



国家海洋环境监测中心

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# Assessment on marine environmental impact from artificial radionuclides in the coastal waters of Liaodong Bay

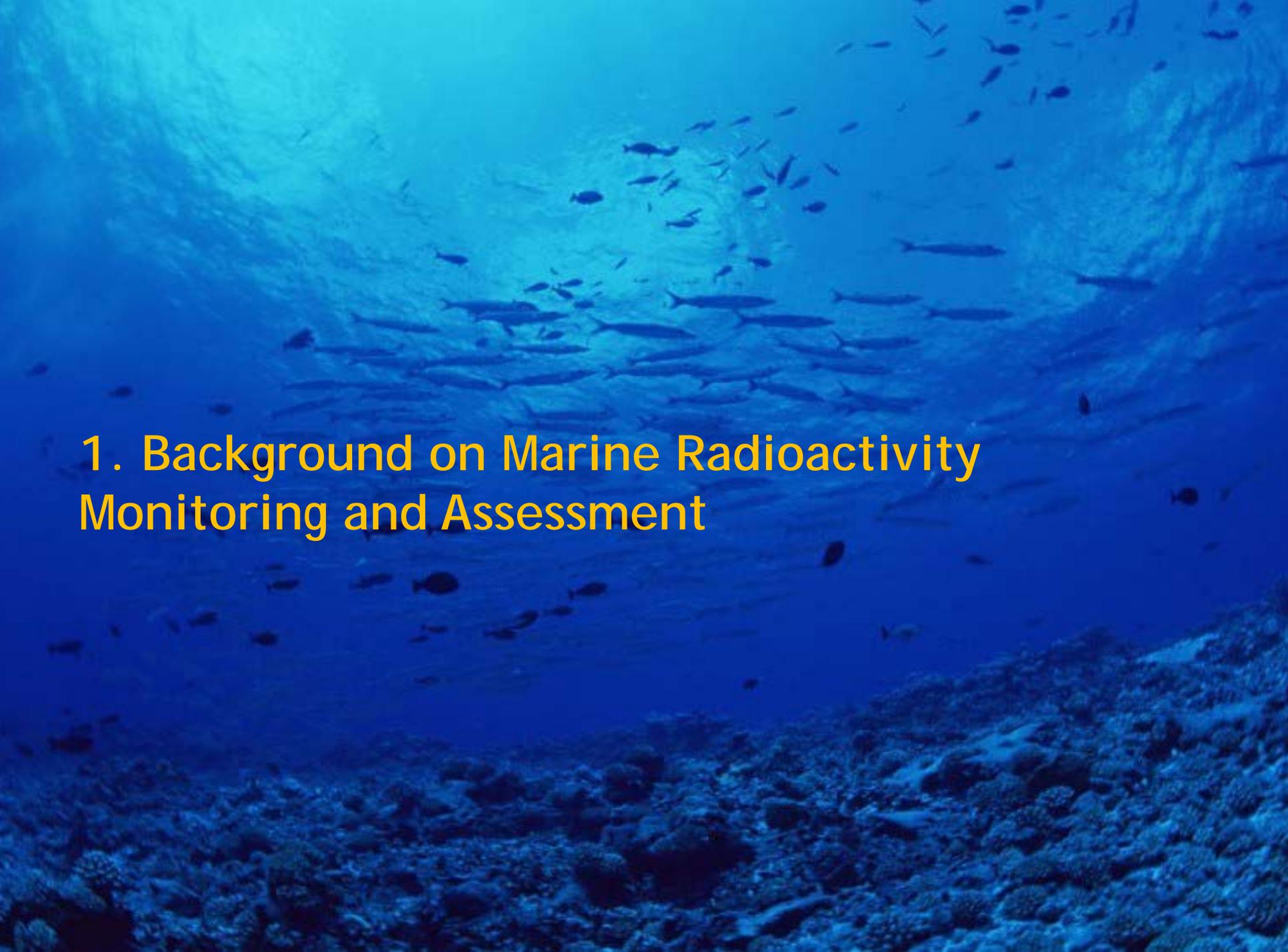
Jinqiu Du, Guangshui Na, Chuanlin Huo and Ziwei Yao

