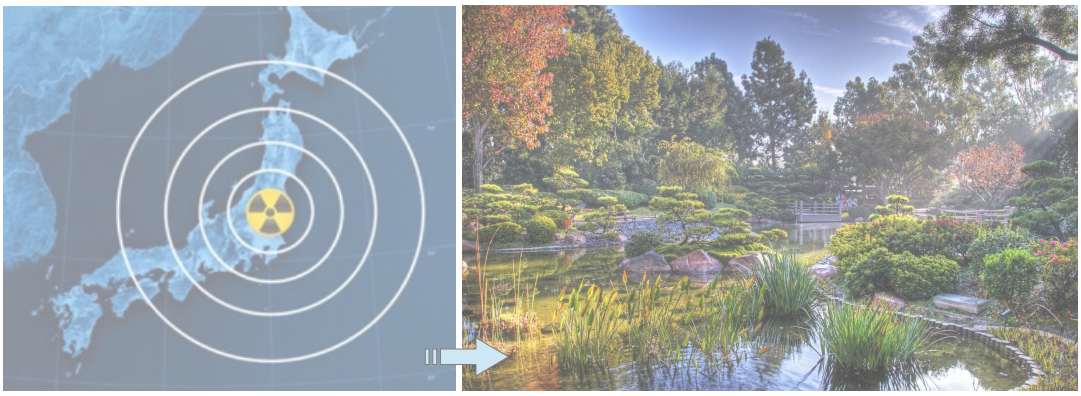
Fukushima Decontamination Solution as a Gift for Humanity

from Spaceship Institute of Keshe Foundation



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Introduction

The origin of this paper is based on the first video, which were released by the Keshe Foundation about how simply the radiation and the radioactive contamination in the farms and the environment around the disaster zone of the Fukushima area was shown to be decontaminated, by the use of new materials develpoed by the M. T. Keshe.

This , after the tsunami of the 2011, after three years can be resolved, simply by the use of basic materials, farmers on their own and by the community can clean up the environment, rather than with the help of the governmental organisations.

The video is available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4f02CcnHjSk.

The Keshe Foundation, after developing and producing different materials over thirty years of research, has gathered all its expertise for the process of helping the Japanese farmers and their community in March of 2014. Onene of its Knowledge seekers at its Spaceship Institute delivered the materials to two independent laboratories for testing during the 29th to 31st of March 2014, to prove the correctness of its findings. The Keshe Foundation developed these new materials and this fundamental basic technology for the cleanup of all radioactive materials from the environment of Fukushima.

At present, and in spite of all the work which is done by all organisations around the world for this nuclear accident and others like it, the only solution has been to contain the contamination by covering the accident site with dumping concrete on it (Chernobyl) or burying the contaminated materials in tanks or in deep underground mines.

For the first time in the world of science and with the development of the spaceship technology pioneered by the Keshe Foundation, a new method for handling the nuclear contaminated materials is proposed and tested. In this report the test findings are released for the understanding of the scientific world and the general public.

With the results were obtained during three days of live broadcast test sessions from Fukushima city and its surroundings. In the above mentioned days, the Keshe Foundation has shown that any contaminated water and soil not only can be cleaned up, but with this new technology, through the development of new materials, after the processing of the radioactive material, there are no further radioactive materials left to be handled and be kept for decades for them to lose their radioactive state and for creating a clean environment without contamination.

In this paper we have released the fundamental new thoughts, developments and applications of these new materials and the new knowledge which has been added to the bank of information of humanity.

Up to this point in the present state of art in science, the performance of the newly developed materials by M. T. Keshe, known as Gans (gases at nano state), has never been publicly tested to confirm the uniqueness and the new understanding of this fundamental state of the matter, the Gans state of matter as gases in solid form at room temperature and pressure.

As these materials are in nano state of matter, they behave as superconductors and hence transfer the energy of the plasma of the nuclear matter to a new environment which makes the radioactive material behave as non radioactive. Their radiation is eliminated from the environment which is under consideration, as the plasmatic energies of the nuclear material are used to convert their condition to the Gans state of the matter, which in turn instantaneously leads to a non-radioactive state of the same matter in the same environment.

The tests done in Fukushima, were performed using naturally contaminated water and soil in this area, due to the meltdown of the three nuclear reactors at Daiichi Fukushima power plant in 2011. Mixing these materials

with the Gans of different elements has shown how easily the nuclear commentated objects with heavy radioactive substances, like plutonium and uranium, caesium and light radioactive materials, like tritium, can be brought under conditions that they become radioactive balanced elements and lose their radioactive and hazardous condition and become safe. They are in the matter state, but in a magnetic gravitational balance, so that they do not radiate any new radioactive radiation in the Magravs field strength which can cause radiation damage to the human cell or contaminate their environment.

Experiments

One of our Knowledge seekers performed a series of experiments with decontamination of radioactive materials using procedures developed by Keshe Foundation and materials prepared by us in its Spaceship Institute in Italy. We were connected with and helping her during this experiments over Skype calls.

Gamma ray detectors were used.

These shortcuts are used for physical quantities:

- A [Bq] … radioactivity, counts of decayed particles per second
- S [Bq / kg] … specific radioactivity, radioactivity per unit weight

Measured values in ( ) brackets are under measurable threshold of the detectors.

Numbers in [ ] brackets refer to attached measurements.

Experiment in food quality assurance company in Fukushima region

Company contact: J-RAP, 18-2 Izumida Sakuda, Sugagawa-shi, Fukushima, Japan, http://www.j-rap.co.jp

Sample 1, March 29, 2014:
Contaminated radioactive soil from a rice field

- The soil in a box was soaked with **well water** (Table 1) and few drops of detergent (to allow better release of radioactive elements into the water) and stirred well (Figure 1)

Figure 1

- The water from the top of the box was poured into a test container so that most of the soil sediments were kept in the box
- Half of the water from the test container was poured into another test container to remove more soil sediments to get **initial water** (Table 1)

Element	**Well water**		**Initial water**	
	0.956 kg		0.655 kg	
	13:42 [1]		12:01 [2]	
	A	**S**	**A**	**S**
Cs	(2)	(2 ± 3)	271.21	414 ± 11
Cs 137	(1)	(1 ± 2)	194.92	298 ± 9
Cs 134	(1)	(1 ± 2)	76.28	116 ± 6
K 40	(3)	(3 ± 28)	110.03	168 ± 35
I 131	2	2 ± 2	(0)	(0 ± 2)

Table 1

- Part of initial water was treated with cylinder filter with **nano layered** Copper wires (Table 2) while well water was added to make the filtering simpler (Figure 2-4)

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

- The rest of initial water was treated with **Copper compounds** material in **Gans** state (Table 2, Figure 5)

Element	**Nano layers applied**		**Gans applied**	
	0.764 kg		0.644 kg	
	12:38 [3]		13:02 [4]	
	A	**S**	**A**	**S**
Cs	172	225 ± 8	54	84 ± 6
Cs 137	119	156 ± 7	39	60 ± 5
Cs 134	53	69 ± 5	16	24 ± 4
K 40	49	64 ± 29	(25)	(38 ± 31)

Table 2

Figure 5

- Both previous treated water samples were put together to final **mixture** (Table 3, Chart 1, Figure 6)

Element	Mixture									
	1.399 kg									
	13:23 [5]		13:59 [6]		16:08 [7]		16:36 [8]		18:12 [9]	
	A	**S**	**A**	**S**	**A**	**S**	**A**	**S**	**A**	**S**
Cs	183	131 ± 7	198	142 ± 7	206	147 ± 7	182	130 ± 7	180	129 ± 7
Cs 137	130	93 ± 5	141	101 ± 6	142	102 ± 6	128	92 ± 5	127	91 ± 5
Cs 134	53	38 ± 4	57	41 ± 4	63	45 ± 4	54	39 ± 4	54	38 ± 4

Table 3

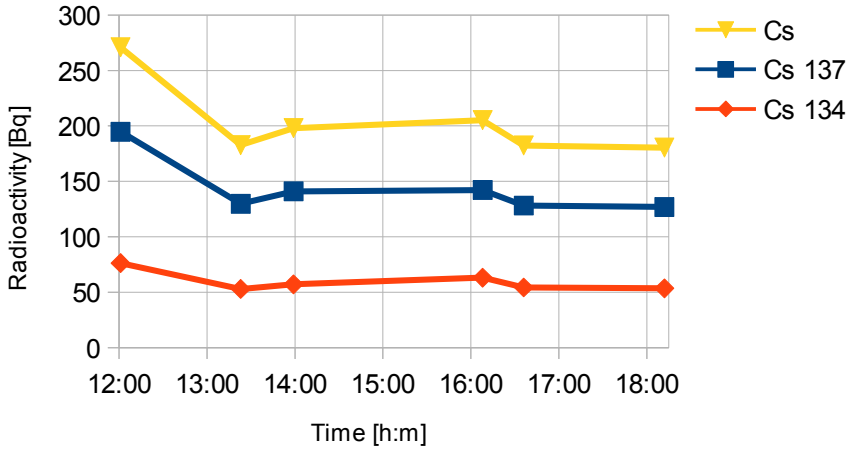


Chart 1

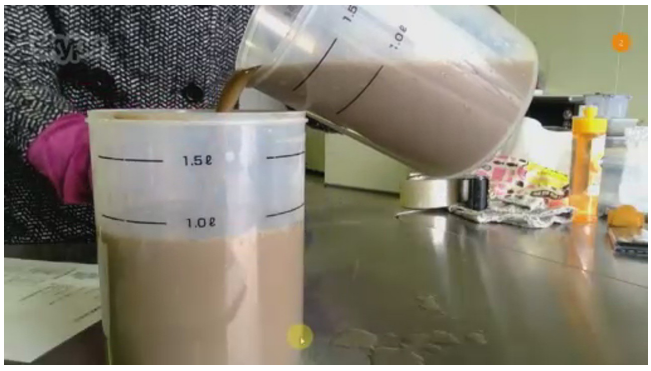


Figure 6

Last measured **decrease in radioactivity of Cs was 33%** relative to initial value.

Video recording of this experiment is available at

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7hCk4HIjzWk&list=PL2tl5CAdIAVhqirHaZWVlk_v-bBE0oFFb

Sample 2, March 31 – April 3, 2014:
Contaminated radioactive water extracted from a rice field soil with the help of iron

- The **initial water** was treated by **CO_2** in **Gans** state of matter which was added to it and shaken well (Table 4, Chart 2, Figure 7)

Element	Initial water		Gans applied					
	0.040 kg		0.045 kg		0.050 kg		0.055 kg	
	31.3. 16:38 [10]		31.3. 17:22 [11]		31.3. 18:05 [12]		31.3. 18:45 [13]	
	A	**S**	**A**	**S**	**A**	**S**	**A**	**S**
Cs	25.7	642 ± 52	25.2	559 ± 50	18.6	372 ± 46	18.7	340 ± 45
Cs 137	19.0	476 ± 40	15.9	354 ± 36	13.5	269 ± 34	14.9	271 ± 34
Cs 134	6.6	165 ± 33	9.2	205 ± 35	5.1	103 ± 31	3.8	69 ± 30

Table 4

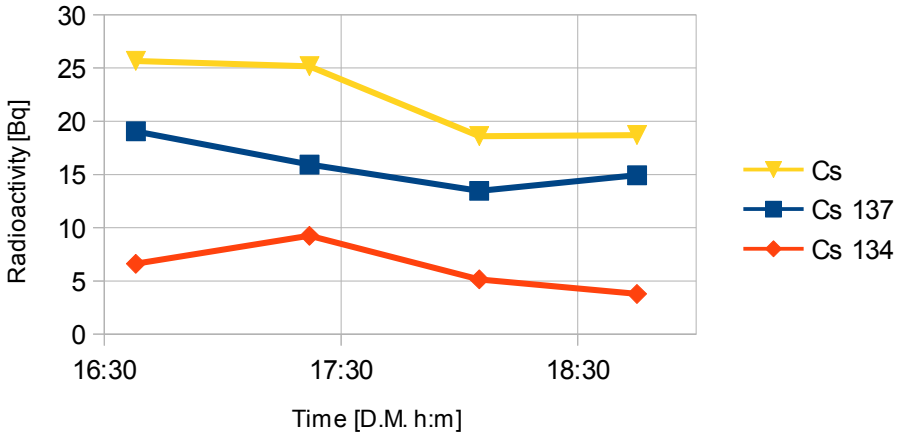


Chart 2

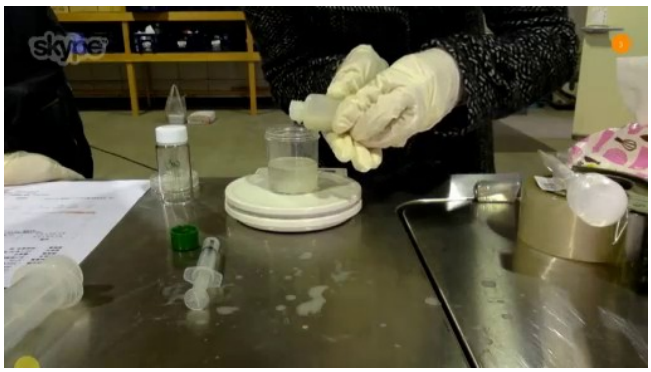


Figure 7

- **Top** layer of the **water** in the first container was separated into second container (Figure 8)

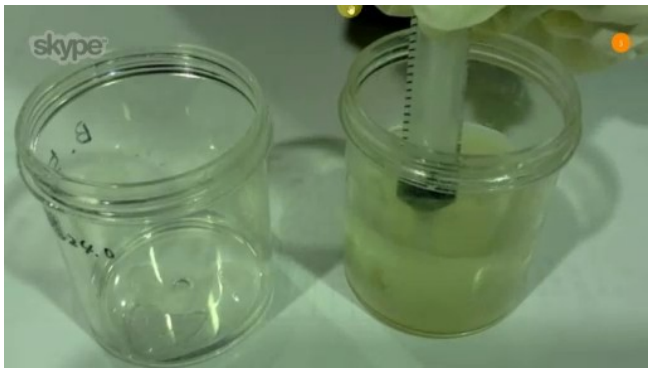


Figure 8

- **Top** layer of the **water** in the second container was separated into third container and the bottom to the first container with the **sediment** (Table 5, Figure 9)

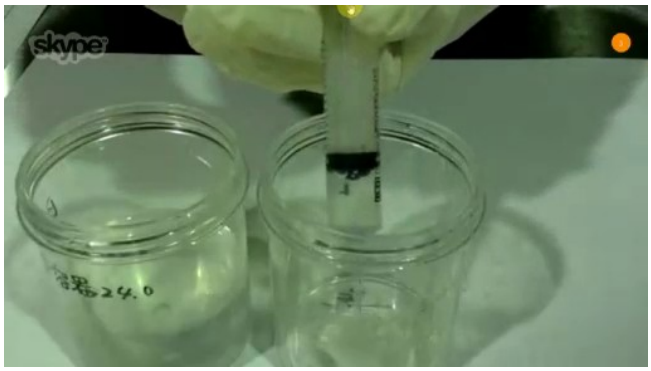


Figure 9

- **Salt** was added to both containers later to see its influence (Table 5)

Element	Top water				Top water with salt		Sediment				Sediment with salt	
	0.032 kg				0.042 kg		0.027 kg				0.037 kg	
	31.3. 19:43 [14]		2.4. 12:01 [15]		3.4. 13:39 [16]		31.3. 20:15 [17]		2.4. 13:15 [18]		3.4. 14:19 [19]	
	A	**S**	**A**	**S**	**A**	**S**	**A**	**S**	**A**	**S**	**A**	**S**
Cs	16.1	504 ± 49	15.7	492 ± 49	14.2	337 ± 45	12.0	443 ± 47	11.6	429 ± 47	9.0	243± 42
Cs 137	12.4	387 ± 37	10.6	330 ± 35	10.2	244 ± 33	8.6	319 ± 35	8.3	309 ± 35	7.2	194 ± 31
Cs 134	3.8	117 ± 31	5.2	162 ± 33	3.9	93 ± 31	3.3	124 ± 32	3.2	120 ± 32	(1.8)	(49 ± 29)

Table 5

Last measured **decrease in radioactivity of Cs** before splitting the sample into top water and sediment **was 27%** relative to initial value.

