

Alaska Forum on the Environment  
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# Fukushima Radiation-Related Concerns. Public Health Implications

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# Concerns over Fukushima radiation releases

- Radiation exposure concerns from
  - Seafood, Water, Migrating birds
- Media reports and analyses not necessarily informed
- Some publicized published studies modeled elevated risks of morbidity and mortality from Fukushima-related radiation
- Fukushima incident-related National Poison Data System calls (3/11/11 – 4/18/11)\*
  - 400 calls
    - 340 information requests
    - 60 exposures (None classified as probable exposures)

# State and Federal Response

- **Alaska**
  - Land animals, fish, marine mammals, shellfish, and seaweed safe to eat.
- **California**
  - Samples fish, water, and air. No health and safety concerns to California residents.
- **Oregon**
  - Coastal water monitoring suspended in 11/2011 because there were no findings above naturally occurring background radiation levels.
- **Washington**
  - Radioactivity found in tuna in 2011 and 2012 off Japan and California coasts far below what would pose a health risk.
- **EPA, FDA, and NOAA joint release**
  - No radiation levels of concern in water, sediment, or seafood (measured or expected).

# FDA

## Derived Intervention Levels

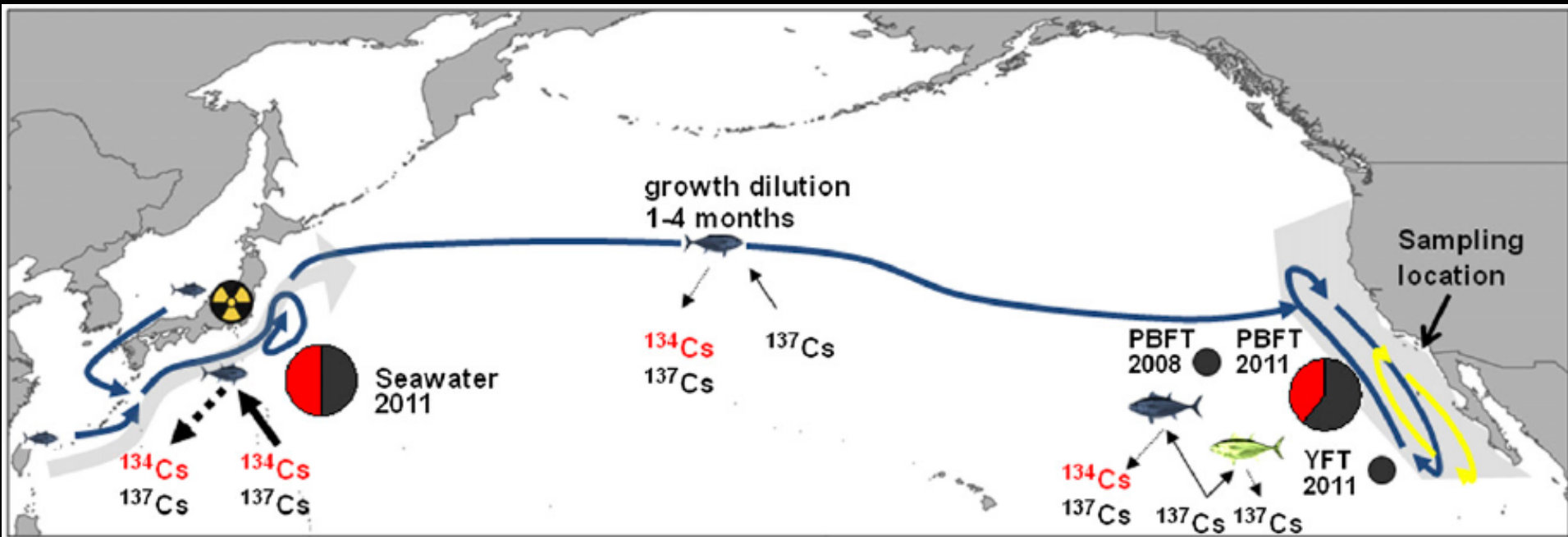
- For radionuclides expected in the entire diet during the first year following accidental releases of radionuclides
- Presumed contamination would occur in 30% of dietary intake (Exception for I-131 in babies – 60 days)
- 03/2011 – 06/2012, FDA tested 1313 samples from Japan (199 seafood or seafood products)
  - 1312 samples had no Iodine-131, Cesium-134, Cesium-137, or other gamma-ray emitting radionuclides of concern
  - 1 sample contained detectable levels of Cesium, but below Derived Intervention Level