National Marine Environmental Monitoring Center, SOA China

PICES 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting

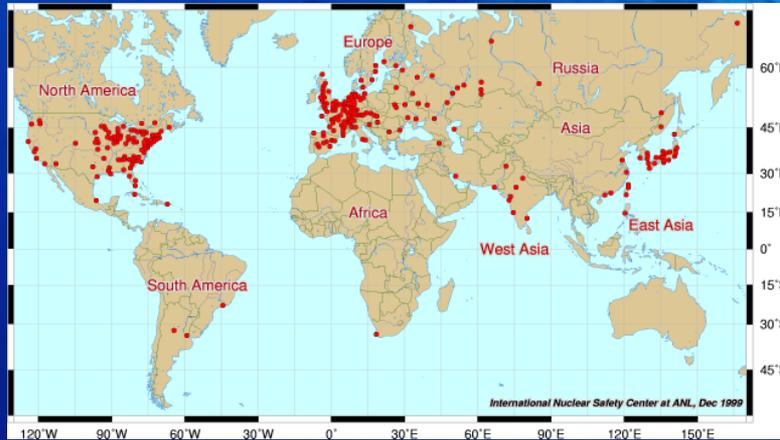
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Oct 15, 2015 Qingdao, China

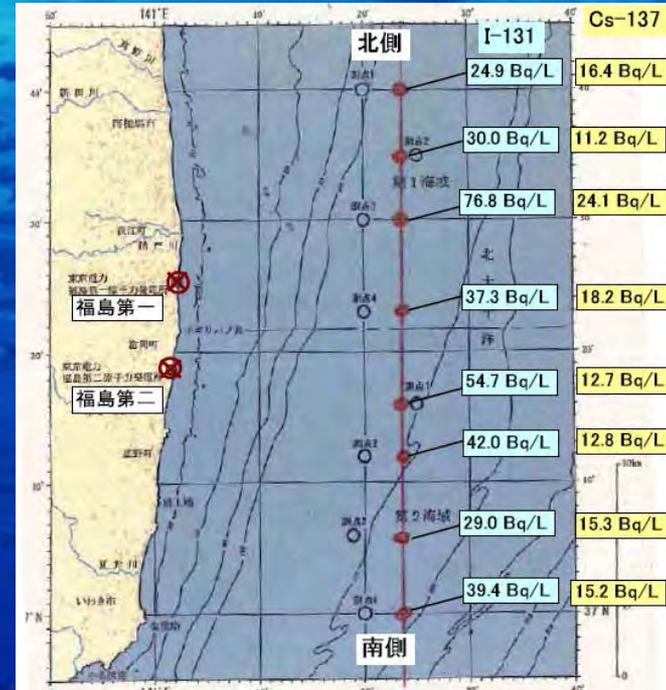
An underwater photograph showing a large school of fish swimming in clear blue water above a coral reef. The fish are silvery and appear to be moving in a coordinated pattern. The coral reef is visible in the lower right corner, showing various types of coral and rocks.

# 1. Background on Marine Radioactivity Monitoring and Assessment

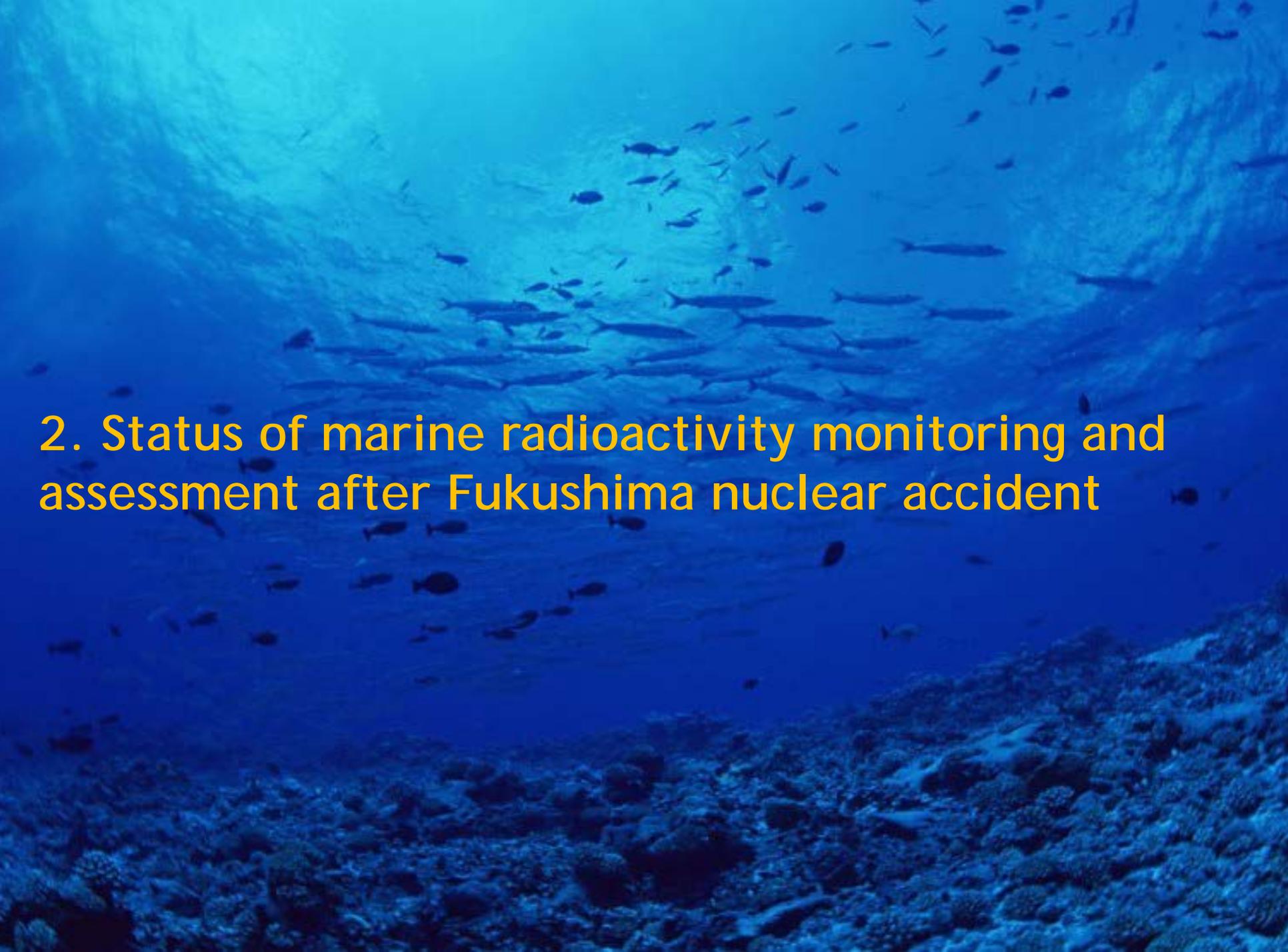
# Worldwide Distribution of Nuclear Power Plants (NPP)



