

Results of seaweed measurements

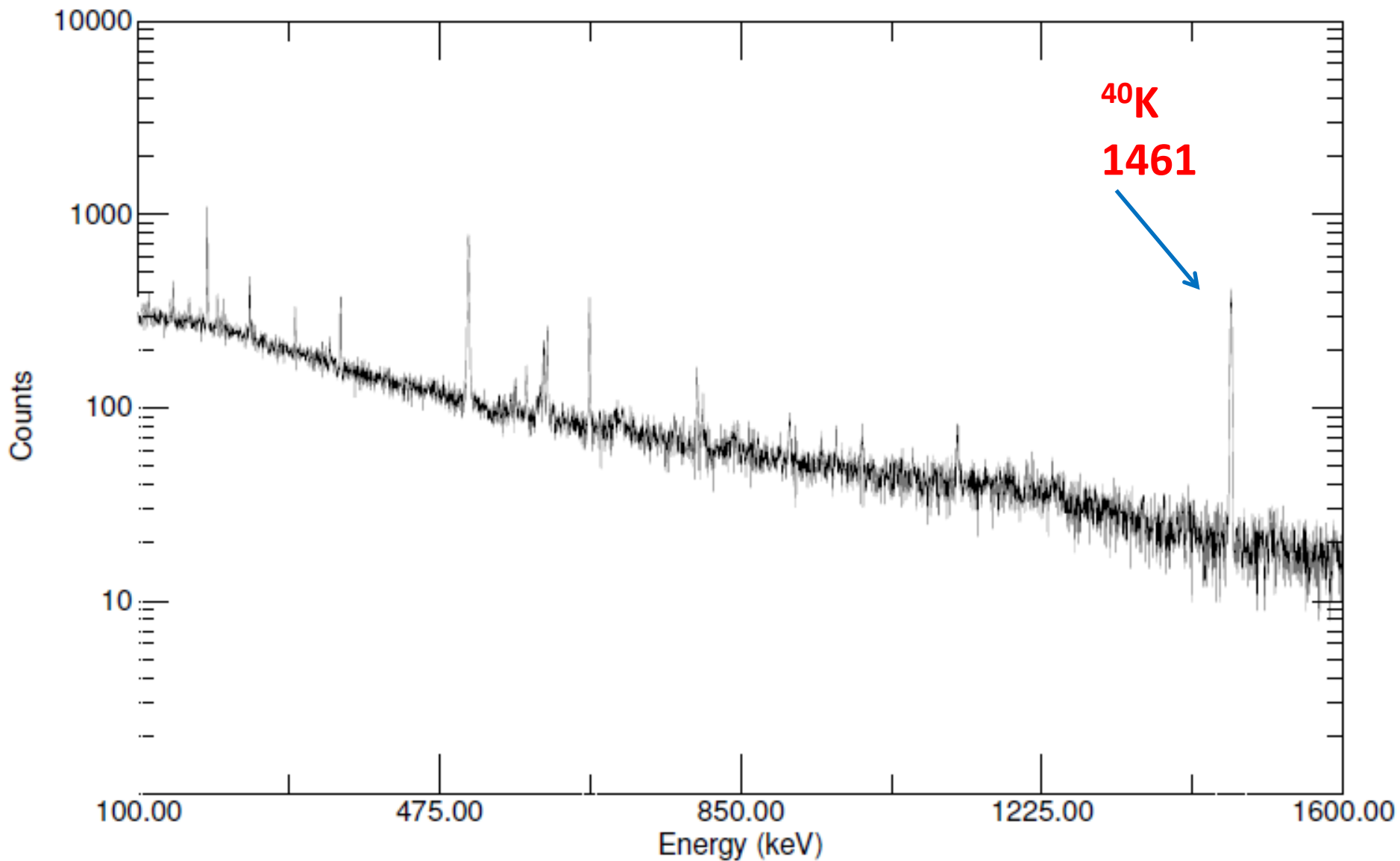
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