Video recording of this experiment is available at
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ayvCKySalqA&list=PL2tl5CAdIAVhqirHaZWVlk_v-bBE0oFFb

Experiment in NPO in Fukushima city

Sample 1, March 30, 2014:
Contaminated radioactive soil from a roof gutter

- **Cu** compounds in **Gans** state of matter were added to the **initial** soil sample, mixed well and measured over a period of time (Table 6, Chart 3, Figure 10)

Element	Initial		Gans applied			
	0.093 kg		0,109 kg		0.114 kg	
	8:00 [20]		10:44 [21]		12:32 [22]	
	A	**S**	**A**	**S**	**A**	**S**
Cs 137	7724	83050 ± 200	7117	65230 ± 164	7146	62630 ± 157
Cs 134	3014	32410 ± 122	2757	25270 ± 99	2789	24440

Table 6

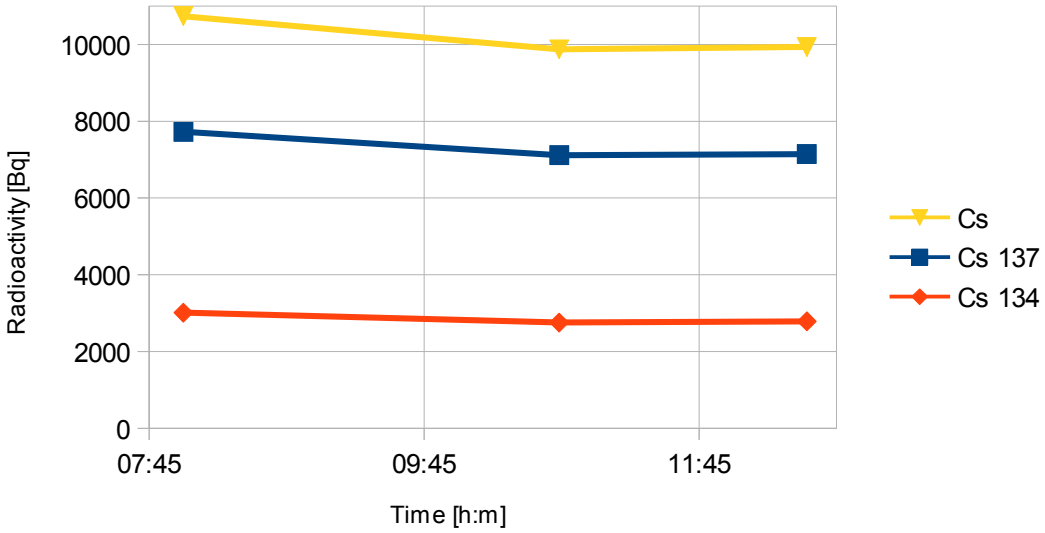


Chart 3

Figure 10

Last measured **decrease in radioactivity of Cs was 7.5%** relative to initial value.

Video recording of this experiment is available at
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7hCk4HIjzWk&list=PL2tl5CAdIAVhqirHaZWVlk_v-bBE0oFFb

Sample 2: Contaminated radioactive water

- The **initial** water sample (Table 7) was separated into three parts and separately treated by
  - **Nano layered** Copper **wires**
    - Contaminated water was poured through **nano layered** Copper wires mesh in a box and shaken together with the **filter** in the box (Figure 11)

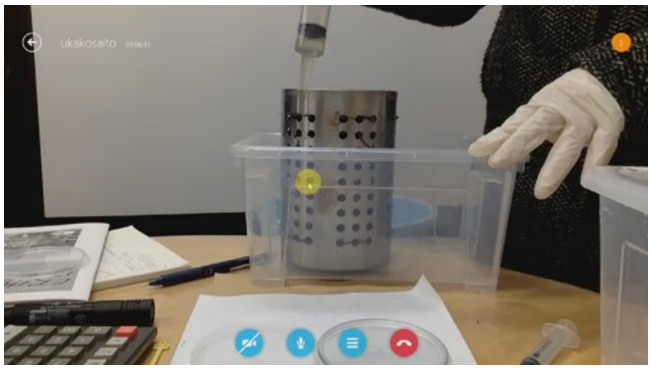


Figure 11

    - Resulting filtered water was collected into a separate first container (Table 8, Figure 12)
    - Top layer of the water in the first container was separated into second container
    - Top layer of the water in the second container was separated into **third container** (Table 8, Figure 12)

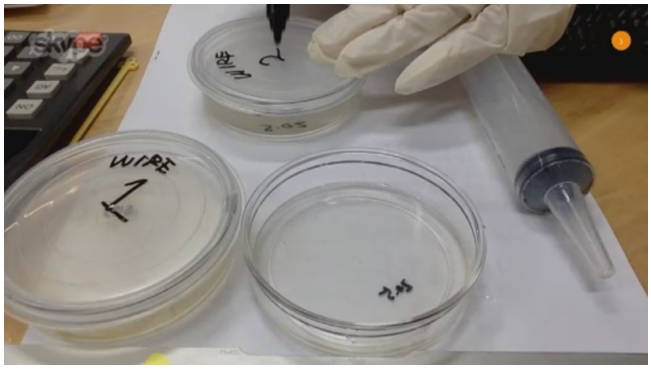


Figure 12

  - **Cu** compounds in **Gans** state of matter
    - Gans material was added to first container with contaminated water and shaken well (Table 9, Figure 13)

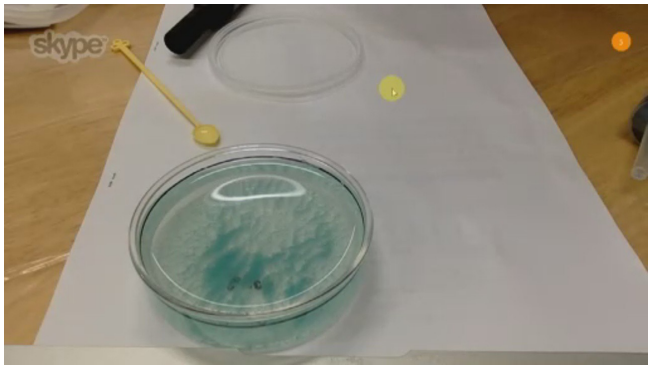


Figure 13

    - **Top** layer of the **water** in the first container was separated into second container

- **Top** layer of the **water** in the second container was separated into third container and the bottom to the first container with the **sediment** (Table 9, Figure 14)

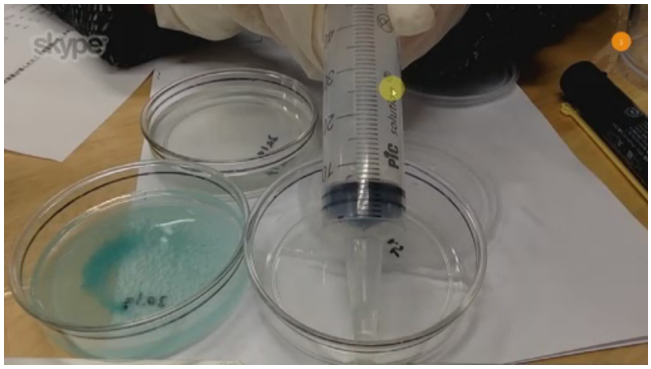


Figure 14

- **CO_2** in **Gans** state of matter
  - Gans material was added to first container with contaminated water and shaken well (Table 10, Figure 15)

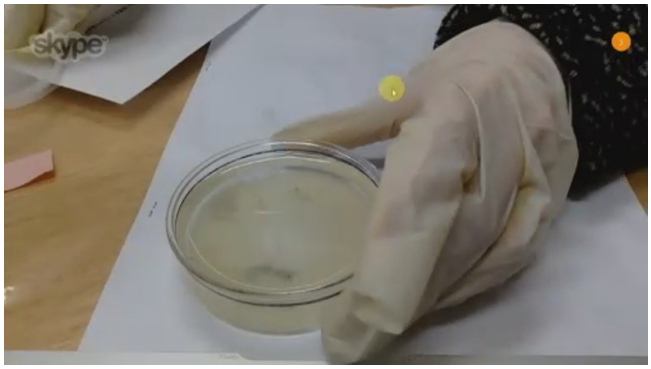


Figure 15

  - **Top** layer of the **water** in the first container was separated into second container
  - **Top** layer of the **water** in the second container was separated into third container and the bottom to the first container with the **sediment** (Table 10, Figure 16)

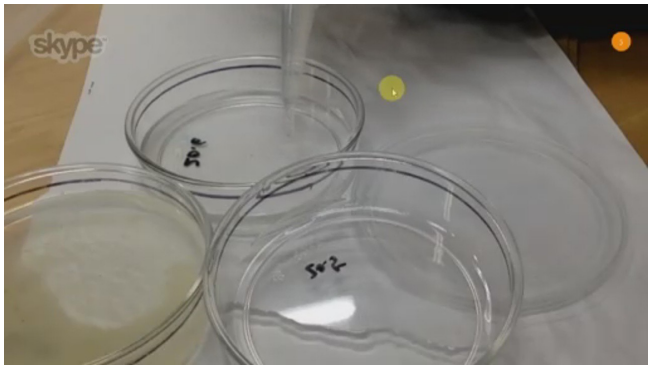


Figure 16

	Initial water	
Element	0.063 kg [23]	
	A	**S**
Cs 137	1.7	27 ± 5

Table 7

Element	Nano layers applied			
	Filtered by nano layers		Top water	
	0.050 kg [24]		0.060 kg [25]	
	A	S	A	S
Cs 137	1.1	22 ± 5	1.0	16 ± 4

Table 8

Element	Cu compounds Gans applied					
	Gans added		Top water		Sediment	
	0.072 kg [26]		0.064 kg [27]		0.057 kg [28]	
	A	S	A	S	A	S
Cs 137	1.3	18 ± 4	0.9	14 ± 4	(< 0.6)	(< 10)

Table 9

Element	CO_2 Gans applied					
	Gans added		Top water		Sediment	
	0.067 kg [29]		0.048 kg [30]		0.057 kg [31]	
	A	S	A	S	A	S
Cs 137	0.9	13 ± 4	(< 0.7)	(< 15)	(< 0.7)	(< 13)

Table 10

Measurements of these samples showed **decrease in radioactivity of Cs** before the separation of top water and sediment between **23-49%** relative to initial value, but because the radioactivity in these samples and their weight were quite low, the measurements were quite noisy and near to the measurable threshold of the detector.

Video recordings of these experiments are available at

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hLMMfp0e-nA&list=PL2tl5CAdIAVhqirHaZWVlk_v-bBE0oFFb

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ASIt-GAVnkU&list=PL2tl5CAdIAVhqirHaZWVlk_v-bBE0oFFb

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rAT2dtgAsZ8&list=PL2tl5CAdIAVhqirHaZWVlk_v-bBE0oFFb

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=toQ2nSDkTAE&list=PL2tl5CAdIAVhqirHaZWVlk_v-bBE0oFFb

Experiments Summary

Over the measured period of time, **all methods showed decreased values of radioactivity** in the samples. This decrease was caused by direct transformations of the radioactive material and not by separating the radioactive material by any method of absorption out of the samples (except the cases with nanolayer filters of course).

These experimental verifications of the decontamination technology have to be further developed in cooperation with people willing to take part in the global clean up. We are here to help in this process and learn more together to achieve simple real world application of the disclosed decontamination process.

Knowledge gained

In principle the structure of the Gans materials and the process by which they are created in the environment of the Earth, make these elements to release certain levels of their plasmatic Magravs (MAgnetical and GRAvitational) of their structure to attain Magravs balance that they can exist in all environments in the structure of the universe.

Up to now the world of science only has managed and considered to develop the nano state of solid materials, whereas with the new simple technology developed by M. T. Keshe and its findings released in the book "The Structure of the Light" (1st chapter), the world of science has shown the natural existence of a state of matter and the ability to produce Ganses of all matters and gases, where the new material behaves as a plasma of the matter, but in the tangible state of the matter.

Where, the tissues of the body of man is proven to be made of this state of matter, this being the reason why the information and energy transfer within the body of man is so instantaneous as the cells of the body of man are, and behave as superconductors, allowing information transfer from one part to another, and for the brain of man to make decisions and work without a need for any wiring.

Since the property of this state of matter is similar to the real structure of man, the properties of this new matter can be used to and for the release and reversal of any radiation damage to the tissues, and the operation of the body of man. This applies to radioactive material contact damage, or in the cases of nuclear contamination damage which can lead to cancers and other deformities within the structure of man or animal in contaminated environments, such as the Fukushima accident, and the large number of cancer cases, which are manifesting themselves in the society of this part of the world.

This new understanding of this state of matter, which has the ability to exist in all dimensions of the Magravs strength in the universe, independent of its environmental Magravs and temperature and pressure, creates new opportunities to develop new concepts and theories, and to explain some of the fundamental functional operations of universal entities, which have been observed in the working of the universe and in the body of man for centuries. For the first time, man has the ability to understand the way these materials are produced and this gives new opportunities for man to produce these new materials and use them, which can advance the knowledge of man about his own creation and the way his body and his environment is created on this planet.

In the test and development of these materials, the process of the Gansonisation (producing or converting matter state to Gans state of the matter or gases) of the matters in the environment of this universe (the conversion of the matter to Gans), leads to the release or gain of Magravs from or to another matter or the environment. Whenthe transition of Magnetical or gravitational strength state has taken place,the surplus plasmatic Magravs released by the matter to attain Magravs balance (necessary to attain the Gans state of matter), these released plasmatic Magravs energies are absorbed by the other materials in that environment. This happens not as a single gravitational or Magnetical (repulsion field released by the interaction of two magnetic field environments, be it interaction of two solid magnets or two plasmas) field, but the matters absorb this released energy as plasma of both fields and hence the material gained energy is in the plasma field strength and not just Magnetical field strength.

Thus, with the Magravitisation process, the element in the environment of Magravs processing, receives the full plasmatic Magravs energy in the state of plasma and not a singular field.

This method and process of absorption of Magravs, creates and brings about a new opportunity for the element which is absorbing the released plasmatic element, to receive the energy equal to the energy of an

electron, proton or neutron without interaction of the physical electron or the proton or neutron itself. The element can go through to full and multiple energy and Magravs balance condition of its matter element and/or go through ionisation or division of its atom without the release of any radioactive materials or nuclear radiation release in the Earth or the Universe at any ambient temperature and pressure.

In this process of Magravitisation, the matter receives enough energy for it to achieve the Magravs magnetic fields' balance. Itforces and creates by itself the condition for that matter receiving the plasmatic energy to attain its own Magravs state of Gans of its own elements in that given environment.

Thus for example in the tests done in Fukushima, the matter radio-activeness is not spread from the material in the containers under observation and measurement. For example the caesium in the contaminated soil is transformed to the Gans of caesium and not a new material through nuclear decay. At the same time some of the caesium or uranium in the matters of the test materials can go through rapid decay and instantly become a new radioactive matter, being alower lighter material. Due to the available plasmatic energy in the environment of the test, and due to the introduction of further Gans of matter into the test container, the Gansification of the newly born lighter element happens instantaneously.

This is the reason why one observes the reduction in the radiation levels of the matters in the water content and residual materials in the test samples, as has been observed in all tests conditions in these three days of tests of materials in Fukushima.

Secondly, this shows the presence of heavier atomic materials in the soil and waters tested; in some tests, in the process of testing one observes an increase for example in the Cs 137 fora short time and then as one introduces more Gans of for example CO2 into the container, then one notes the reduction in the value of the materials under observation and test.

Thus, this experiment has shown that materials can become Gans of their matter, because their elements can receive such large quantities of the plasma of Magravs from other materials (as these are going through Gansification process in the environment of the container) that they reach a given strength, so that these radioactive matters are lead to be disassociated, or go through a fast or faster process of radiative decay, and decay rapidly to a new material, and then to the Gans state of the new material which they have transmuted to.

We observe this process in test conditions, where the introduction of new CO2 Gans material into the water contaminated from the fire station of Fukushima city. The first addition of a few milligrams of this material show a reduction of the Cs 137, and then by introducing a further 5 mg of CO2 to this mixture, then one observes an increase in the Cs level of the same liquid in the second measurement.

The additional increase in the content of the Cs 137 in this process has come from the decay of plutonium or uranium contained in the sample matter, as these are in alpha or beta radiation level state, and the test equipments were not set to detect these radiation levels. Asthese heavier elements were absorbing the Magravs plasma of the caesium content of the water, which (producing and releasing radiation in gamma level) has become the Gans of itself, this has led to rapid decay of these heavier elements and forced them to decay to their lower level elements like Cs and other matters, and these have converted to the Gans state of matter of these lighter elements immediately.

In fact the increase in Cs 137 has been observed in two tests in these trials, and this clearly indicates that the Fukushima reactors were holding a substantial amount of plutonium in their cores, and this raises the question if the state of Japan is in the process of producing plutonium, against international laws governing the producing of weapon technology. These independent tests by Japanese laboratories in these three days confirm the process and presence of weapon grade material in the cores of the reactors in the Daiichi plant.

In any case this proves two points: first that the state of Japan is in development of weapon grade materials and secondly that this does not matter, as these tests in Fukushima confirm that radioactive materials and their decay are now under a new control. Irradiation processes, and thus weapon technology has one option, and that is for man to use his efforts for the establishment of peace and not annihilation of himself with the new science of nano technology.

With these simple tests carried out in Fukushima, the Keshe Foundation has proven that one can convert all radioactive material and radioactive wastes to safe and non-contaminant and non-dangerous matter.

This solves the present dilemma with storage and the expensive processes considered and used for keeping these materials.

Thus all nuclear wastes can be put through the right Gansonisation that these matters become no danger to their environment and human race at the present and in the future.

This process has brought to light and confirms the following: magnetic plasmas are released by the matter of Cs to reach the Gans state of its matter. These Magravs strength and quantities of the process of Magravitisation (due to the large number of neutrons in such vast qualities from the nucleus of the elements), the totality of these plasmatic Magravs can be equal to the energy of a neutron, and with this absorbed energy by let's say atoms of mercury in the soil or the water under consideration in our test containers, these become unstable mercury atoms, and then can go through the process of plasmatic Magravs fusion and then rapid fission of the element to helium and an atom of gold, and go through the process of becoming a helium atom and an atom of Gold.

Thus in a simple process of cleaning-up the Fukushima accident contamination, the farmers can first contaminate their lands with mercury, (in the specific ratio in the same atomic quantity as CO2 Gans matter as they are going to introduce into their contaminated land), that then this can lead to the production of gold, and turn this disaster to a great financial materialistic gain for the farmers.