# Case Study: Pacific Bluefin Tuna Caught in California Waters

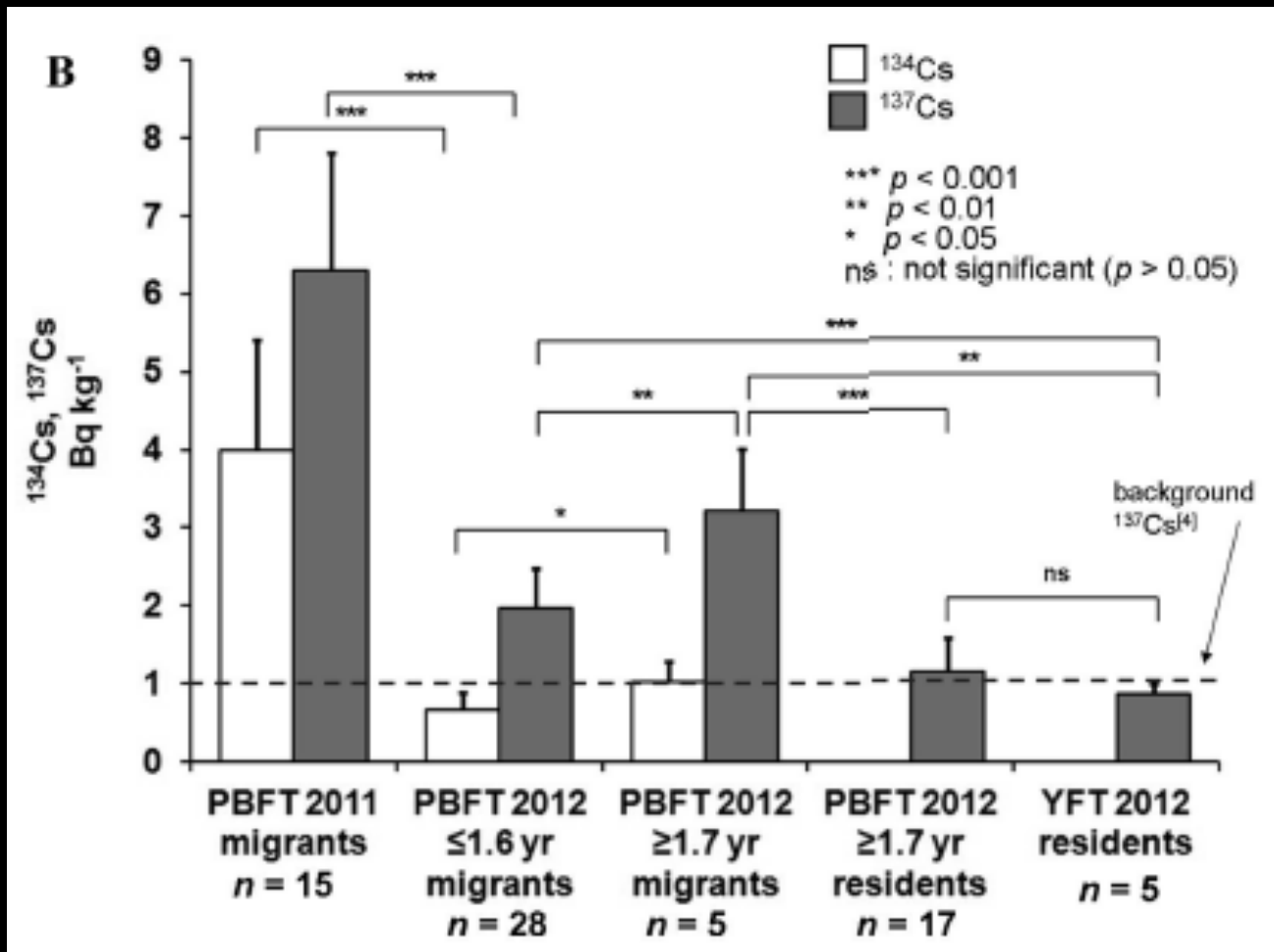
# Radiation detected in Pacific Bluefin Tuna

