Monitoring Radioactivity in the Philippine Environment Immediately After the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident

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Objectives

 The Philippine Nuclear **Research Institute (PNRI) has** been undertaking environmental radioactivity measurements since the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident. The study aims to assess the environmental impact of the radioactive discharges of the accident and their possible effects on human health.



Methods

- Collection of soil samples from different parts of the Philippines
- Analysis for gamma emitting radionuclide ¹³⁴Cs and ¹³⁷Cs, which are indicators of radioactive contamination from the nuclear accident
- Gamma spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
- Air radioactivity monitoring through the CTBTO air particulate monitoring station PHP52 located in Tanay, Philippines



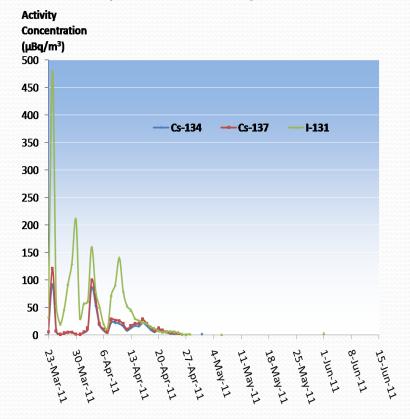






Results

- The results indicate that the radioactive plume released by the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant reached the Philippines
- The anthropogenic radionuclides ¹³⁴Cs, ¹³⁷Cs, and ¹³¹I were detected on 24 March 2011, with the following maximum activity concentrations: ¹³⁴Cs = 92 μ Bq/m³, ¹³⁷Cs = μ Bq/m³, and ¹³¹I = 480 μ Bq/m³
- The gamma spectrometry analysis measured ¹³⁷Cs in 29 soil samples out of 78 total soil samples collected
- The values of ¹³⁷Cs activity concentration measured in soil ranged from 0.0066 to 4.55 Bq/Kg
- ¹³⁴Cs activity concentrations in soil samples were less than the lower limits of detection



Activity Concentration of Key Radionuclides

Conclusion

- The monitoring of air particulate radioactivity detected the presence of anthropogenic radionuclide ¹³⁴Cs, ¹³⁷Cs, and ¹³¹I for a period of 5 weeks starting 23 March 2011
- The radioactive plume that reached the country did not cause significant contribution to the radioactivity in Philippine terrestrial environment
- The ¹³⁷Cs measured in soil samples can be attributed from radioactive releases to the environment that occurred before the Fukushima nuclear accident.