This process of conversions of mercury to gold will be confirmed in tests set up to be carried out by two nations in the coming days.

The Keshe Foundation by its tradition will release this finding to the public.

Therefore now all Cs contaminations and contaminated materials can be used to produce and bring the old alchemy dream of the transforming of matters to gold in to reality.

Thus if one can get hold of highly unstable matters and mix them into an environment like the CO2 Gans, as we have shown how to make these matters, all men of this planet now can produce as much gold and other matters as they like.

This has been an unknown process to science and has been the dream of the Alchemists for centuries and now with this paper gold becomes another worthless dust of this planet.

The process of conversion of different matters using Gansonisation is the same process by which the Thyroid gland in the body of man converts different matters, if it is short of one element in a different part of the body.

For example in the case which we reported some five years ago with a volunteer whose toe was amputated, we observed how the body was using the Gansonisation process, converting Phosphor into Calcium and then depositing the calcium in Gans state in the arteriesand the muscle tissues of the volunteer, blocking the blood flow in the body, leading to gangrene and amputation of the toe.

Now we have managed for the first time to observe and confirm this process, that not only it is possible to make, but to convert matters to different matters in behaviour using the Gansonisation process, by simply creating the right Magravs state strength level conversion plasmatic Magravs environment.

On the other hand, in the tests, we have seen even thatwhen there was deliberate introduction of liquid Iron to the water by other Japanese scientists, for their part of testing and absorbing the contamination from waters of the Fukushima area, the process used by Mrs Siato was able to reduce the contamination by over 25% in the first use of the Gans material.

The use of this new material and the reduction in gamma rays levels in the same liquid within seconds after introduction of it to the metallized water confirms that the contaminated building in Fukushima, and concrete steel bars, can be decontaminated by the use of this technology as well.This shows that the **systems can be effective even when heavy metals are within the contaminated materials in the test samples**.

In the test of on last day in Fukushima we asked the lab to add further salt to the containers of the test material and the following data from these results has shown a further 12% to_25% reduction in the contamination during following days.

This can have two reasons: one possibility is that, as more materials have been in contact with the left over of CO2 in Gans state (which was left in the sample) then a further process of conversion has taken place.

But there is a second possibility: as we requested the addition of salt by the lab to the materials in the container, we wanted to prove that the process of production of Gans of the CO2 within the sample, in presence of the Liquid Iron will carry on in the presence of the salt, in exactly the same process as how we produced the CO2 in the first instance, and that this newly produced CO2 in the container will lead to production of fresh CO2 Gans, which in turn will lead to more interaction and production Gans CO2 , by absorbing this gas from the environment of the room.

Through tests done between 2009 and 2012 by the Foundation, usingthe produced Gans of CO2 with seeds and soil, it can be said that any residual of the CO2 created and introduced in the soil and water can be used as fertilizer for the production of agricultural products like rice and wheat by the farmers. Once they have converted the caesium matter to its Gans state, any residual CO2 or copper oxide Gans material which might have been left in the soil can act as fertilizer.

Thus in reality the CO2 is a natural fertilizer as we have shown in our three years of seed growth research in the Keshe Foundation.

The tests have shown a massive increase in harvest, sothe outcome of this Fukushima disaster can be positive too, for the farmers can have plentiful harvests for years to come.

But, we recommend the authorities to check that there are no DNA changes in the characteristics of the final products.

We do not assume so, but scientific check on the final harvest would be an assurance for the farmers and consumers.

Further point to consider in this test is that in the process of the production of CO2 Gans in the lab, we set out deliberately to produce protein. In the pictures reported by the Knowledge seekers of the Spaceship Institute, all have seena large amount of fat on the surface of what we call milking Gans cows. In the plastic containers were CO2 is converted from the gas to the Gans state of matter, this process of the production of fat is natural, and we have observed this in all system set-ups for years.

The process of fat production is simple and can be explained, and this process happened in the decontaminated water samples of Fukushima too.

The reason for the production of amino acids in this form can be easily explained as follows:

As the CO2 is converted to Gans state, this releases small amounts of plasma of Magravs, which in turn in the presence of the nitrogen in the atmosphere and the Hydrogen in the water easily creates the amino acids (HCNO).

The point to understand is that the amino acid produced in this process is itself in the Gans state of matter too, which surfaces on the top layer of the water, whereas the Gans of the CO2 sinks to the bottom of the container.

In the process of production of amino acid from the air, one cannot fail to notice the realiseof bubbles in and on the surface of the water in the container.

This is very important, as this explains two fundamental points, one is that for the first time we can observe the process of conversion of CO2 into Oxygen and amino acid, which has happened over millions of years on this planet and has made the planet habitable for man.

This shows that in reality, life on this planet occurred concurrently and started simultaneously with the appearance of O2 in the air. In the presence of the metals in the seawater the Gans of CO2 was produced in the atomic level, as we did with copper electrodes. This, in conjunction with nitrogen, and the presence of hydrogen in the water, lead to production of the amino acid and the release of oxygen, which originally was created in conjunction with the beginning of life on this planet.

The connection hydrogen and life is the process of the original Magravs sharing energy witch is replicated now as the HCNO connection with life on this planet.

Thus life was not introduced from outside, but has been the outcome of natural processes and interactions which up to **this paper were not understood fully**.

On the other hand, the production of the amino acids, and the extraction of the Hydrogen to create the amino acids from the water, has led to the release of molecular oxygen from the water and thus the conversion and increase of oxygen molecules in the atmosphere of this planet which has made life possible and that is why oxygen is an essential part of life on this planet.

This is the reason why as well wheat as animal fats are protein based entities. The protein in wheat is there due to the presence of different metals in the environment of the lakes with less salt concentration, and the fat as animal protein has been due to the presence of Iron and more salt of the sea environment.

In reality the protein of wheat is due to the lower salt content in the water, like rain water, and this is the reason why rice fields are destroyed when they are contaminated with higher density sea salt. Meat protein is due to the salt and iron present in the ocean waters.

Now the whole mistery of life and its different forms are fully understood in respect to this planet.

The Knowledge seekers attention was brought to this point in the laboratory tests, as different salt dilution levels in different systems in the laboratory have produced tougher or thicker looking and softer protein forms in the first days in the experimental containers which they were using.

When the protein layers were separated for analysts then they became flakes rather than spherical plasmatic balls; this being the nano matter layer combination of the amino acid, and when in salt water they became the spherical shape of them.

In the systems where the iron has been present, we have observed the production of a red substance, which is an indication of the creation of blood of the animal, the way it was produced for the first time on this planet millions of years ago.

Thus through the process of Gans production we have managed to produce amino acid iron connection or what is called blood from the environment of the air and salt water and in to oxide in the lab.

All proteins produced are available for testing and soon these will be tested in the universities around the world.

The process of production of Nano layer to Gans releases some energy, which shows itself as light in the LED lights of the systems.

In the world of man, he needs watts and kilowatts to appreciate his existence, but in the world of creation the need is in nano and micro volts to achieve and sustain replication and sustain life in its present form.

It is clear that the proteins produced in this method is again the Gans state of matter and we observe this in the protein samples which have been extracted for testing by international laboratories.

At the same time different textures of amino-acid show in different systems, indicating how different proteins were produced on this planet in the cycle of life as different salt mixtures and densities and as different metals were available and present in different locations in the process of the life of this planet.

The proteins produced all have the Gans characteristic and this explains why the human tissue is the way it is and why it behaves as superconductor as it transfers information so rapidly between different part of the body.

The reason being that the Gans states (as shown in the paper in the book 2), are and behave as superconductors, as they use magnetic fields for transfer of information and not electron movement and vibration.

Understanding this phenomenon, we have set out to produce the first Gans of copper, CO2 and protein based brain like communication systems, which are partially built and now are in production to be tested.

Thus with these proteins produced in the Fukushima decontamination process, now we have set to build the first zero time delay protein based communication systems.

In reality, the protein produced in the container are so alike to the proteins of the human body, that these proteins can be absorbed by the body more readily than present fat and flesh of animals.

Thus through the same process, now we can produce fat and food from the air and we have become independent of the food chain as we have been used to.

Thus, through the same process, at the cost of a few cents, one can touch the proteins on top of the containers and absorb the energy one needs for his daily existence.

If one touches the water of the containers in the laboratory with a finger, then one should receive certain Magravs of that matter, this be it protein of the wheat or meat.

The conclusion from the development of new materials and their use in the contaminated environment of Fukushima and any other reactive environment, like a nuclear waste disposal and storage is as follows:

1. All radioactive contaminated environments and materials can be made fully and permanently radiation safe .
2. The new process of decontamination can bring about new opportunities to convert the radioactive materials to useful and applicable materials, whichcan be used for scientific development, agricultural use, and energy production for conversion of matters.
3. These tests have shown without a shadow of a doubt that Japanese Fukushima disaster of 2011 can be used to the advantage of the nation and not as it looks, as a disadvantage and a financial burden.
4. All underground storage facilities and nuclear waste problems of today can be solved with little effort and little cost by the use of these new materials, and there is no need for these heavy radioactive materials to be kept in storage for hundreds of years for them to be less radioactive, now one can safely use the by-products of decontamination for the production and their use in agriculture and material production rather than wasting money to store them for years on end.

5. The test shows clearly that The Fukushima plants we use for the production of plutonium. As a nuclear engineer and being involved in the promotion of peace, I see this as unacceptable and against the present agreed international laws of proliferation of the UN charter.

These tests have shown a new and brighter life for humanity and hopefully as a race we become stronger with the gained knowledge.

Best Regards

M. T. Keshe

Acknowledgement

The Keshe Foundation and the Spaceship Institute would like to thank the Knowledge Seekers panel in independently producing most of materials used in the Fukushima tests, specially Yukako Saito for arranging and travelling to Fukushima to independently test live on internet, setting the procedures and allowing the Japanese community organisations to test the new materials developed over years by the Keshe Foundation.

The setting and organising of the data and writing of the paper by M. T. Keshe is thanks to the Knowledge seekers.

Additional Video Content

Video playlist of **Fukushima** related video is available at:

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL2tl5CAdIAVhqirHaZWVlk_v-bBE0oFFb

Video playlist of **nano layering** related video is available at:

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL2tl5CAdIAViUOfjzNEVWHbGKSX6pY-b4

Video playlist of **Gans** capture related video is available at:

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL2tl5CAdIAViiBWAv2dcmps_8QGdRN_WR

Video channel of **Spaceship Institute** is available at:

https://www.youtube.com/user/SpaceshipInstitute

Video channel of **Keshe Foundation** is available at:

https://www.youtube.com/user/keshefoundation

EMF211型放射能濃度測定(091812T)

<試料情報>

名称	井戸水
採取日時	2014/03/29 09:07
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	955.9 g
密度	0.956 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	1800mLマリネリ容器(1000mL充填)

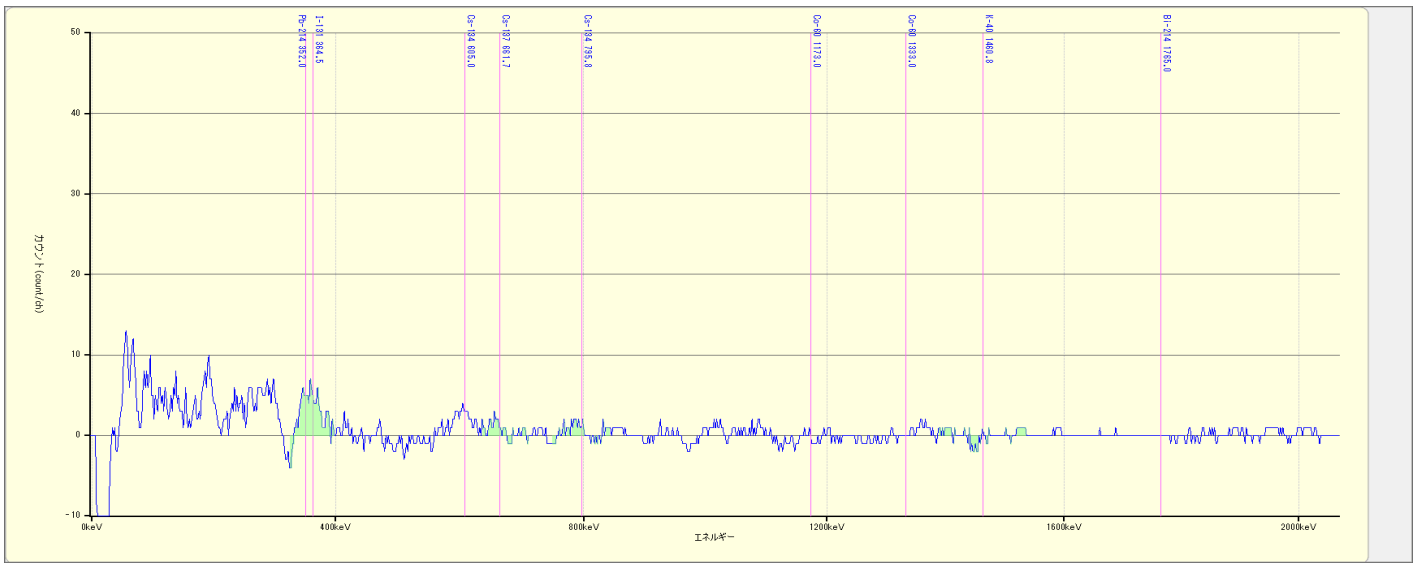
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/29 13:42:01
計測時間	900 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:17:15
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	15.11 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	25 ℃
結晶温度	22.4 ℃
高圧	709 V
ファインゲイン	1.037
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	-----	0.052	1.81±3.18	単純合計 4.91	不検出
I-131	364.5	0.112	2.38±2.20	2.29	検出
Cs-137	661.7	0.026	0.84±2.11	2.31	不検出
Cs-134	795.8	0.026	0.96±2.37	2.60	不検出
K-40	1460.8	0.006	2.64±27.82	31.35	不検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(091812T)

<試料情報>

名称	泥水A 3回目 抽出
採取日時	2014/03/29 09:07
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	654.5 g
密度	0.436 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	1800mLマリネリ容器(1500mL充填)

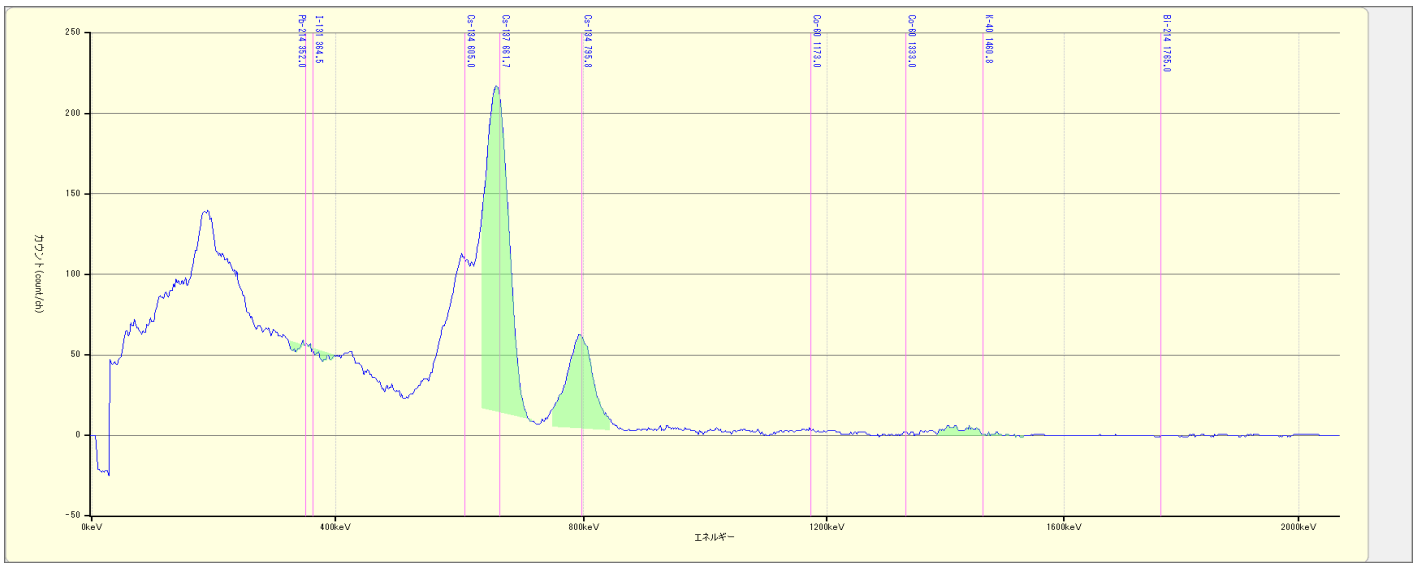
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/29 12:01:20
計測時間	900 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:17:15
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	47.20 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	24 ℃
結晶温度	21.7 ℃
高圧	709 V
ファインゲイン	1.034
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	----	6.370	414.06±11.19	単純合計 9.48	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±1.86	4.48	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	4.756	297.59±9.20	4.50	検出
Cs-134	795.8	1.613	116.47±6.38	4.99	検出
K-40	1460.8	0.184	167.99±35.37	60.10	検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(091812T)

<試料情報>

名称	泥水A 処理後
採取日時	2014/03/29 09:07
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	763.8 g
密度	0.509 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	1800mLマリネリ容器(1500mL充填)