- NOAA-funded research led by Stanford University
- Caught Pacific Bluefin Tuna (PBFT) fish from California coastal waters
- Pacific Bluefin Tuna
  - Spawn in the western Pacific Ocean
  - Juveniles forage in the waters around Japan then either remain in the western Pacific or migrate eastward to California waters
  - Youngest tuna in California waters (approximately 1–1.5 years old) likely migrated from Japan within preceding year
  - Larger, older tuna in California waters are primarily residents for >1 year

# Pacific Bluefin Tuna Migration

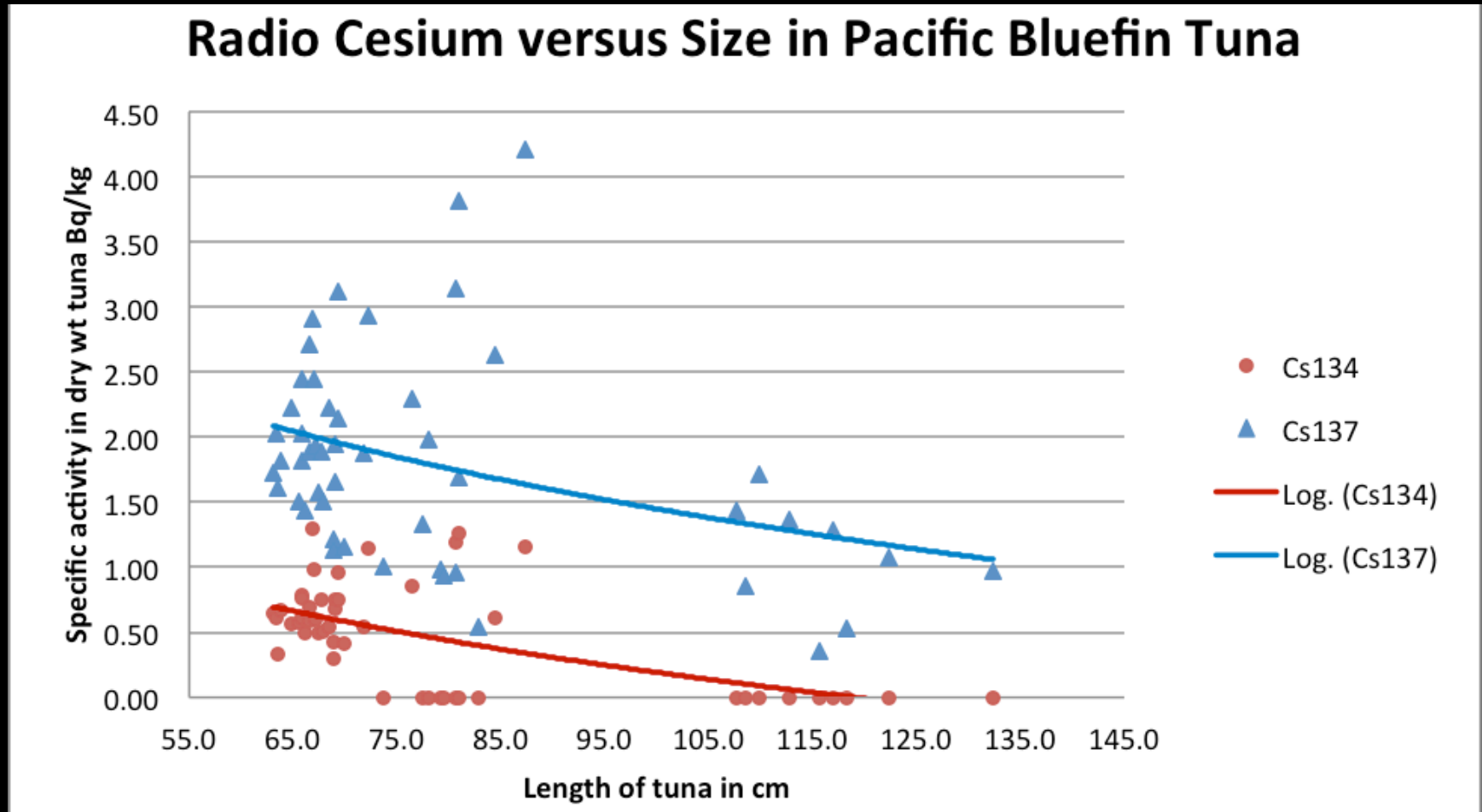


# Cesium Levels Declining in Tuna – California, 2011 to 2012





# Pacific Bluefin Tuna Radiation by Fish Length- CA 2012



Plotted from Madigan *et al.*, 2013 by California Dept. of Health Radiologic Health Branch (DRAFT)

# Is There Health Risk from Consuming These Tuna?

Table 1. Committed effective dose to humans from ingesting PBFT calculated on the basis of Fukushima-derived Cs concentrations and natural radionuclides in fish in San Diego, August 2011, or potentially present in Japan, April 2011

Radionuclide	PBFT source	Mean ( $\pm$ SD)		DC (nSv·Bq <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>‡</sup>	nSv (from 200 g) <sup>§</sup>	nSv (from 1 kg)	$\mu$ Sv (annual consumption) <sup>*</sup>
		(Bq·kg <sup>-1</sup> dry)	(Bq·kg <sup>-1</sup> wet) <sup>†</sup>				