# Effect of the accident at Fukushima NPP



- ▶ Accident caused massive amount of radionuclides leaking into the sea;
- ▶ Total quantity of leaked radioactivity matter published by Japanese Authority is 630 thousand trillion Bq.

An underwater photograph showing a large school of fish swimming in clear blue water above a rocky seabed. The fish are silvery and appear to be moving in a coordinated pattern. The seabed is covered in dark, textured rocks and coral.

## 2. Status of marine radioactivity monitoring and assessment after Fukushima nuclear accident

# Japan

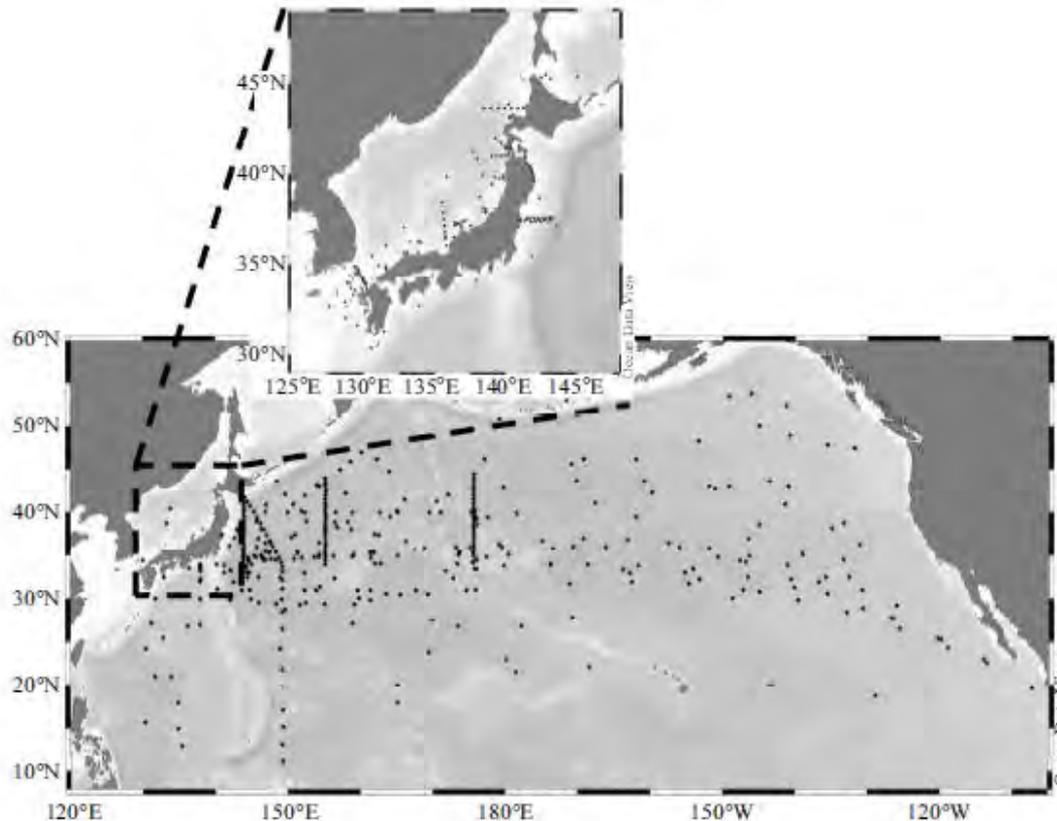


图1 福岛核事故后日本在近岸及北太平洋监测站点空间分布