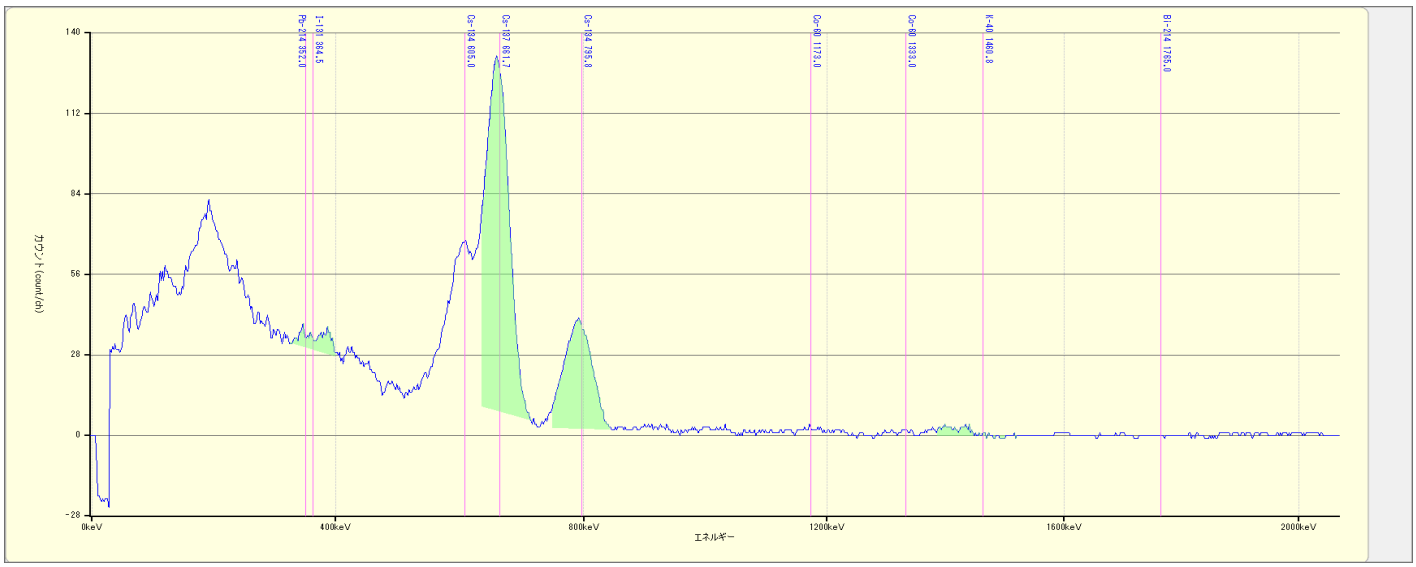
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/29 12:38:14
計測時間	900 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:17:15
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	34.14 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	24 ℃
結晶温度	22.0 ℃
高圧	709 V
ファインゲイン	1.036
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	-----	4.027	225.11±8.47	単純合計 8.13	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±1.86	3.84	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	2.907	155.86±6.77	3.85	検出
Cs-134	795.8	1.119	69.25±5.09	4.27	検出
K-40	1460.8	0.082	64.17±28.96	51.50	検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(091812T)

<試料情報>

名称	泥水A
採取日時	2014/03/29 09:07
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	644.0 g
密度	0.644 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	1800mLマリネリ容器(1000mL充填)

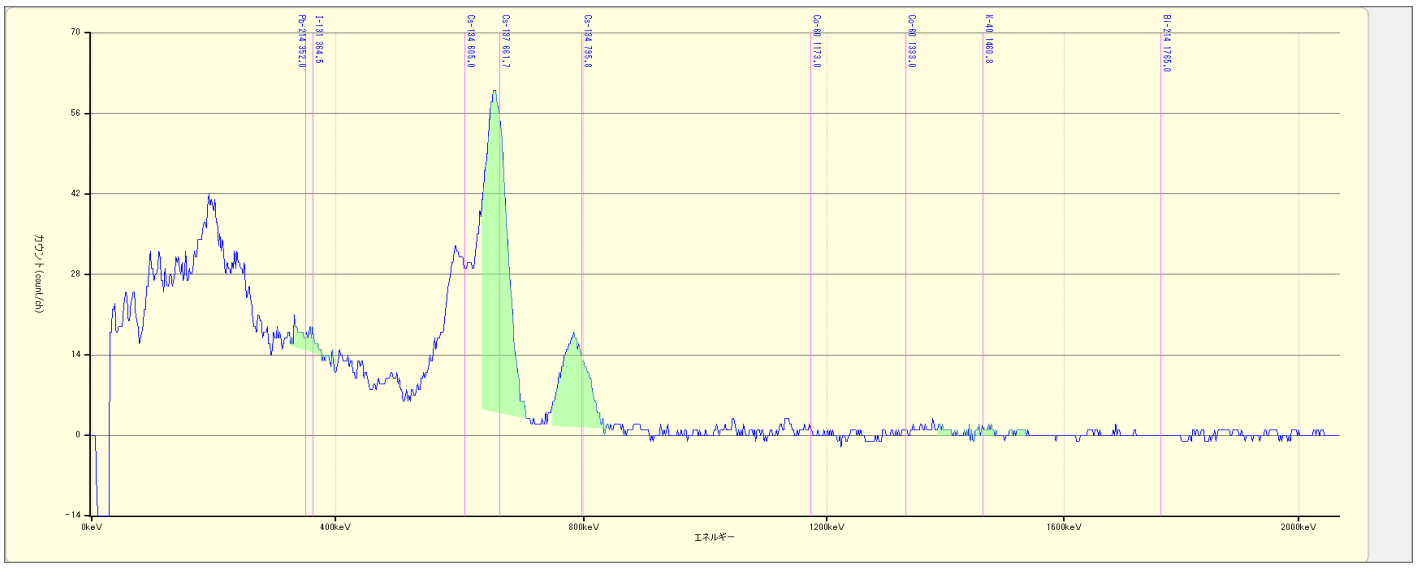
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/29 13:01:46
計測時間	900 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:17:15
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	23.85 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	24 ℃
結晶温度	22.5 ℃
高圧	709 V
ファインゲイン	1.037
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	----	1.698	84.49±6.06	単純合計 7.29	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±2.09	3.41	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	1.264	60.24±4.76	3.43	検出
Cs-134	795.8	0.434	24.25±3.74	3.86	検出
K-40	1460.8	0.054	38.40±30.60	46.54	不検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(091812T)

<試料情報>

名称	泥水A 処理後Mix
採取日時	2014/03/29 09:07
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	1399.0 g
密度	0.933 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	1800mLマリネリ容器(1500mL充填)

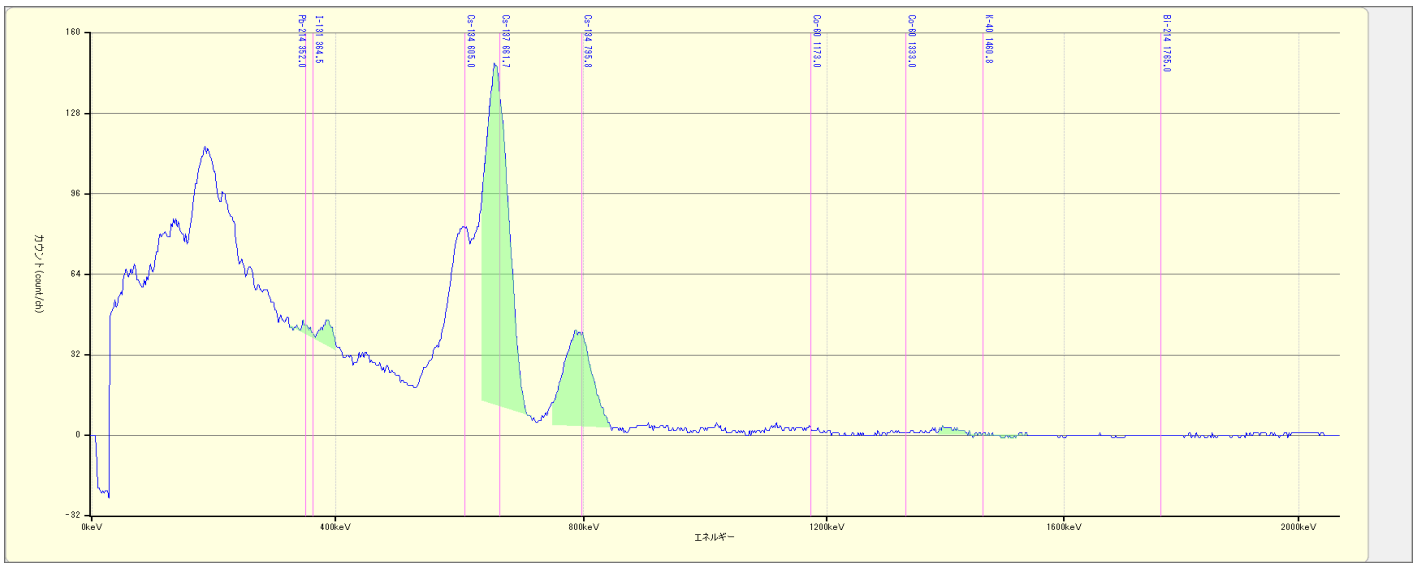
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/29 13:23:29
計測時間	900 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:17:15
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	40.18 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	25 ℃
結晶温度	22.8 ℃
高圧	709 V
ファインゲイン	1.039
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	----	4.289	130.58±6.68	単純合計 4.44	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±1.86	2.10	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	3.170	92.79±5.35	2.10	検出
Cs-134	795.8	1.119	37.79±3.99	2.33	検出
K-40	1460.8	0.031	13.02±25.20	28.12	不検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(091812T)

<試料情報>

名称	泥水A 処理後Mix 2回目測定
採取日時	2014/03/29 09:07
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	1399.0 g
密度	0.933 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	1800mLマリネリ容器(1500mL充填)

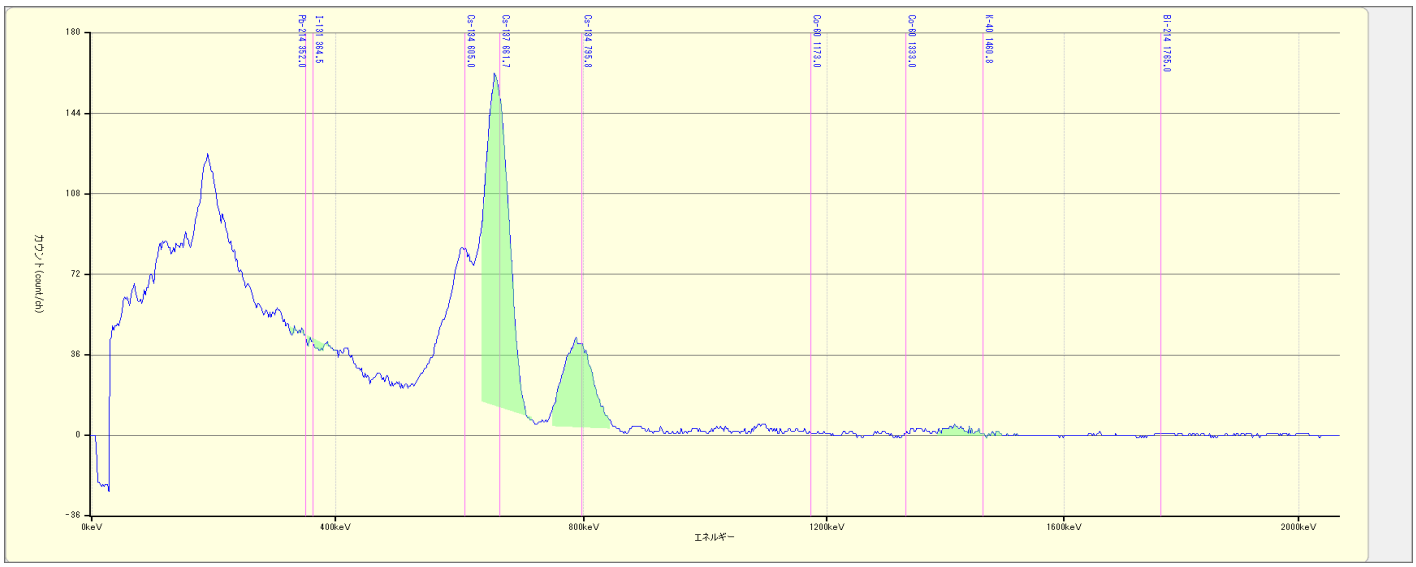
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/29 13:59:21
計測時間	900 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:17:15
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	41.15 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	24 ℃
結晶温度	22.4 ℃
高圧	709 V
ファインゲイン	1.037
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	-----	4.650	141.53±6.91	単純合計 4.44	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±1.86	2.10	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	3.443	100.78±5.55	2.10	検出
Cs-134	795.8	1.207	40.75±4.11	2.33	検出
K-40	1460.8	0.126	53.50±28.21	28.12	検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(091812T)

<試料情報>

名称	泥水A 処理後Mix 3回目測定
採取日時	2014/03/29 09:07
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	1399.0 g
密度	0.933 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	1800mLマリネリ容器(1500mL充填)

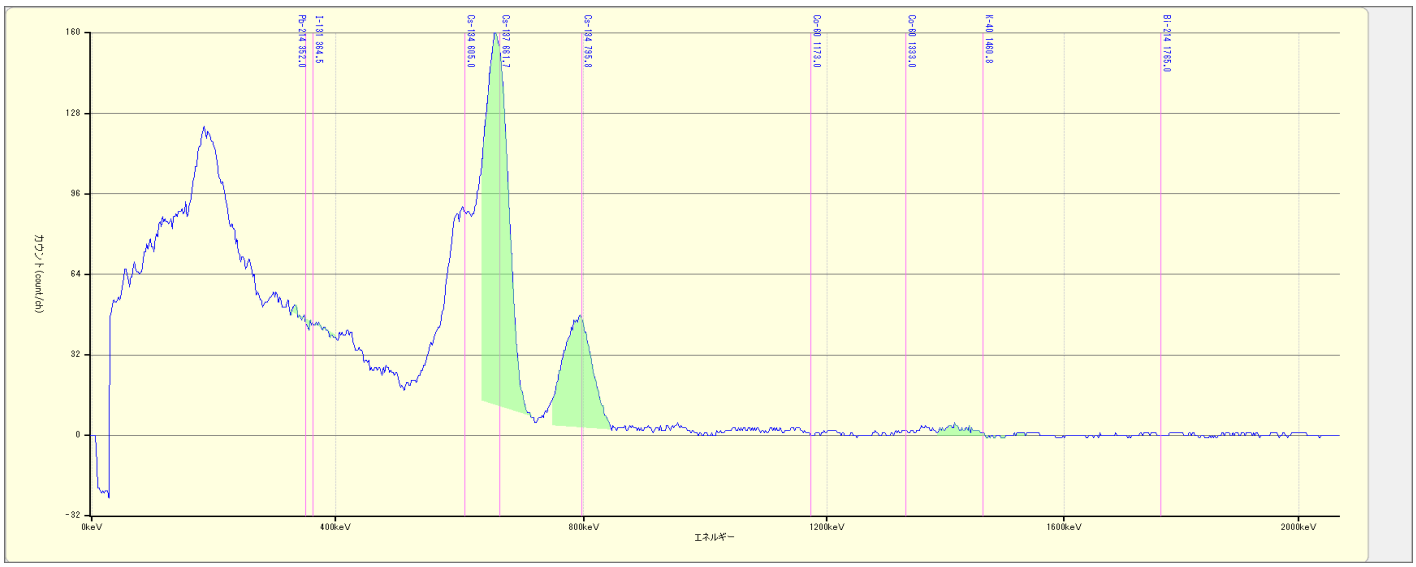
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/29 16:08:04
計測時間	900 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:17:15
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	41.95 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	25 ℃
結晶温度	23.0 ℃
高圧	709 V
ファインゲイン	1.039
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	----	4.808	146.73±7.02	単純合計 4.44	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±1.86	2.10	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	3.473	101.65±5.57	2.10	検出
Cs-134	795.8	1.335	45.09±4.27	2.33	検出
K-40	1460.8	0.108	45.92±27.68	28.12	検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(091812T)

<試料情報>

名称	泥水A 処理後Mix 4回目測定
採取日時	2014/03/29 09:07
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	1399.0 g
密度	0.933 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	1800mLマリネリ容器(1500mL充填)