<sup>134</sup> Cs	United States, August 2011	4.0 (1.4)	1	19	3.7	18.5	0.4
<sup>137</sup> Cs		6.3 (1.5)	1.5	13	4.0	19.9	0.5
<sup>40</sup> K		347 (49)	84.7	6.2	105	525	12.7
<sup>210</sup> Po		79	19.3	1,200	4,632	23,160	558
<sup>134</sup> Cs	Japan, April 2011	60.0	14.6	19	56	278	15.7
<sup>137</sup> Cs		94.5	23.1	13	60	299	16.9
<sup>40</sup> K		347 (49)	84.7	6.2	105	525	29.7
<sup>210</sup> Po		79	19.3	1,200	4,632	23,160	1,310

\*Annual per capita consumption rates (24.1 and 56.6 kg·y<sup>-1</sup> in the US and Japan, respectively) are for all types of finfish and shellfish combined, whereas the dose calculations conservatively assumed the entire consumption was solely of contaminated tuna.

# Exposure and Cancer Risk

## Assumptions

- Consuming 12 ounce of tuna per day (95<sup>th</sup> percentile fish consumption rate among recreational fishermen) (conservative assumption)
- Consuming this tuna for 1 year (~273 pounds)
- Radiation Exposure = 2.8 milliSv (4.7 microSv from Cesium ~ 1/600 total)
  - Cesium dose
    - ~ 1 dental X-ray
    - ~ half the daily background dose received by the average person
    - ~ 12% dose from cosmic rays flying LA-NY
- Excess Cancer Risk (above background) = 2 cancers in each 10,000,000 people exposed
- **This cancer risk is EXTREMELY LOW**

# Cancer Risk in Perspective

~**1 in 2 males** and **1 in 3 females** will develop cancer in their lifetime in the U.S.