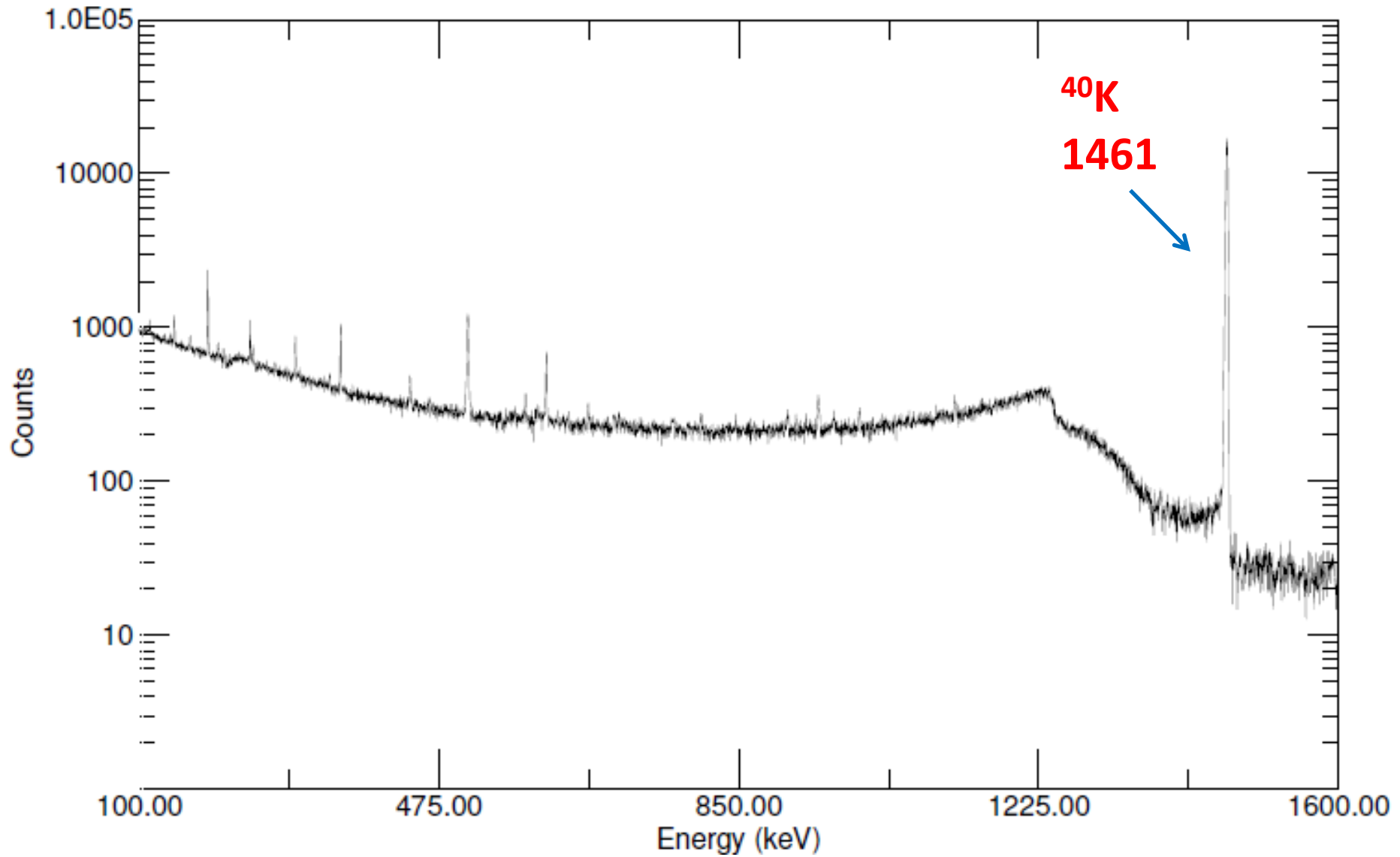
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