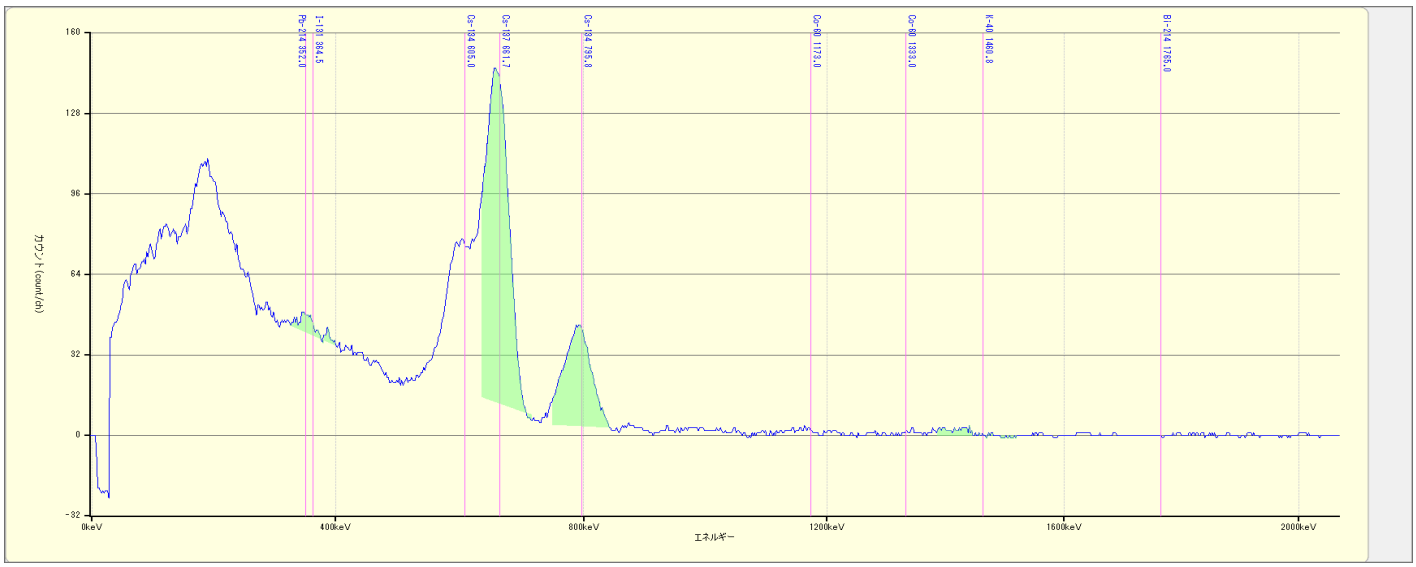
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/29 16:36:01
計測時間	900 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:17:15
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	39.81 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	25 ℃
結晶温度	23.0 ℃
高圧	709 V
ファインゲイン	1.039
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	-----	4.278	130.38±6.68	単純合計 4.44	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±1.86	2.10	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	3.130	91.61±5.32	2.10	検出
Cs-134	795.8	1.148	38.77±4.03	2.33	検出
K-40	1460.8	0.069	29.35±26.46	28.12	検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(091812T)

<試料情報>

名称	泥水A 処理後Mix 5回目測定
採取日時	2014/03/29 09:07
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	1399.0 g
密度	0.933 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	1800mLマリネリ容器(1500mL充填)

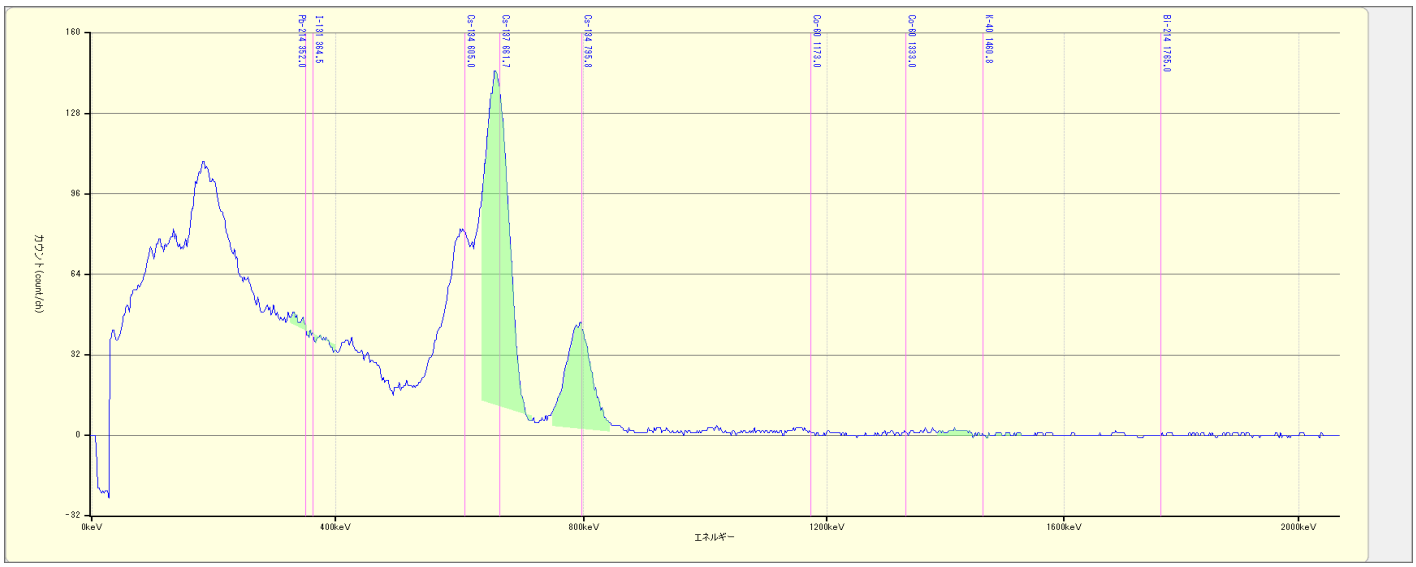
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/29 18:12:48
計測時間	900 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:17:15
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	39.00 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	25 ℃
結晶温度	22.9 ℃
高圧	709 V
ファインゲイン	1.039
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	-----	4.231	128.96±6.65	単純合計 4.44	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±1.86	2.10	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	3.099	90.72±5.30	2.10	検出
Cs-134	795.8	1.132	38.24±4.01	2.33	検出
K-40	1460.8	0.072	30.77±26.57	28.12	検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(SEV009)

<試料情報>

名称	汚染水
採取日時	2014/02/22 09:22
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	40.0 g
密度	0.444 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	U8容器

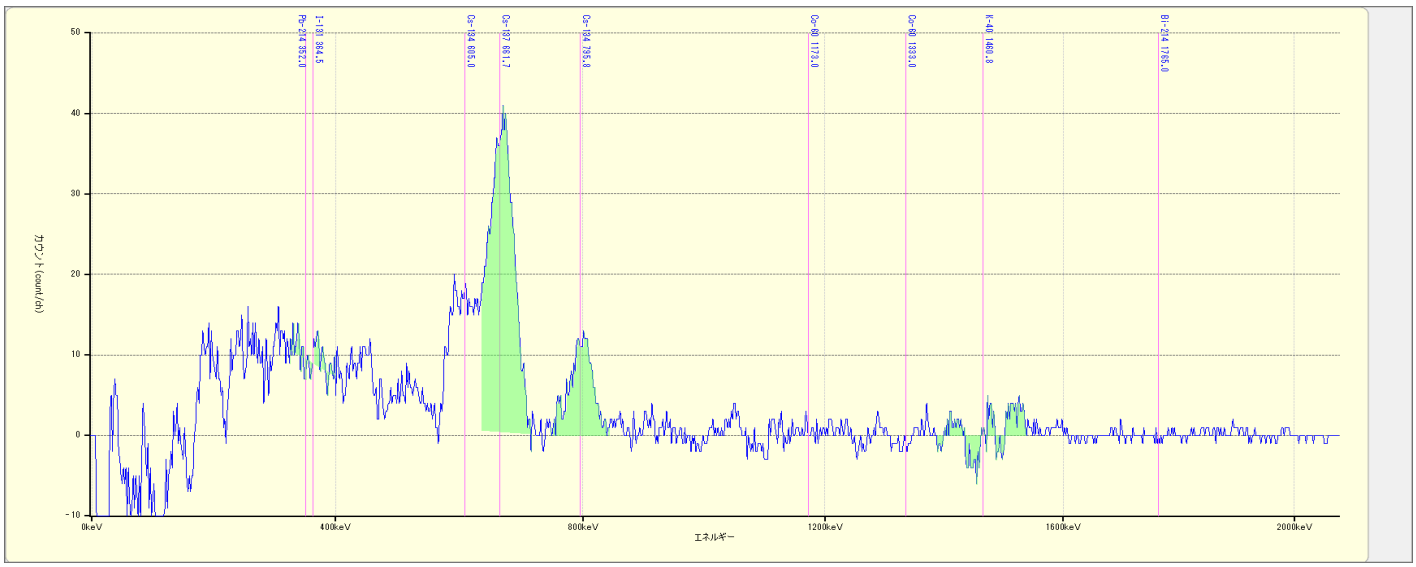
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/31 16:38:24
計測時間	1800 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:16:35
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	22.13 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	30 ℃
結晶温度	23.7 ℃
高圧	705 V
ファインゲイン	1.001
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	----	0.659	641.58±51.66	単純合計 118.61	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±23.15	53.68	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	0.506	476.17±39.55	56.03	検出
Cs-134	795.8	0.153	165.41±33.24	62.58	検出
K-40	1460.8	0.018	234.81±494.97	1131.42	不検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(SEV009)

<試料情報>

名称	汚染水 Co2処理後
採取日時	2014/02/22 09:22
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	45.0 g
密度	0.500 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	U8容器

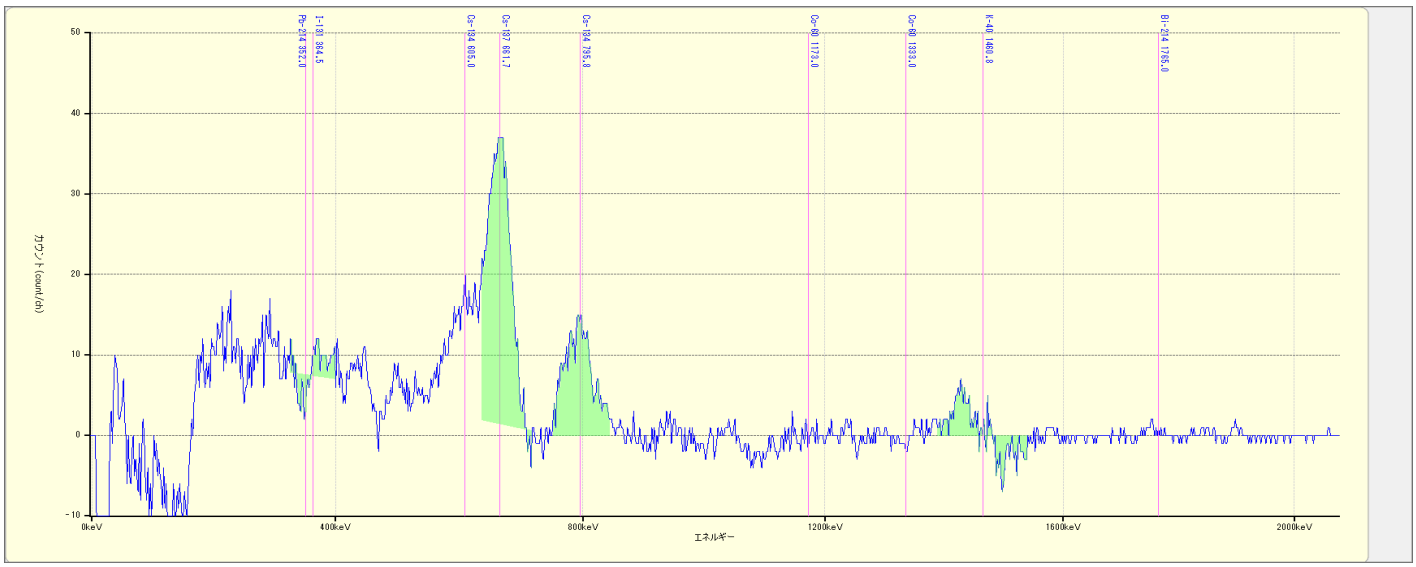
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/31 17:22:35
計測時間	1800 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:16:35
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	22.01 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	29 ℃
結晶温度	23.1 ℃
高圧	705 V
ファインゲイン	0.997
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	----	0.636	559.23±50.09	単純合計 105.43	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±23.15	47.72	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	0.423	353.92±36.17	49.80	検出
Cs-134	795.8	0.213	205.31±34.65	55.63	検出
K-40	1460.8	0.022	254.38±495.55	1005.71	不検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(SEV009)

<試料情報>

名称	汚染水 Co2処理後
採取日時	2014/02/22 09:22
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	50.0 g
密度	0.556 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	U8容器

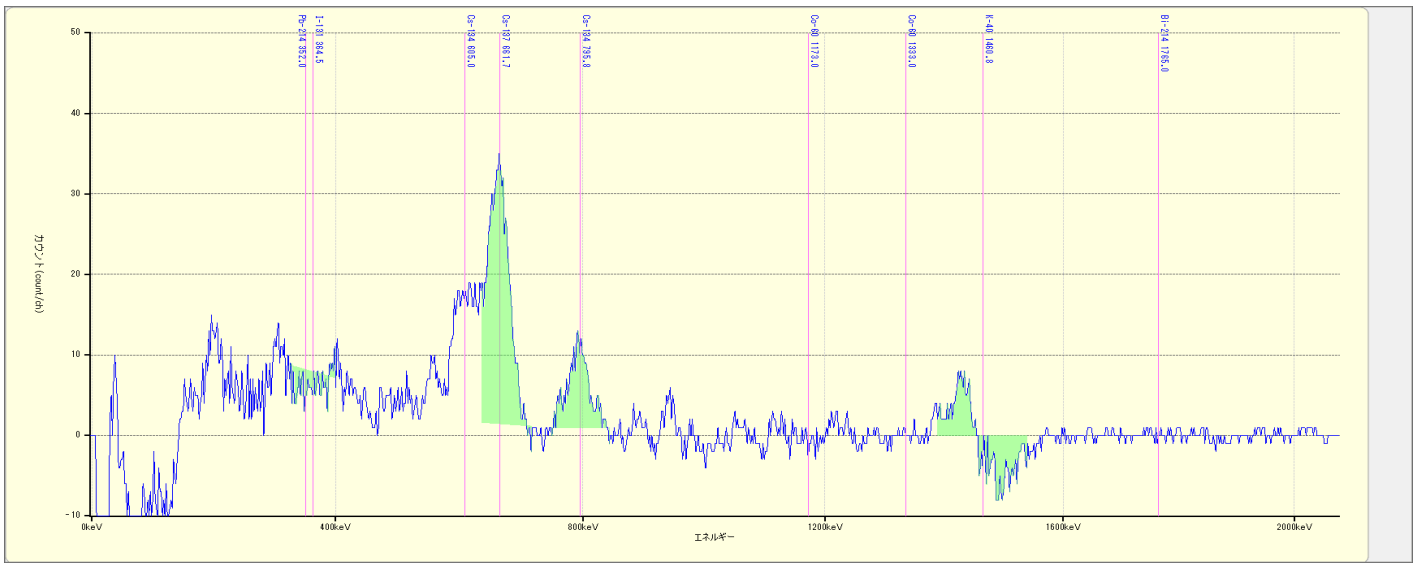
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/31 18:05:30
計測時間	1800 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:16:35
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	21.60 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	28 ℃
結晶温度	22.5 ℃
高圧	705 V
ファインゲイン	0.993
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	----	0.476	372.08±45.66	単純合計 94.88	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±23.15	42.94	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	0.357	269.11±33.63	44.82	検出
Cs-134	795.8	0.119	102.98±30.89	50.06	検出
K-40	1460.8	-0.016	-164.37±482.99	905.14	不検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(SEV009)

<試料情報>

名称	汚染水 Co2処理後
採取日時	2014/02/22 09:22
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	55.0 g
密度	0.611 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	U8容器

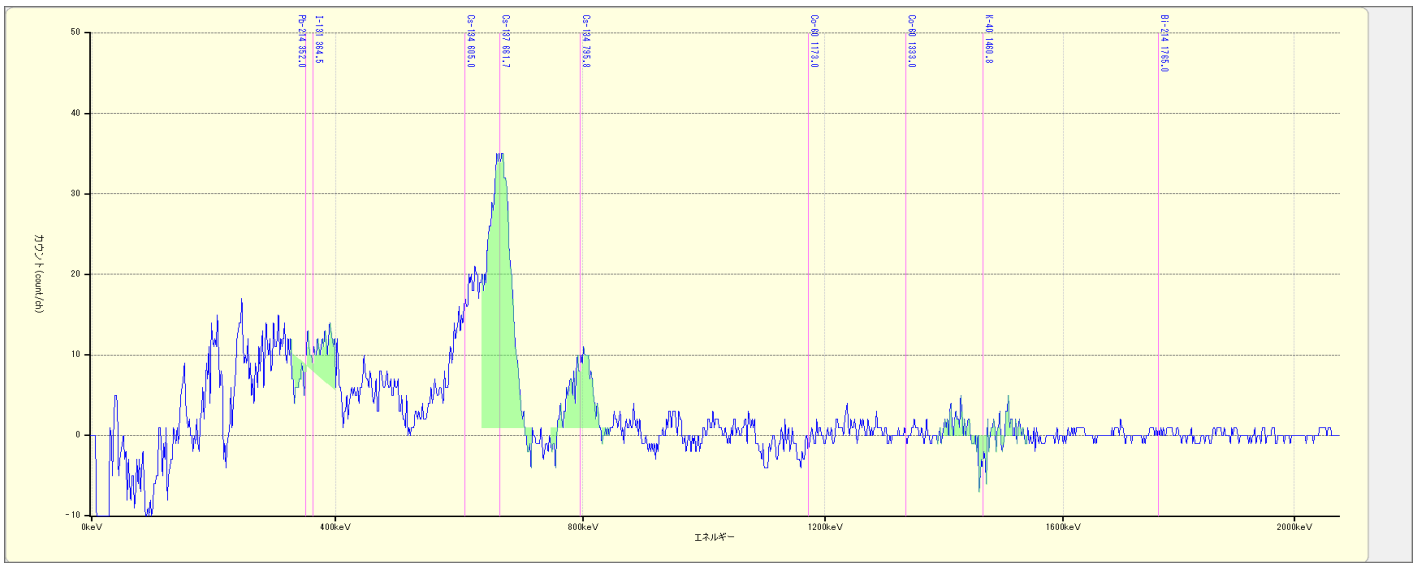
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/31 18:45:35
計測時間	1800 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:16:35
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	21.85 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	28 ℃
結晶温度	22.1 ℃
高圧	705 V
ファインゲイン	0.993
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	----	0.484	340.04±44.80	単純合計 86.26	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±23.15	39.04	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	0.396	271.36±33.70	40.75	検出
Cs-134	795.8	0.087	68.68±29.53	45.51	検出
K-40	1460.8	0.016	149.43±492.43	822.85	不検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(SEV009)