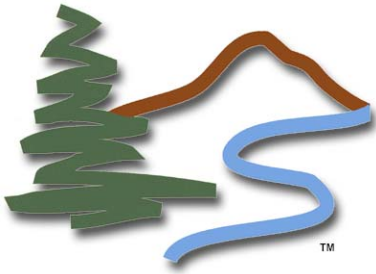
([SEER.cancer.gov](http://SEER.cancer.gov))

# Cesium in Arctic Marine Mammals **pre-Fukushima**

- Measured  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  in muscle of *12 polar bears, 15 ringed seals, 10 hooded seals, 7 bearded seals, 14 harp seals, one walrus, one white whale, and one blue whale* (2000-2003) from Svalbard and the Barents and North Greenland Seas
- Mean concentration highest for polar bears (**0.72 Bq/kg** wet weight) and lowest for bearded seals (**0.22 Bq/kg**); below detection limit for the walrus.
- No age related patterns in Cs levels (polar bears and hooded seals)
- **Pacific bluefin tuna (1.5 Bq/kg)** caught off the California coast > arctic marine mammals pre-Fukushima

# Possible Consequences of Misinformation on Radiation

- Not eating healthful and nutritious traditional foods
- Commercial losses
  - Jobs
  - Money
  - Livelihoods
- Undue stress



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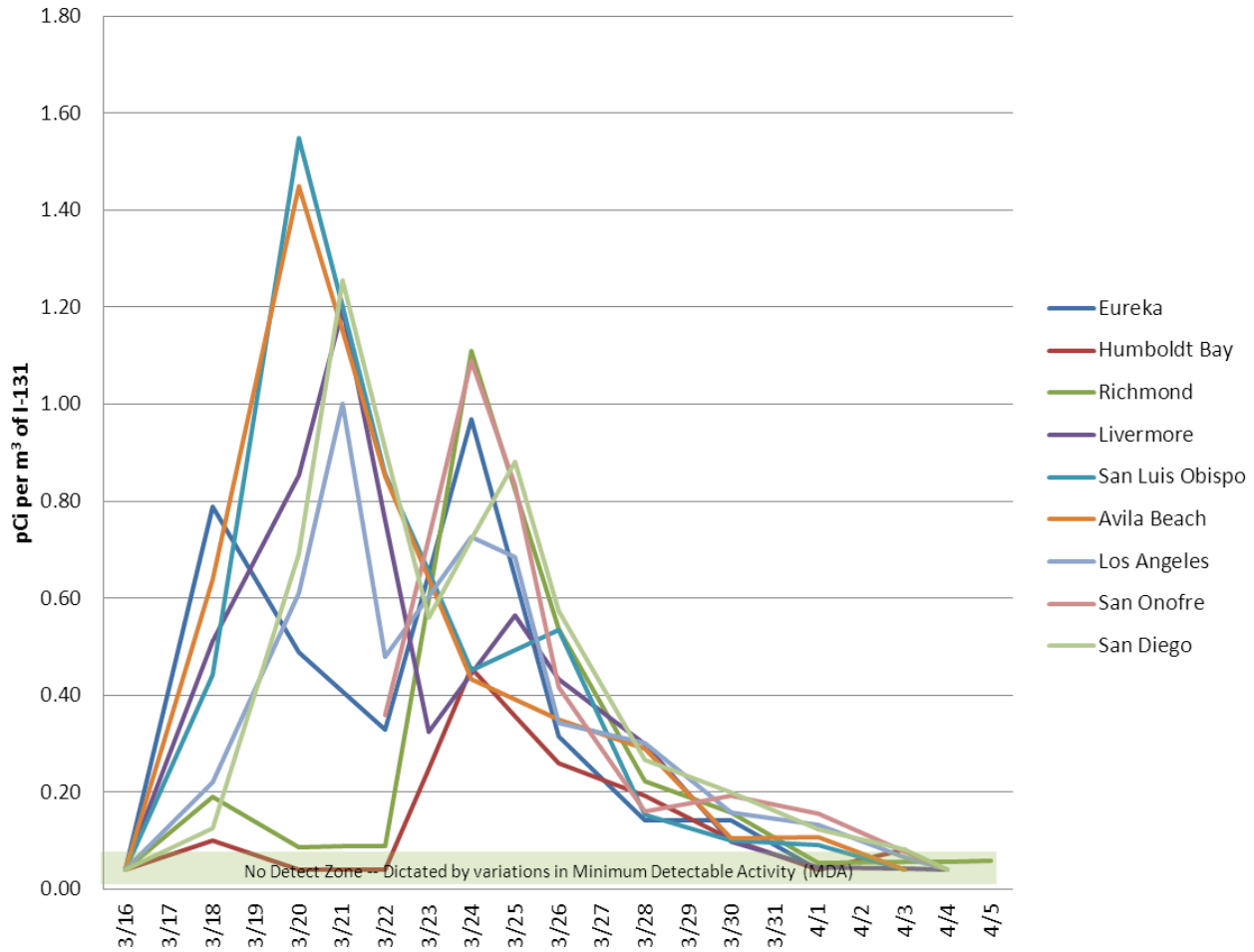
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907-269-8000