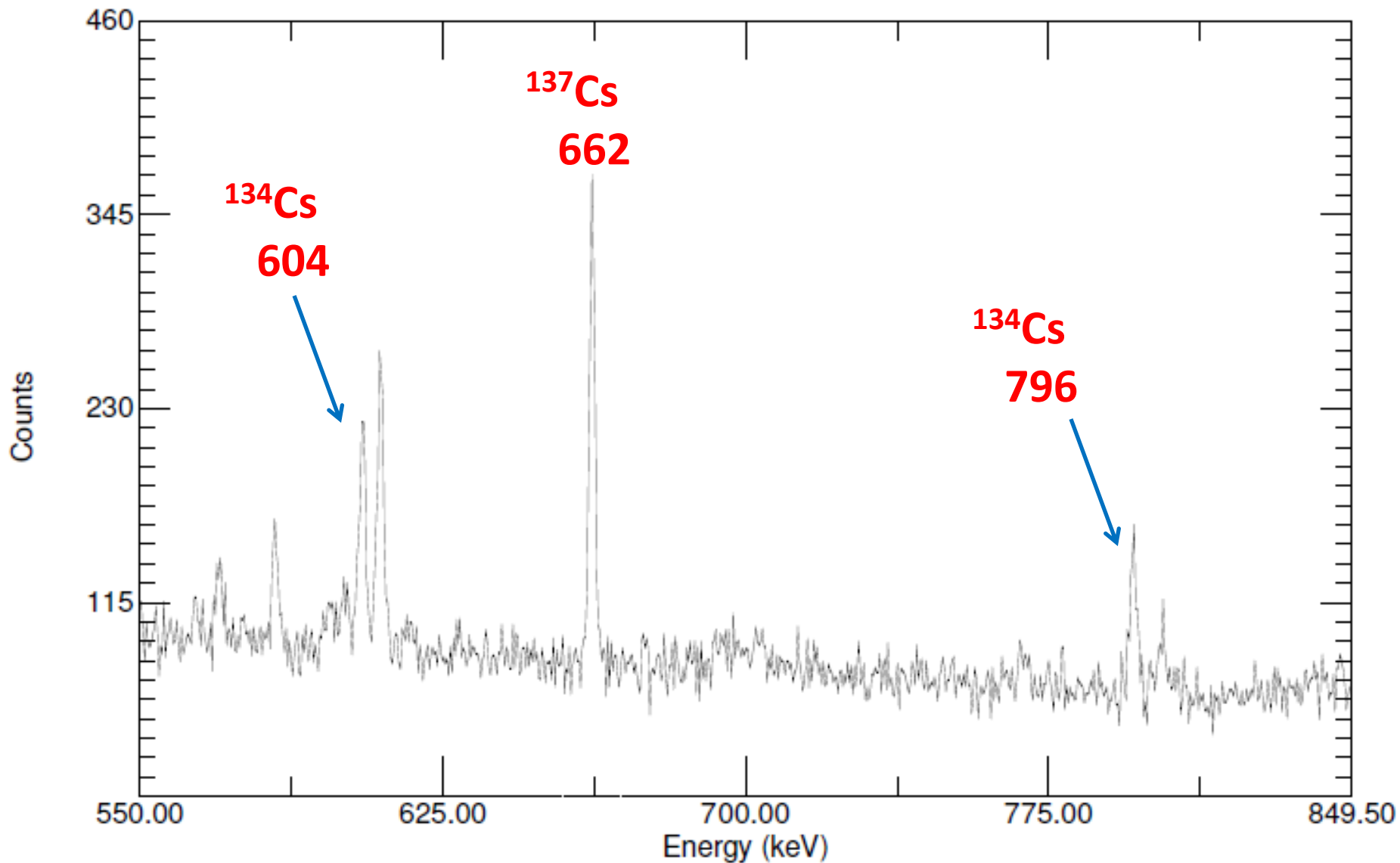
Weeds collected from my backyard in March 2011