Fig.1 Radioactive monitor stations near the coast of Japan and Pacific Ocean after the FNA (Data from Japan)

- ▶ In the early days after FNA, near-coast Cs-137 activity peaked at  $6.8 \times 10^6 \text{ Bq/m}^3$  ;
- ▶ In the later stages, open-water Cs-137 activity as high as  $10 \text{ Bq/m}^3$ .

(Inoue M et.al, 2012,2013;  
Oikawa S et.al, 2013;  
Kumamoto Y et al,  
2013,2014)

# USA

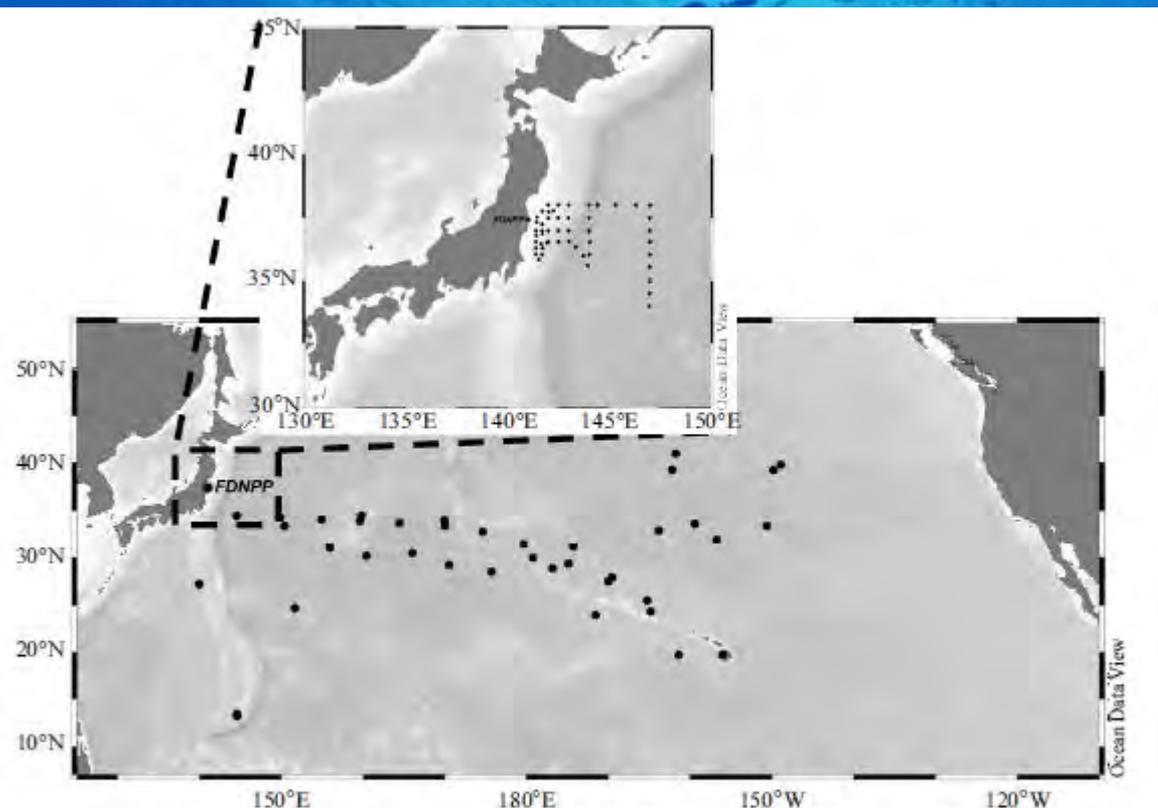


图2 福岛核事故后美国等开展的海洋放射性监测站位空间分布

Fig.2 Radioactive monitor stations in the North Pacific Ocean after the FNA (Data from the USA)

▶ Two years after FNA, Hawaii's surrounding waters recorded Cs-137 activity range at 1~4Bq/m<sup>3</sup>, 2~3 times higher than pre-FNA level.