# California Air Sampling Data from All Stations

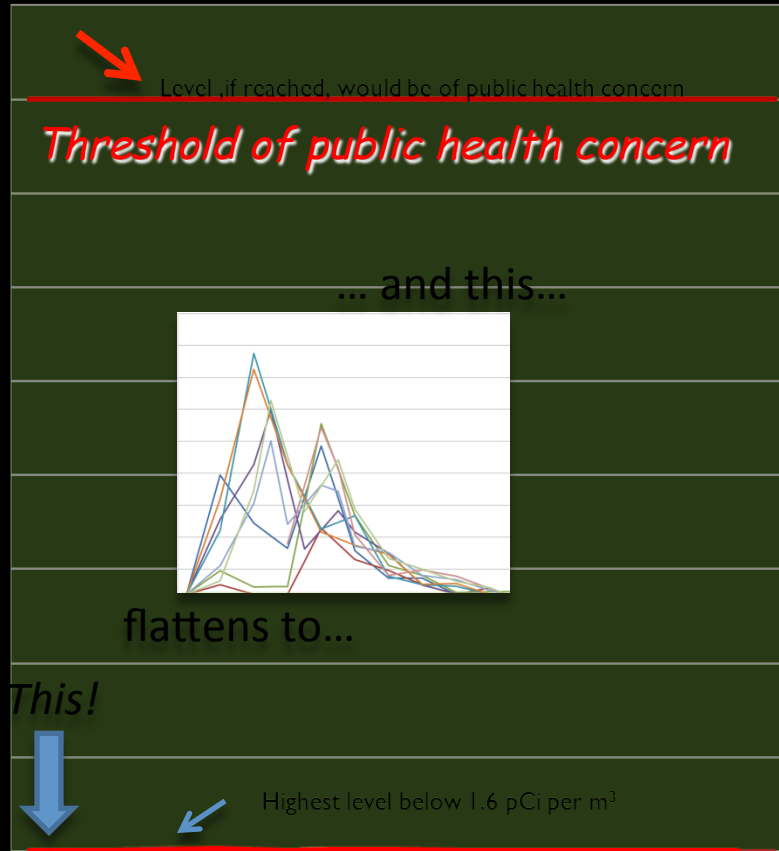
Concentration of Radio Iodine versus Day Sample was Collected