<試料情報>

名称	汚染水 Co2処理後
採取日時	2014/02/22 09:22
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	32.0 g
密度	0.356 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	U8容器

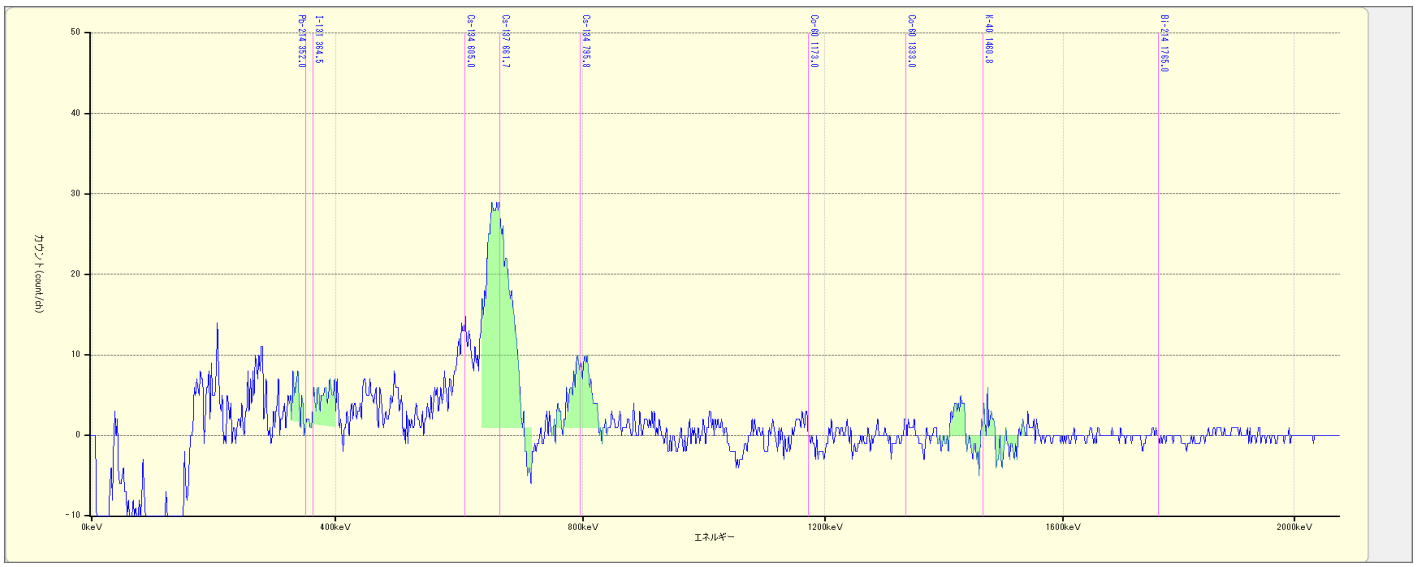
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/31 19:42:47
計測時間	1800 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:16:35
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	21.02 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	27 ℃
結晶温度	21.5 ℃
高圧	705 V
ファインゲイン	0.989
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	----	0.415	503.98±48.64	単純合計 148.26	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±23.15	67.10	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	0.329	386.69±37.10	70.03	検出
Cs-134	795.8	0.087	117.29±31.45	78.22	検出
K-40	1460.8	0.004	73.38±490.16	1414.28	不検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(SEV009)

<試料情報>

名称	汚染水 Co2処理後 2日目
採取日時	2014/04/02 09:22
採取地	ジェイラップ米穀部
試料番号	
質量	32.0 g
密度	0.356 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	U8容器

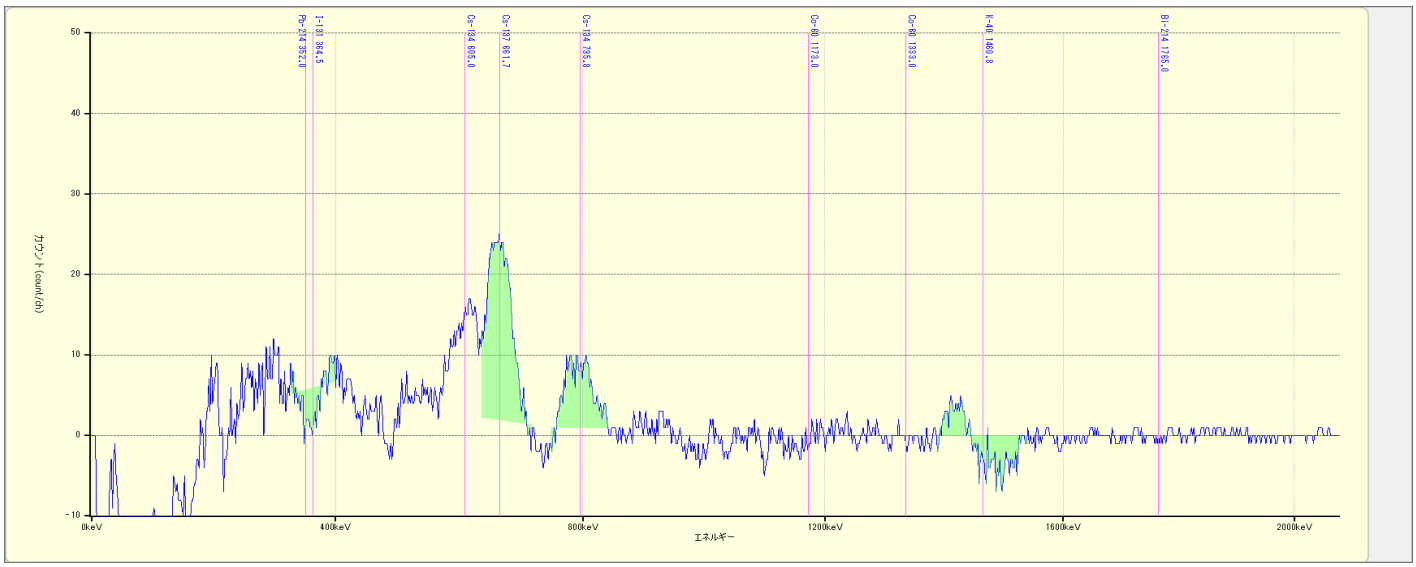
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/04/02 12:01:07
計測時間	1800 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:16:35
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	20.88 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	29 ℃
結晶温度	23.5 ℃
高圧	705 V
ファインゲイン	0.998
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	----	0.400	492.07±48.53	単純合計 148.26	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±23.15	67.10	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	0.280	329.66±35.46	70.03	検出
Cs-134	795.8	0.120	162.41±33.13	78.22	検出
K-40	1460.8	-0.038	-623.72±468.82	1414.28	不検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(SEV009)

<試料情報>

名称	汚染水 Co2処理後 3日目
採取日時	2014/04/02 09:22
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	42.0 g
密度	0.467 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	塩水10ml添加
容器タイプ	U8容器

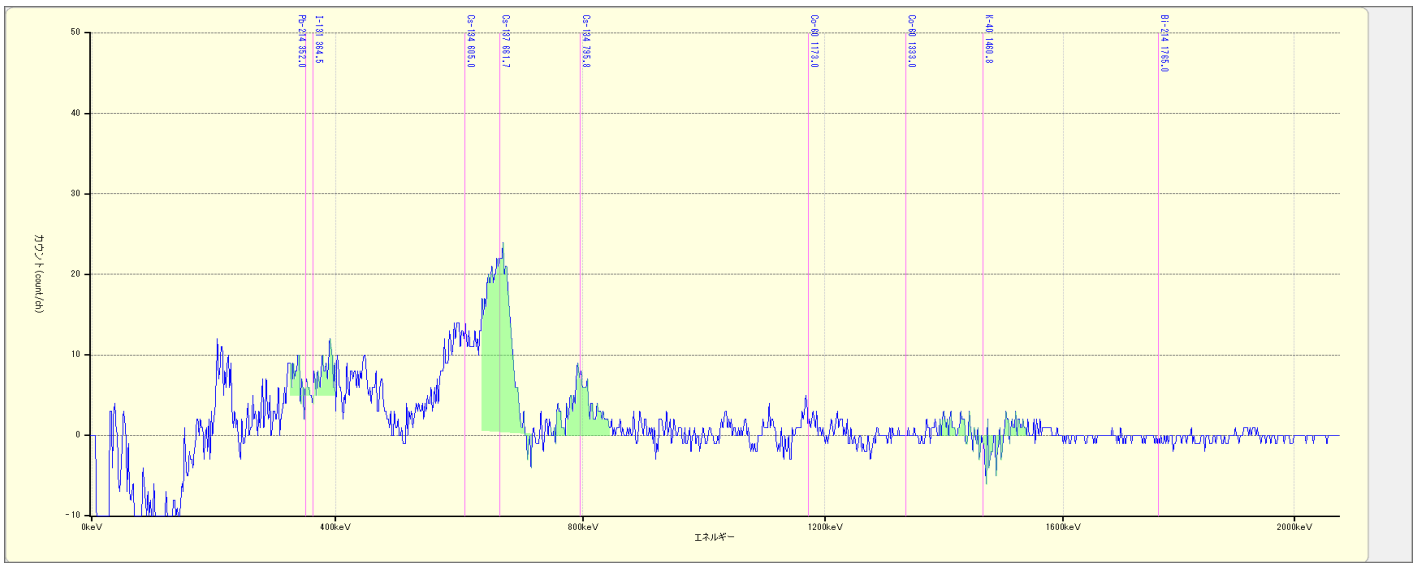
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/04/03 13:38:59
計測時間	1800 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:16:35
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	21.16 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	30 ℃
結晶温度	24.5 ℃
高圧	705 V
ファインゲイン	1.011
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	-----	0.362	337.08±44.82	単純合計 112.96	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±23.15	51.12	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	0.272	243.71±32.83	53.36	検出
Cs-134	795.8	0.091	93.38±30.52	59.60	検出
K-40	1460.8	0.011	132.78±491.94	1077.55	不検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(SEV009)

<試料情報>

名称	汚染水 Co2処理後
採取日時	2014/02/22 09:22
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	27.0 g
密度	0.300 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	U8容器

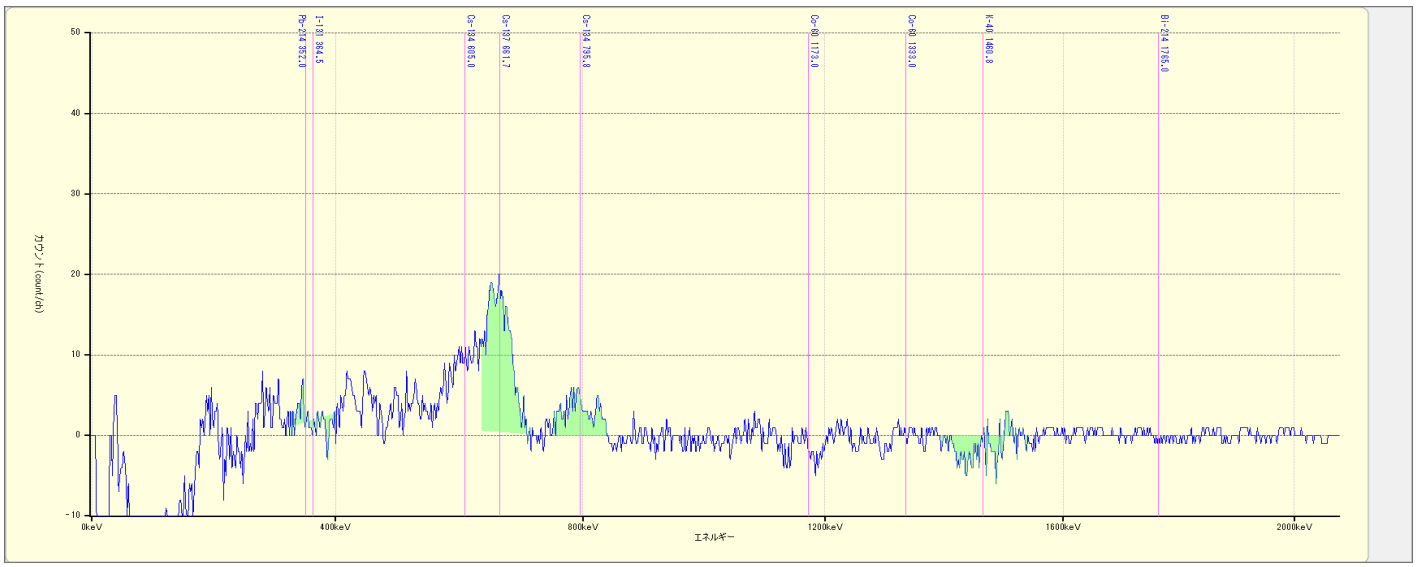
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/03/31 20:15:14
計測時間	1800 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:16:35
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	20.50 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	27 ℃
結晶温度	21.4 ℃
高圧	705 V
ファインゲイン	0.988
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	----	0.306	442.88±47.33	単純合計 175.71	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±23.15	79.53	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	0.229	319.02±35.15	83.00	検出
Cs-134	795.8	0.077	123.86±31.70	92.71	検出
K-40	1460.8	-0.049	-967.51±457.94	1676.18	不検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(SEV009)

<試料情報>

名称	汚染水 Co2処理後
採取日時	2014/02/22 09:22
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	27.0 g
密度	0.300 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	
容器タイプ	U8容器

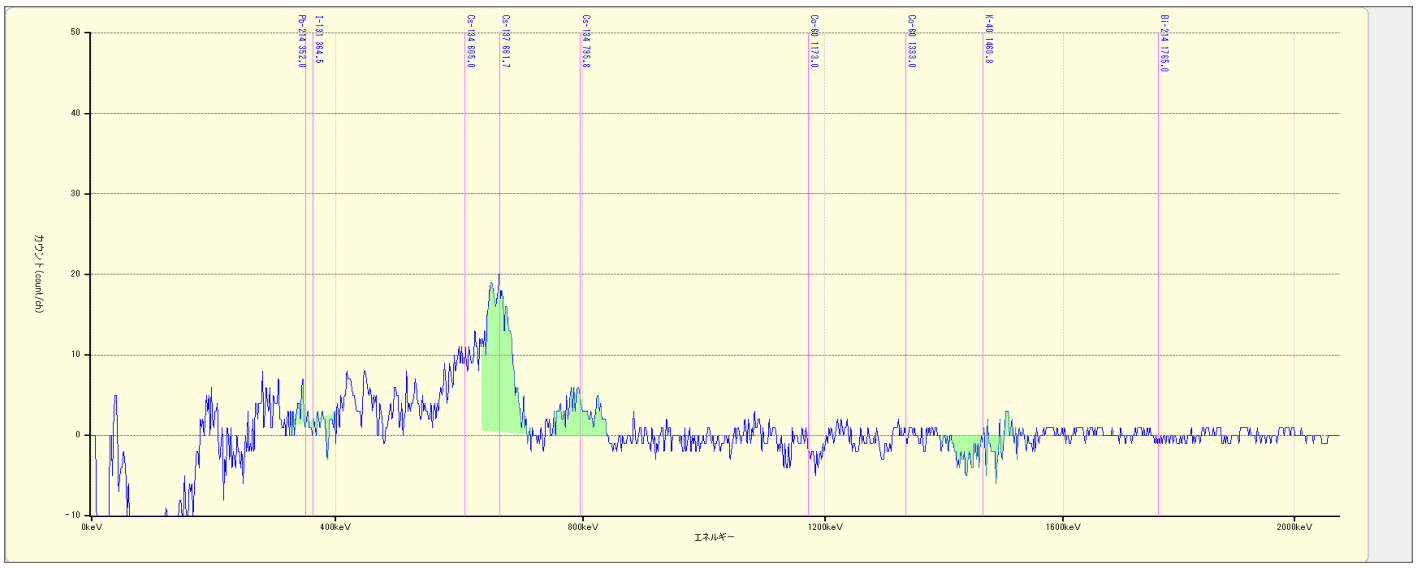
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/04/02 13:15:04
計測時間	1800 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:16:35
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	20.50 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	27 ℃
結晶温度	21.4 ℃
高圧	705 V
ファインゲイン	0.988
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	----	0.306	428.60±47.00	単純合計 170.04	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±23.15	76.96	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	0.229	308.73±34.84	80.33	検出
Cs-134	795.8	0.077	119.87±31.54	89.72	検出
K-40	1460.8	-0.049	-936.30±458.94	1622.11	不検出