(Povinec P et.al, 2013;  
Buessler K O et.al, 2012;  
Kamenik J et.al, 2013)

# Korea

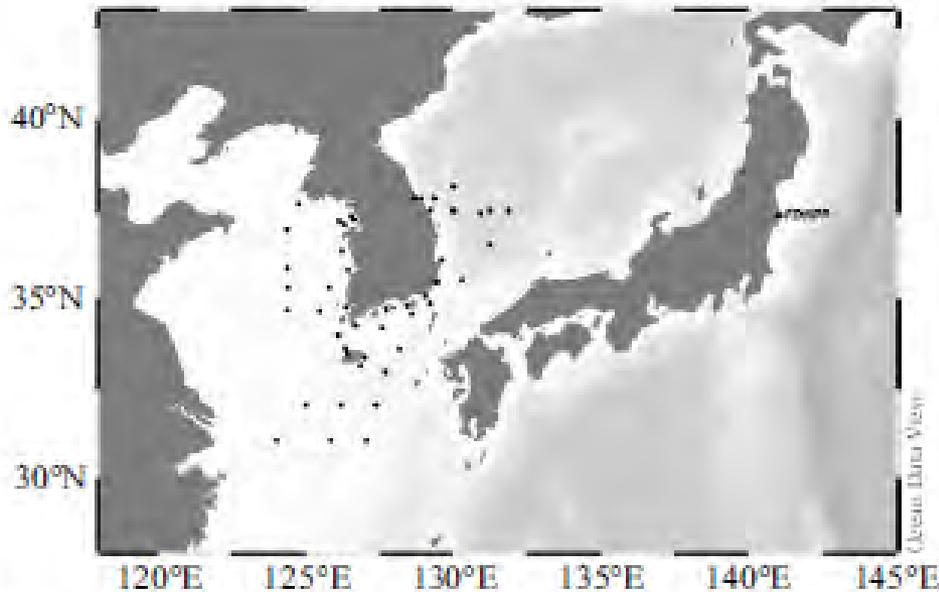


图3 福岛核事故后韩国海洋放射性监测站位空间分布  
Fig.3 Radioactive monitor stations of Korean after the FNA

- ▶ No radionuclide signal from FNA had been observed in the coastal waters of Korea during March to July 2011.

(Kim C-K et.al, 2012)

# Russia

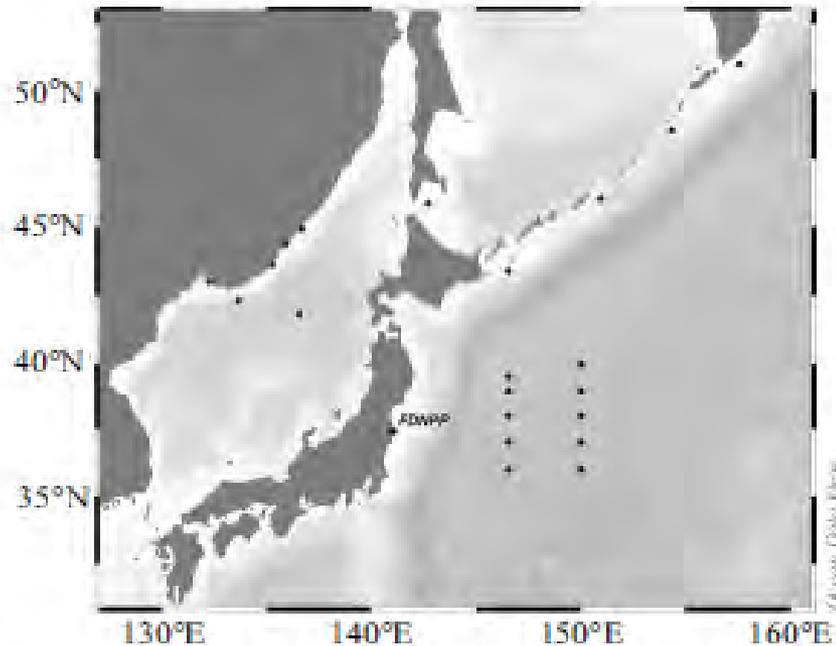


图4 福岛核事故后俄罗斯海洋放射性监测站点空间分布

Fig.4 Radioactive monitor stations of Russia after the FNA

- ▶ Cs-137 inventory in waters to the east of Japan is 4.6 times higher than pre-FNA level.