**WRONG**



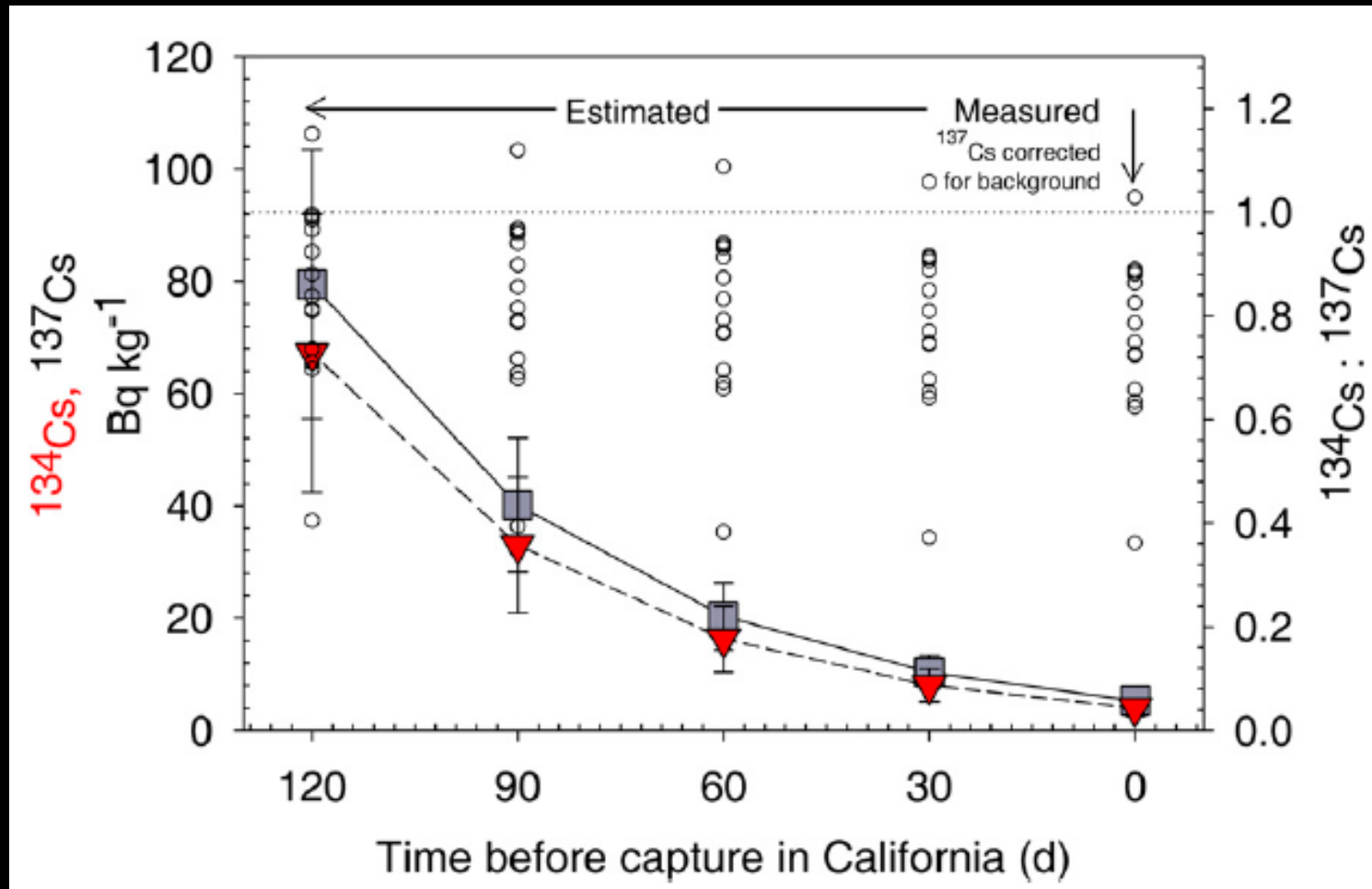




**RIGHT**  
 especially after seeing the first graph...



# Pacific Bluefins Caught in CA - 2011



Madigan *et al.*, 2012

The closer to California, the less radioactive the tuna