EMF211型放射能濃度測定(SEV009)

<試料情報>

名称	汚染水 Co2処理後 3日目
採取日時	2014/04/02 09:22
採取地	
試料番号	
質量	37.0 g
密度	0.411 g/cm3
担当者	
備考	塩水10ml添加
容器タイプ	U8容器

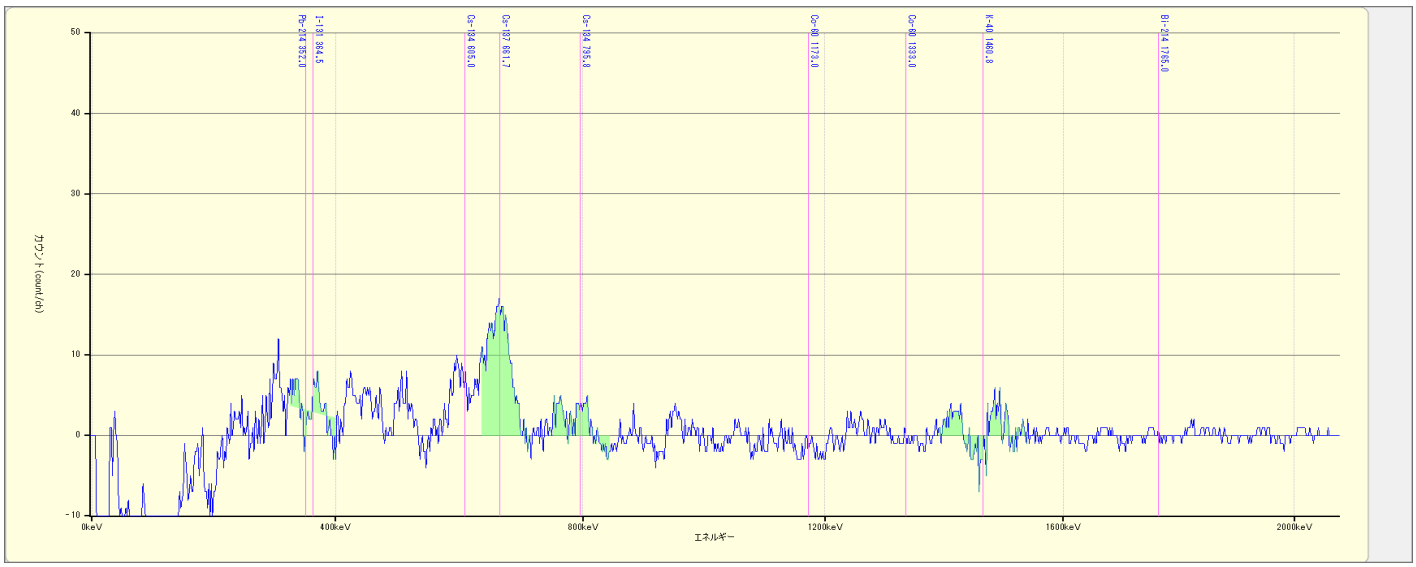
<分析条件>

計測日時	2014/04/03 14:19:28
計測時間	1800 秒
移動平均処理	10ch(20keV)
BG計測日時	2014/03/24 19:16:35
BG計測時間	43200 秒
減衰補正	なし。測定時の放射能濃度を表示
質量補正	あり

<検出濃度計測結果>

トータルレート	20.42 cps
デッドタイム	0.0 %
ボード温度	30 ℃
結晶温度	24.6 ℃
高圧	705 V
ファインゲイン	1.012
温度補正	あり:結晶

核種名	エネルギー (keV)	ネットレート (cps)	放射能濃度 ±不確かさ(3σ) (Bq/kg)	測定下限値(3σ) (Bq/kg)	判定
Cs-合計	----	0.233	242.94±42.40	単純合計 128.22	検出
I-131	364.5	0.000	0.00±23.15	58.03	不検出
Cs-137	661.7	0.191	194.17±31.21	60.57	検出
Cs-134	795.8	0.042	48.77±28.70	67.65	不検出
K-40	1460.8	0.027	388.71±499.51	1223.16	不検出



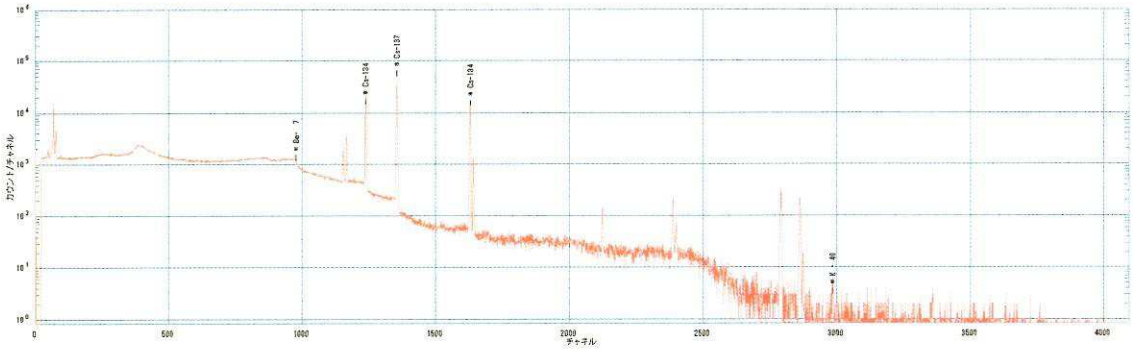
解析結果

土

測定ＩＤ　：PGT-1692
測定日時　：2014 年 03 月 28 日
測定場所　：CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
測定時間　：600 秒　（10 分間）
試料容器　：70ml 容器
試料重量　：93.0g
試料名　：土①
採取地　：福島市
採取日　：2014 年 03 月 28 日
採取者　：阿部宣幸 様

核種	放射能濃度	検出限界放射能
セシウム１３４	32410 ± 122 Bq/kg	114 Bq/kg
セシウム１３７	83050 ± 200 Bq/kg	88 Bq/kg

平成２年度版文部科学省マニュアルおよび平成４年度同指針（追補版）に準拠した定量分析
検出機器：ゲルマニウム半導体検出器　PGT 社　NIGC16190SD　　相対効率：19.75%



No	Nuclide	Energy(keV)	Channel(CH)	Net Vol (cnt)	±Err(cnt)	Activity (Bq/kg)	±Act Err(Bq/kg)	Det. Limit (Bq/kg)
1	Be- 7	477.59	977.30	681.7	195.2	1.993701E+03	5.709635E+02	1.710715E+03
2	Cs-134	604.66	1237.07	78109.0	293.6	3.241335E+04	1.218353E+02	1.138553E+02
3	Cs-134	795.76	1628.63	52710.9	232.8	3.190650E+04	1.409237E+02	7.288322E+01
4	Cs-137	661.64	1354.68	175796.0	423.7	8.305227E+04	2.001483E+02	8.819091E+01
5	K - 40	1460.75	2986.53	22.8	7.6	1.816514E+02	6.049662E+01	1.814501E+02

上記、測定結果が得られたことを証明いたします。

測定担当:　清水 義広　清水

〒960-8034　福島市置賜町8－8　パセナカ Misse 1F
NPO 法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
Tel: 024-573-5697　　Fax: 024-573-5698

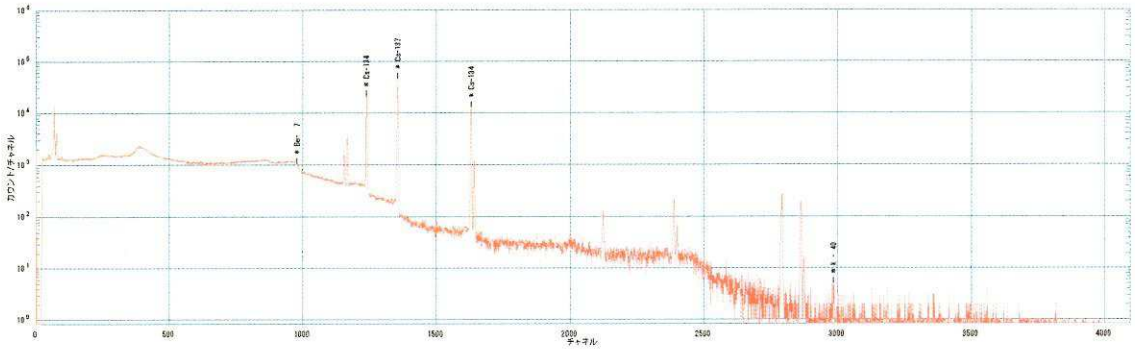
NPO法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所福島之印

解析結果

測定 ＩＤ　：PGT-1698
測定日時　：2014 年 03 月 30 日 10:44
測定場所　：CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
測定時間　：1800 秒　（30 分間）
試料容器　：70ml 容器
試料重量　：109.1g
試料名　：土①
採取地　：福島市
採取日　：2014 年 03 月 28 日
採取者　：阿部宣幸 様

核種	放射能濃度	検出限界放射能
セシウム１３４	25270 ± 99 Bq/kg	92.5 Bq/kg
セシウム１３７	65230 ± 164 Bq/kg	72.6 Bq/kg

平成 2 年度版文部科学省マニュアルおよび平成 4 年度同指針（追補版）に準拠した定量分析
検出機器：ゲルマニウム半導体検出器　PGT 社　NIGC16190SD　　相対効率：19.75%



No	Nuclide	Energy(keV)	Channel(CH)	Net Vol (cnt)	±Err(cnt)	Activity (Bq/kg)	±Act Err(Bq/kg)	Det. Limit (Bq/kg)
1	Be- 7	477.59	977.30	1024.8	186.4	2.554680E+03	4.647616E+02	1.384840E+03
2	Cs-134	604.66	1238.39	71427.7	280.7	2.526665E+04	9.927846E+01	9.252359E+01
3	Cs-134	795.76	1628.64	48616.4	223.8	2.508537E+04	1.154860E+02	6.186458E+01
4	Cs-137	661.64	1354.65	161978.8	406.7	6.523175E+04	1.637859E+02	7.256467E+01
5	K - 40	1460.75	2986.66	23.2	6.9	1.571054E+02	4.702570E+01	1.365608E+02

上記、測定結果が得られたことを証明いたします。

測定担当:　清水 義広

〒960-8034　福島市置賜町８－８ パセナカ Misse 1F
NPO 法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
Tel: 024-573-5697　Fax: 024-573-5698

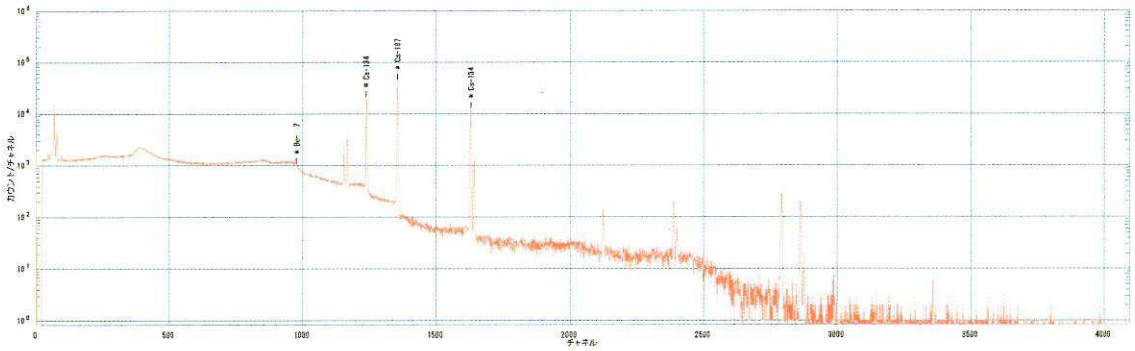
解析結果

3

測定ＩＤ　：PGT-1701
測定日時　：2014 年 03 月 30 日 12:32
測定場所　：CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
測定時間　：1800 秒　（30 分間）
試料容器　：70ml 容器
試料重量　：114.3g
試料名　：土①追加処理後
採取地　：福島市
採取日　：2014 年 03 月 28 日
採取者　：阿部宣幸 様

核種	放射能濃度	検出限界放射能
セシウム１３４	24440 ± 95 Bq/kg	89.4 Bq/kg
セシウム１３７	62630 ± 157 Bq/kg	68.16 Bq/kg

平成 2 年度版文部科学省マニュアルおよび平成 4 年度同指針（追補版）に準拠した定量分析
検出機器：ゲルマニウム半導体検出器　PGT 社　NIGC16190SD　　相対効率：19.75%



No	Nuclide	Energy(keV)	Channel(CH)	Net Vol (cnt)	±Err(cnt)	Activity (Bq/kg)	±Act Err(Bq/kg)	Det. Limit (Bq/kg)
1	Be- 7	477.59	977.30	951.1	161.7	2.263065E+03	3.847130E+02	1.143707E+03
2	Cs-134	604.66	1238.37	72373.6	282.7	2.443653E+04	9.544136E+01	8.941752E+01
3	Cs-134	795.76	1628.58	49136.8	224.6	2.420042E+04	1.106398E+02	5.611054E+01
4	Cs-137	661.64	1354.63	162917.8	407.7	6.262502E+04	1.567252E+02	6.815723E+01

上記、測定結果が得られたことを証明いたします。

測定担当：　清水 義広　清水

〒960-8034　福島市置賜町8－8 パセナカ Misse 1F
NPO 法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
Tel: 024-573-5697　　Fax: 024-573-5698

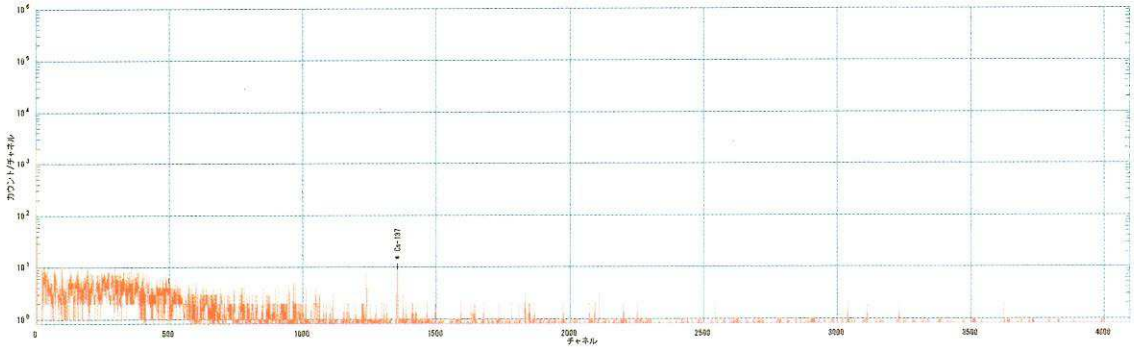
NPO法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島之印

解析結果

測定ＩＤ　：PGT-1712
測定日時　：2014 年 03 月 30 日
測定場所　：CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
測定時間　：1800 秒　（30 分間）
試料容器　：70ml 容器
試料重量　：62.7g
試料名　：水⑦
採取地　：福島市
採取日　：2014 年 03 月 28 日
採取者　：阿部宣幸 様

核種	放射能濃度	検出限界放射能
セシウム１３４	不検出	16.56 Bq/kg
セシウム１３７	26.59 ± 4.75 Bq/kg	9.90 Bq/kg

平成 2 年度版文部科学省マニュアルおよび平成 4 年度同指針（追補版）に準拠した定量分析
検出機器：ゲルマニウム半導体検出器　PGT 社　NIGC16190SD　相対効率：19.75%



No	Nuclide	Energy(keV)	Channel(CH)	Net Vol (cnt)	±Err(cnt)	Activity (Bq/kg)	±Act Err(Bq/kg)	Det. Limit (Bq/kg)
1	Cs-137	661.64	1354.62	38.0	6.8	2.659418E+01	4.752549E+00	9.898937E+00

上記、測定結果が得られたことを証明いたします。

測定担当：　清水 義広

〒960-8034　福島市置賜町8－8　パセナカ Misse 1F
NPO 法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
Tel: 024-573-5697　Fax: 024-573-5698

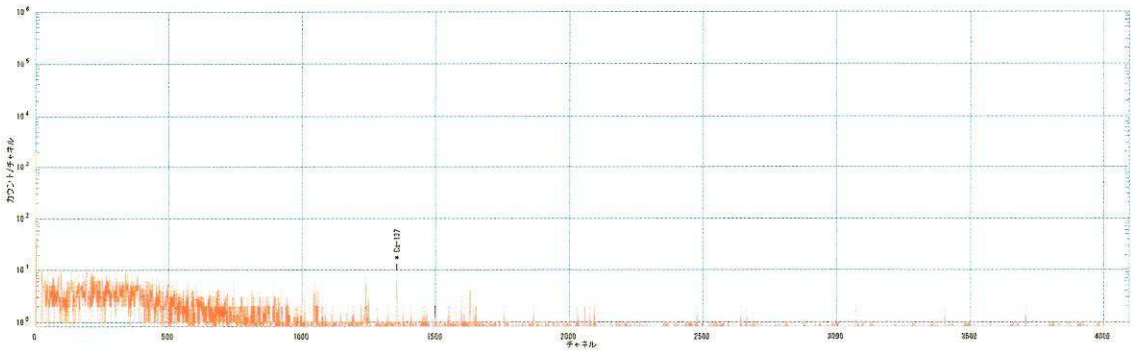
① wire

解析結果

測定ＩＤ　：PGT-1704
測定日時　：2014 年 03 月 30 日
測定場所　：CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
測定時間　：1800 秒　（30 分間）
試料容器　：70ml 容器
試料重量　：50.2g
試料名　　：水⑦処理後　ＷＩＲＥ１
採取地　　：福島市
採取日　　：2014 年 03 月 28 日
採取者　　：阿部宣幸 様