(Ramzaev V et.al, 2014)

# China

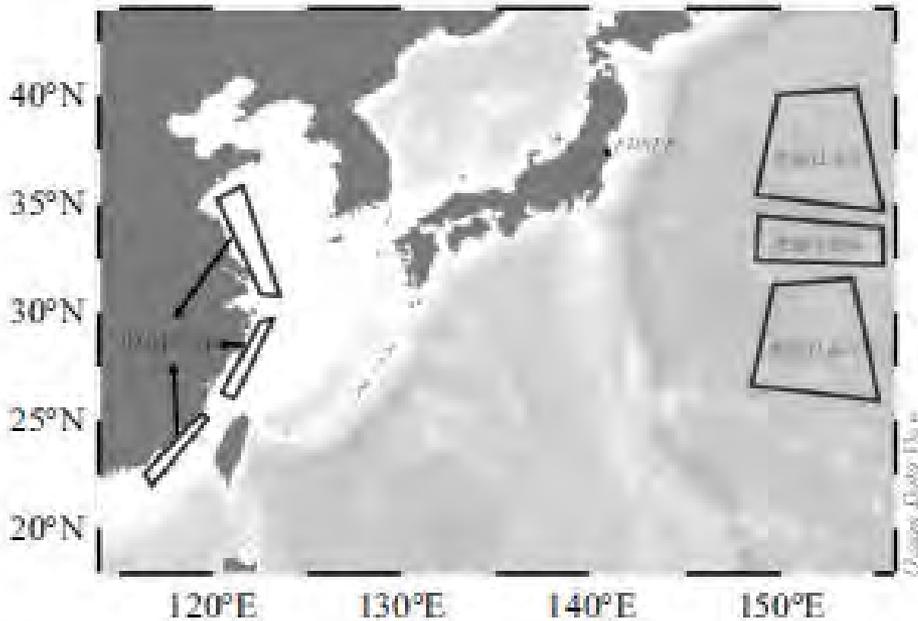


图 5 福岛核事故后中国海洋放射性监测区域

Fig.5 Radioactive monitor regions of China after the FNA

▶ No radionuclide signal from FNA has been detected so far in China's coastal waters.

(Wu J et.al, 2013)

# Summary

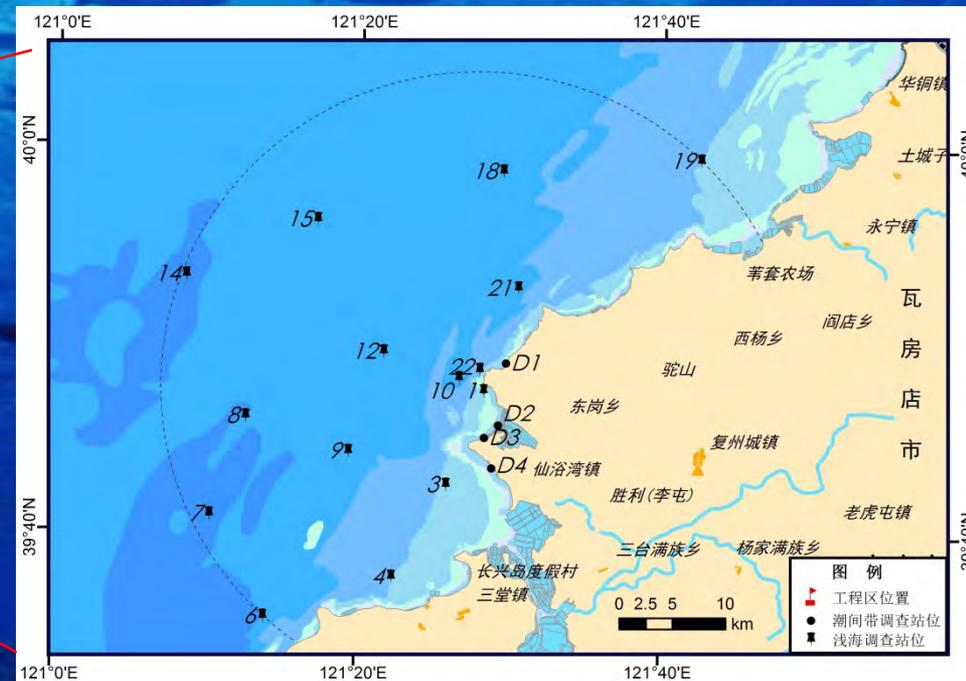
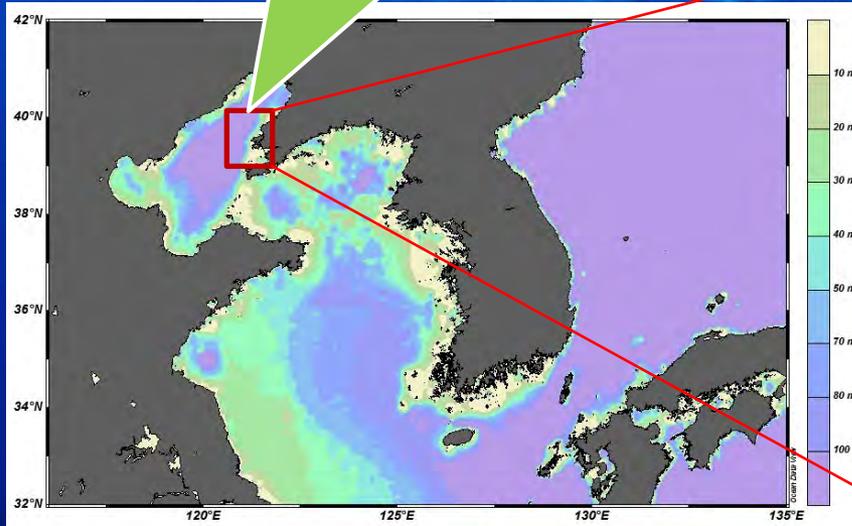
1. Radioactive materials from FNA migrated and dispersed along horizontal and vertical directions, contamination radius kept increasing, while radionuclide activity kept decreasing due continuous dilution;
2. The highest level of Cs-137 activity in open ocean waters is around  $10\text{Bq/m}^3$ , apparently higher than pre-FNA Cs-137 base level in North Pacific waters, which was around  $1\sim 2\text{Bq/m}^3$  ;
3. Cs-137 activity in North Pacific waters is far lower than the limit specified by different countries.

