Pu}$ in the Ob-Irtysh-Tobal-Iset-Techa Rivers from Mayak Site to the Kara Sea in Russia: Predicted $^{239-240}\text{Pu}$ Concentrations



TODAM Predicted Sediment Change and $^{239-240}\text{Pu}$ in the Ob-Irtysh-Tobal-Iset-Techa River Bed

