Niigata Prefecture Press Release

Niigata Prefectural Bureau of Disaster Prevention
(As of June 29, 2017)

Results of testing for radioactive particles in samples collected from rivers and tap water supplies in Niigata Prefecture (1509th report)

Water samples were collected from water supplies and water supply sources throughout the prefecture for analysis, the results of which are as follows.

Detected radioactive materials

Water Supply Sources (Unit: Bq/kg)

Testing Organization	Location sampled (tap water intake point)	Collection date	Testing Org. ※2	Amount detected		
				Radioactive cesium 134	Radioactive cesium 137	Radioactive iodine 131
Yuzawa Town	Yuzawa, Horikiri Reservoir (spring water)	Jun 27	B	None detected (under .70)	None detected (under .98)	None detected (under .78)
Current recommended limit based on the Food Sanitation Act (for drinking water)				10		-※3

Note: The number in parenthesis is the measurable limit※1. If “none detected” is listed, it means that there was no radiation found over the detectable limit.

※1 Measurable limit: The smallest amount of radiation that can be detected. The measurable limit changes every time a radiation measurement is taken, even if the same instrument is used.

※2 Testing organization: A: Environmental Science Research Niigata B: Niigata Environment Hygiene Central Laboratory Co. C: Joetsu Environmental Science Center D: Niigata Kenoh Laboratory E: Koto Microbe Laboratory F: Niigata Environmental Analysis Center G: Niigata Prefectural Institute of Public Health and Environmental Science H: Niigata Prefectural Institute of Environmental Radiation Monitoring Center, Niigata Branch I: Riken Analysis Center

※3 There is no limit set for radioactive iodine.

<About the unit of measure>

Bq (Becquerel) is a unit that measures the activity of a quantity of a radioactive material. For example, if an amount of radioactive material is said to have 1 Becquerel of radioactivity, it indicates that the radioactive material breaks off an atom and gives off radiation once per second.