An underwater photograph showing a large school of fish swimming in clear blue water. The fish are concentrated in the middle ground, moving towards the right. The seabed is visible in the lower portion of the frame, covered with dark, textured rocks and coral. The lighting is bright, creating a clear view of the marine life.

### 3. Radioactivity Monitoring in coastal waters of Liaodong Bay

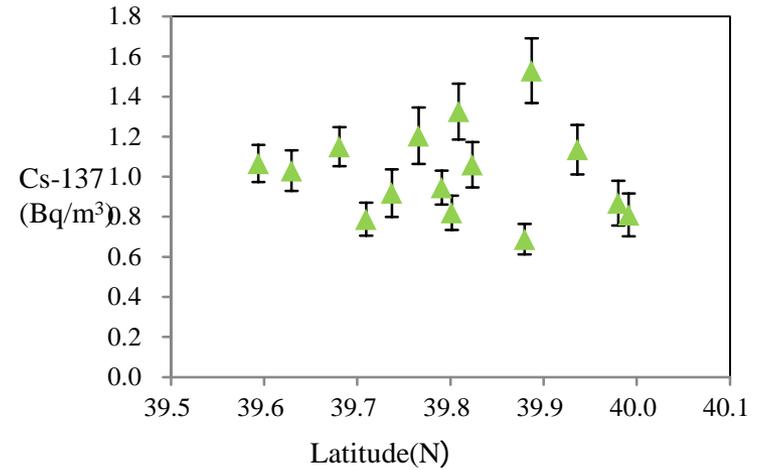
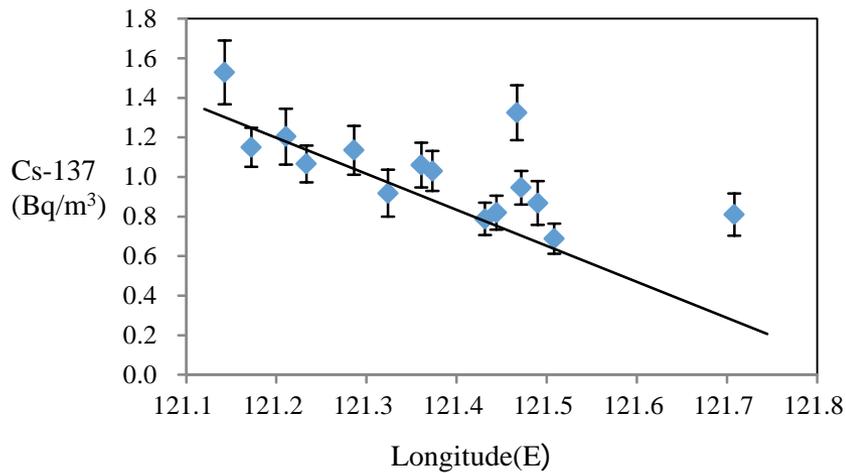
# Study area and stations