Bladderwrack

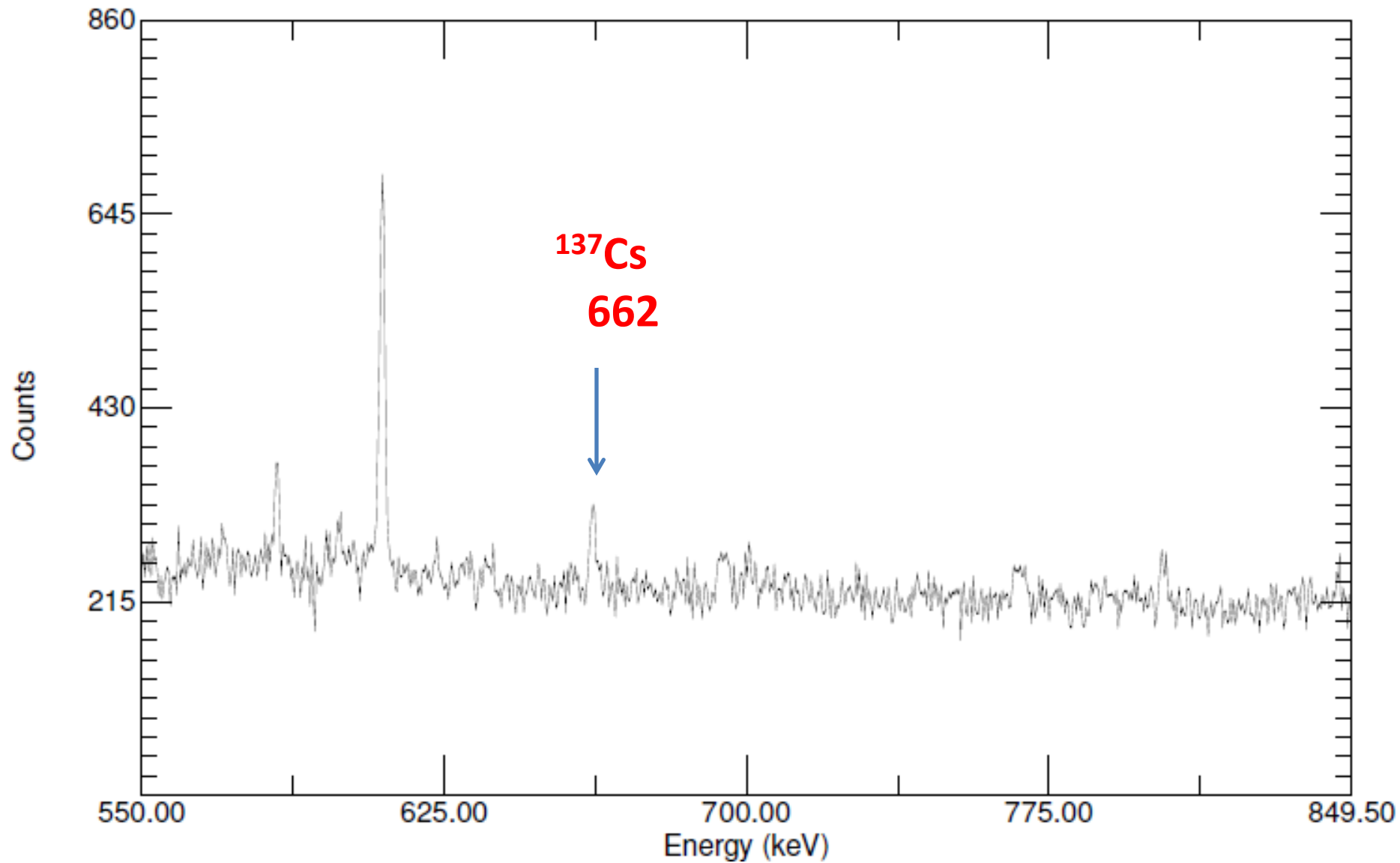


Weeds collected from my backyard in March 2011



Activity ($^{134+137}\text{Cs}$) = 20 Bq/kg

Bladderwrack



Gamma-ray counting results from UC Berkeley and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

	Cs 137	K40
	Bq/kg	Bq/kg
Kombu	0.244 +- 0.010	1318 +- 65
Wakame	0.224 +- 0.012	1354 +- 65
Kelp Fronds	0.219 +- 0.010	3816 +- 100
Gigartina	0.020 +- 0.020	456 +- 20
Bladderwrack	0.276 +- 0.010	1032 +- 30

Note: 1 Bq = 1 disintegration/second

FDA Derived Intervention Level

for $^{134}\text{Cs} + ^{137}\text{Cs} = 1200 \text{ Bq/kg}$ in food

Conclusions

We see no evidence of radioactivity from Fukushima in any of the seaweed samples tested. This statement is based on the fact that we do not observe any ^{134}Cs activity.

Extremely low levels of ^{137}Cs were observed in most, if not all, the seaweed samples. The presence of this radionuclide is probably due to atmospheric nuclear weapons tests done in the 1950's and 1960's.

The level of ^{137}Cs observed in the seaweed samples is at most 1/5000 of the US FDA derived interventional level for $^{134}\text{Cs} + ^{137}\text{Cs}$ in food products.

The major radionuclide observed in the seaweed is the naturally occurring isotope, ^{40}K . The levels we observe indicate that the dried seaweed samples contain 1.5% - 12% potassium by mass.