Liaodong Bay, located in Bohai sea



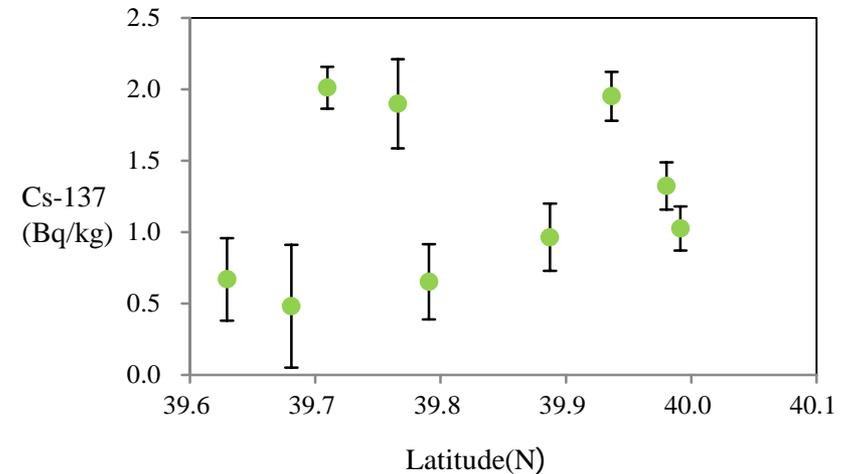
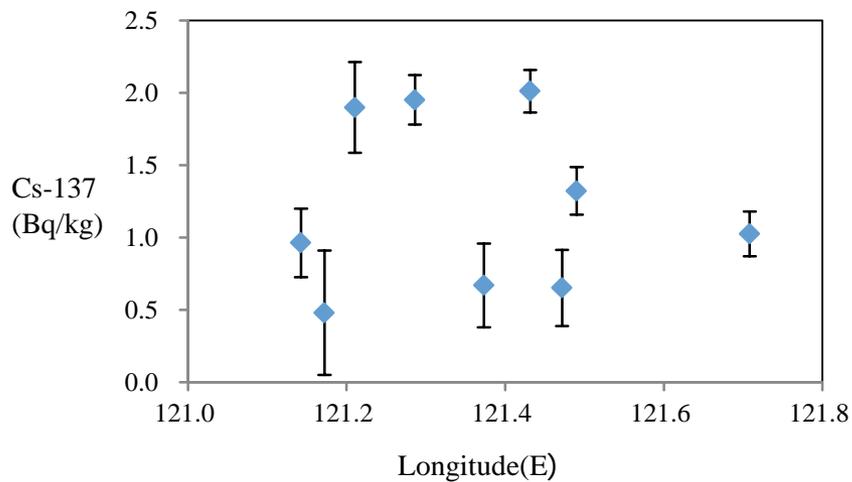
- ▶ Samples: 15 surface water, 9 surface sediment, 1 fish sample of a dominant species
- ▶ Time: May 2014

# Results—sea water



- ▶ The level of Cs-137 in seawater is 0.69~1.53 Bq/m<sup>3</sup>
- ▶ The average level of Cs-137 is 1.02 Bq/m<sup>3</sup>
- ▶ The background range of Cs-137 in water of Bohai sea is 0.2~2.55 Bq/m<sup>3</sup>

# Results—sediment



- ▶ The level of Cs-137 in sediment is 0.48~2.01 Bq/kg dry weight
- ▶ The average level of Cs-137 is 1.22 Bq/kg dry weight
- ▶ The background range of Cs-137 in sediment of Bohai sea is 1.2~15.75 Bq/kg dry weight

# Result—Fish

*Cynoglossus semilaevis* (半滑舌鳎)



- ▶ The level of Cs-137 is 0.024 Bq/kg wet weight
- ▶ The background range of Cs-137 in biota of Bohai sea is 0.01~0.24 Bq/kg wet weight

# Conclusions

1. Cs-134, Co-58,60 and Ag-110m is not detected in seawater, fish nor sediment;
2. The levels of Cs-137 in seawater, fish and sediment is 0.69~1.53 Bq/m<sup>3</sup>, 0.024 Bq/kg wet weight, and 0.48~2.01 Bq/kg dry weight, respectively;
3. The levels of Cs-137 in seawater, fish and sediment are all within background ranges of Bohai sea;
4. Cs-137 activity is nearly uniform throughout the study area in sediment, however it is more concentrated in water further from shore;
5. The coastal waters of Liaodong Bay have not been contaminated by artificial radionuclides.

# Thank You!

杜金秋

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Jinqiu Du

National Marine Environmental Monitoring Center

42 Linghe Street, Shahekou District

Dalian 116023, P.R. China

Tel: 86-411-84782901

Fax: 86-411-84782586

[jqdu@nmemc.org.cn](mailto:jqdu@nmemc.org.cn)/[jinqiu609@163.com](mailto:jinqiu609@163.com)