核種	放射能濃度	検出限界放射能
セシウム１３４	不検出	22.87 Bq/kg
セシウム１３７	21.71 ± 5.34 Bq/kg	14.00 Bq/kg

平成 2 年度版文部科学省マニュアルおよび平成 4 年度同指針（追補版）に準拠した定量分析
検出機器：ゲルマニウム半導体検出器　PGT 社　NIGC16190SD　　相対効率：19.75%



No	Nuclide	Energy(keV)	Channel(CH)	Net Vol (cnt)	±Err(cnt)	Activity (Bq/kg)	±Act Err(Bq/kg)	Det. Limit (Bq/kg)
1	Cs-137	661.64	1354.99	24.8	6.1	2.171323E+01	5.340512E+00	1.399662E+01

上記、測定結果が得られたことを証明いたします。

測定担当:　　清水 義広

〒960-8034　福島市置賜町8−8　パセナカ Misse 1F
NPO 法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所　福島
Tel: 024-573-5697　Fax: 024-573-5698

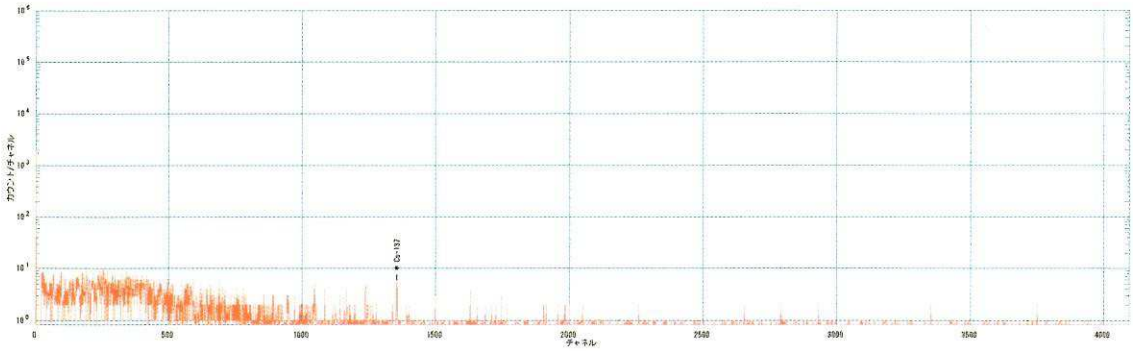
解析結果

-28%
(2) Wire

測定ＩＤ　：PGT-1705
測定日時　：2014 年 03 月 30 日
測定場所　：CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
測定時間　：1800 秒　（30 分間）
試料容器　：70ml 容器
試料重量　：60.3g
試料名　：水⑦処理後　ＷＩＲＥ２
採取地　：福島市
採取日　：2014 年 03 月 28 日
採取者　：阿部宣幸 様

核種	放射能濃度	検出限界放射能
セシウム１３４	不検出	18.05 Bq/kg
セシウム１３７	15.73 ± 3.90 Bq/kg	9.95 Bq/kg

平成 2 年度版文部科学省マニュアルおよび平成 4 年度同指針（追補版）に準拠した定量分析
検出機器：ゲルマニウム半導体検出器　PGT 社　NIGC16190SD　　相対効率：19.75%



No	Nuclide	Energy(keV)	Channel(CH)	Net Vol (cnt)	±Err(cnt)	Activity (Bq/kg)	±Act Err(Bq/kg)	Det. Limit (Bq/kg)
1	Cs-137	661.64	1354.01	21.6	5.4	1.573432E+01	3.899765E+00	9.945446E+00

上記、測定結果が得られたことを証明いたします。

測定担当:　　清水 義広

〒960-8034　福島市置賜町８－８ パセナカ Misse 1F
NPO 法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
Tel: 024-573-5697　　Fax: 024-573-5698

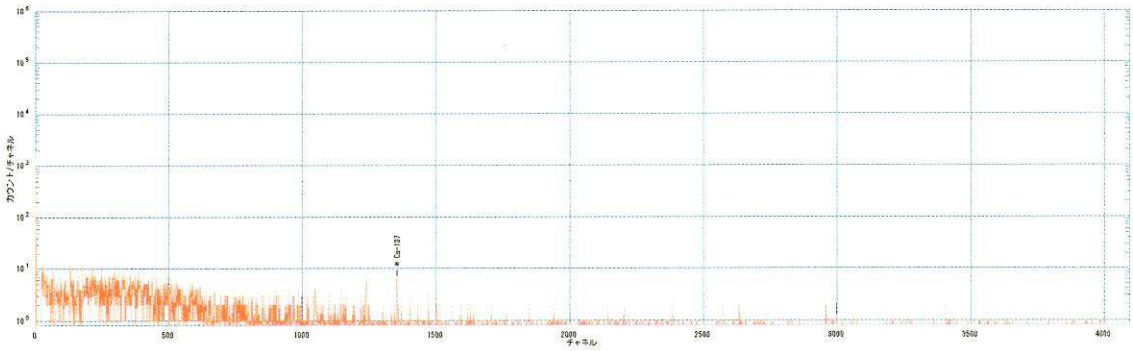
解析結果

⑦-Cs

測定ＩＤ　：PGT-1702
測定日時　：2014 年 03 月 30 日
測定場所　：CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
測定時間　：1800 秒　（30 分間）
試料容器　：70ml 容器
試料重量　：71.7g
試料名　：水⑦処理後　青
採取地　：福島市
採取日　：2014 年 03 月 28 日
採取者　：阿部宣幸 様

核種	放射能濃度	検出限界放射能
セシウム１３４	不検出	16.52 Bq/kg
セシウム１３７	17.82 ± 3.81 Bq/kg	9.10 Bq/kg

平成２年度版文部科学省マニュアルおよび平成４年度同指針（追補版）に準拠した定量分析
検出機器：ゲルマニウム半導体検出器　PGT 社　NIGC16190SD　　相対効率：19.75%



No	Nuclide	Energy(keV)	Channel(CH)	Net Vol (cnt)	±Err(cnt)	Activity (Bq/kg)	±Act Err(Bq/kg)	Det. Limit (Bq/kg)
1	Cs-137	661.64	1354.59	29.1	6.2	1.782850E+01	3.813679E+00	9.096003E+00

上記、測定結果が得られたことを証明いたします。

測定担当:　清水 義広

〒960-8034　福島市置賜町８－８ パセナカ Misse 1F
NPO 法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
Tel: 024-573-5697　Fax: 024-573-5698

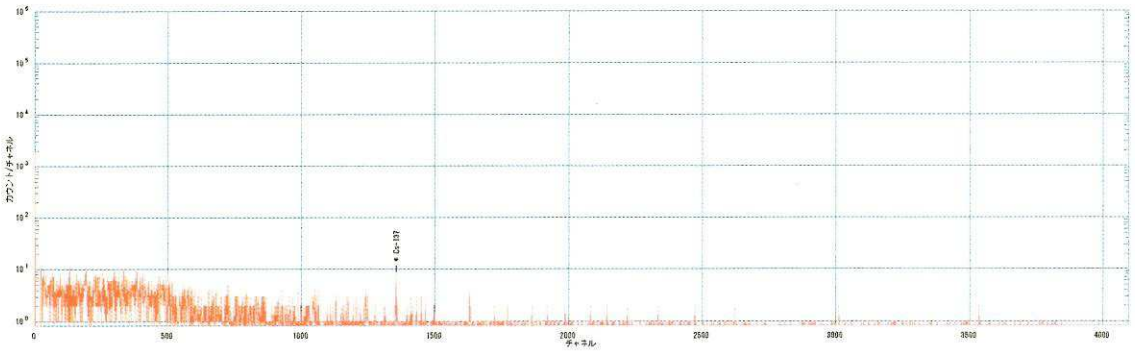
2-Cu
-24%

解析結果

測定ＩＤ　：PGT-1706
測定日時　：2014 年 03 月 30 日
測定場所　：CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
測定時間　：1800 秒　（30 分間）
試料容器　：70ml 容器
試料重量　：63.6g
試料名　　：水⑦処理後　Ｃｕ　Ｃｌｅａｎ
採取地　　：福島市
採取日　　：2014 年 03 月 28 日
採取者　　：阿部宣幸 様

核種	放射能濃度	検出限界放射能
セシウム１３４	不検出	11.14 Bq/kg
セシウム１３７	13.59 ± 3.69 Bq/kg	10.01 Bq/kg

平成 2 年度版文部科学省マニュアルおよび平成 4 年度同指針（追補版）に準拠した定量分析
検出機器：ゲルマニウム半導体検出器　PGT 社　NIGC16190SD　　相対効率：19.75%



No	Nuclide	Energy(keV)	Channel(CH)	Net Vol (cnt)	±Err(cnt)	Activity (Bq/kg)	±Act Err(Bq/kg)	Det. Limit (Bq/kg)
1	Cs-137	661.64	1354.12	19.7	5.3	1.358561E+01	3.688518E+00	1.001111E+01

上記、測定結果が得られたことを証明いたします。

測定担当:　　清水 義広　清水

〒960-8034　福島市置賜町8－8　パセナカ Misse 1F
NPO 法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
Tel: 024-573-5697　　Fax: 024-573-5698

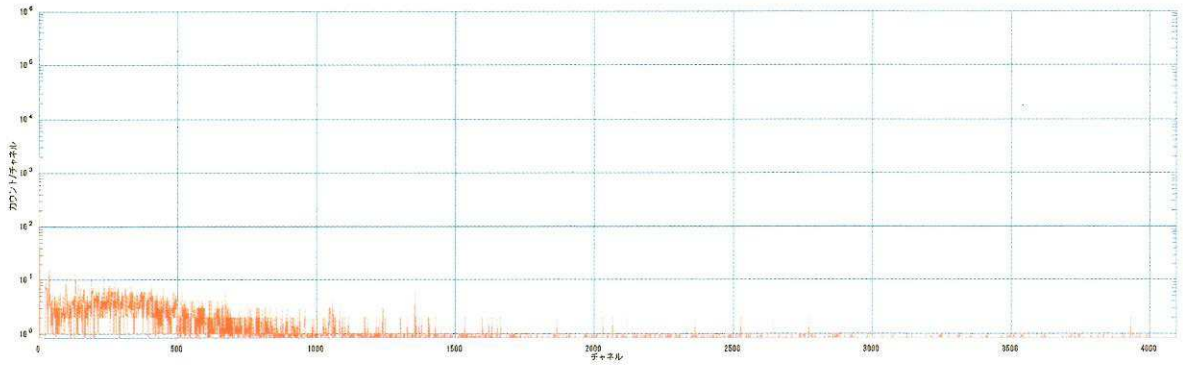
NPO法人 CRMS市民放射能測定所 福島之印

解析結果

測定ＩＤ　：PGT-1707
測定日時　：2014 年 03 月 30 日
測定場所　：CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
測定時間　：1800 秒　（30 分間）
試料容器　：70ml 容器
試料重量　：57.4g
試料名　：水⑦処理後　Ｃｕ＋ＰｕｒｅＷａｔｅｒ
採取地　：福島市
採取日　：2014 年 03 月 28 日
採取者　：阿部宣幸 様

核種	放射能濃度	検出限界放射能
セシウム１３４	不検出	11.14 Bq/kg
セシウム１３７	不検出	10.01 Bq/kg

平成 2 年度版文部科学省マニュアルおよび平成 4 年度同指針（追補版）に準拠した定量分析
検出機器：ゲルマニウム半導体検出器　PGT 社　NIGC16190SD　　相対効率：19.75%



No	Nuclide	Energy(keV)	Channel(CH)	Net Vol (cnt)	±Err(cnt)	Activity (Bq/kg)	±Act Err(Bq/kg)	Det. Limit (Bq/kg)

上記、測定結果が得られたことを証明いたします。

測定担当:　　清水 義広

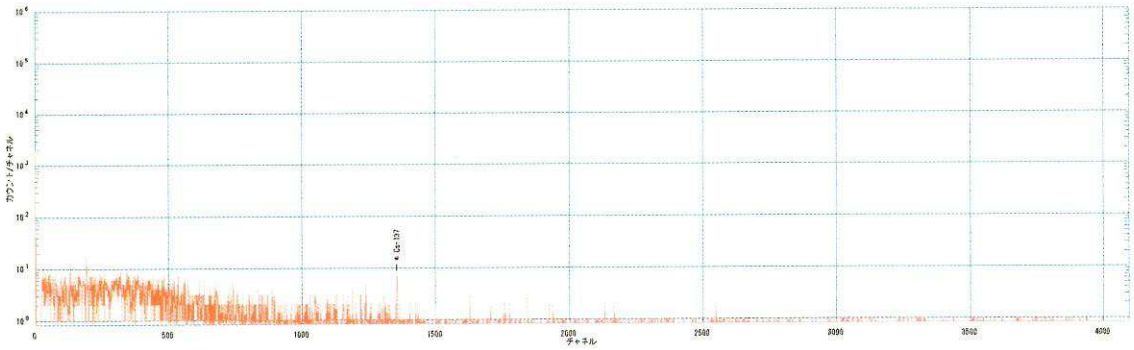
〒960-8034　福島市置賜町8－8　パセナカMisse 1F
NPO 法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
Tel: 024-573-5697　　Fax: 024-573-5698

解析結果

測定ＩＤ　：PGT-1703
測定日時　：2014 年 03 月 30 日
測定場所　：CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
測定時間　：1800 秒　（30 分間）
試料容器　：70ml 容器
試料重量　：67.2g
試料名　：水⑦処理後　白濁
採取地　：福島市
採取日　：2014 年 03 月 28 日
採取者　：阿部宣幸 様

核種	放射能濃度	検出限界放射能
セシウム１３４	不検出	8.50 Bq/kg
セシウム１３７	12.76 ± 3.81 Bq/kg	10.95 Bq/kg

平成 2 年度版文部科学省マニュアルおよび平成 4 年度同指針（追補版）に準拠した定量分析
検出機器：ゲルマニウム半導体検出器　PGT 社　NIGC16190SD　　相対効率：19.75%



No	Nuclide	Energy(keV)	Channel(CH)	Net Vol (cnt)	±Err(cnt)	Activity (Bq/kg)	±Act Err(Bq/kg)	Det. Limit (Bq/kg)
1	Cs-137	661.64	1355.76	19.5	5.8	1.276441E+01	3.808819E+00	1.094905E+01

上記、測定結果が得られたことを証明いたします。

測定担当：　清水 義広

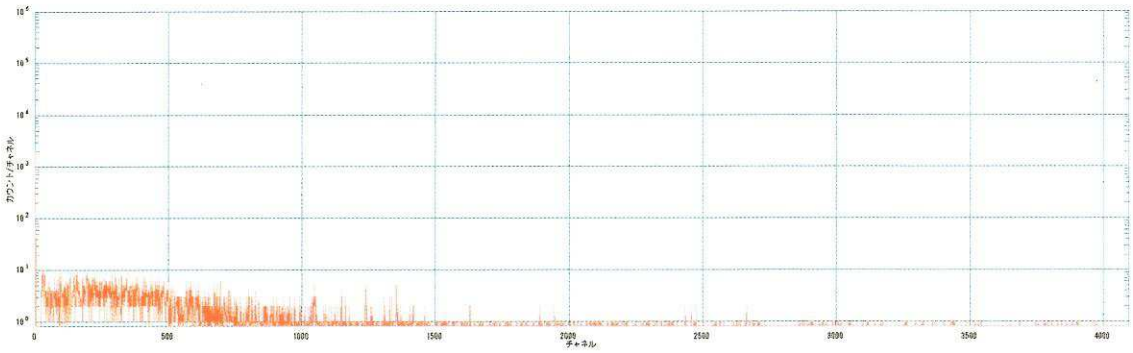
〒960-8034　福島市置賜町8－8　パセナカ Misse 1F
NPO 法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
Tel: 024-573-5697　　Fax: 024-573-5698

解析結果

測定ＩＤ　：PGT-1709
測定日時　：2014 年 03 月 30 日
測定場所　：CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
測定時間　：1800 秒　（30 分間）
試料容器　：70ml 容器
試料重量　：47.6g
試料名　：水⑦処理後　Ｃｏ２　Ｄｒｉｎｋｉｎｇ　Ｗａｔｅｒ
採取地　：福島市
採取日　：2014 年 03 月 28 日
採取者　：阿部宣幸 様

核種	放射能濃度	検出限界放射能
セシウム１３４	不検出	19.15 Bq/kg
セシウム１３７	不検出	15.46 Bq/kg

平成 2 年度版文部科学省マニュアルおよび平成 4 年度同指針（追補版）に準拠した定量分析
検出機器：ゲルマニウム半導体検出器　PGT 社　NIGC16190SD　　相対効率：19.75%



No	Nuclide	Energy(keV)	Channel(CH)	Net Vol (cnt)	±Err(cnt)	Activity (Bq/kg)	±Act Err(Bq/kg)	Det. Limit (Bq/kg)

上記、測定結果が得られたことを証明いたします。

測定担当:　　清水　義広

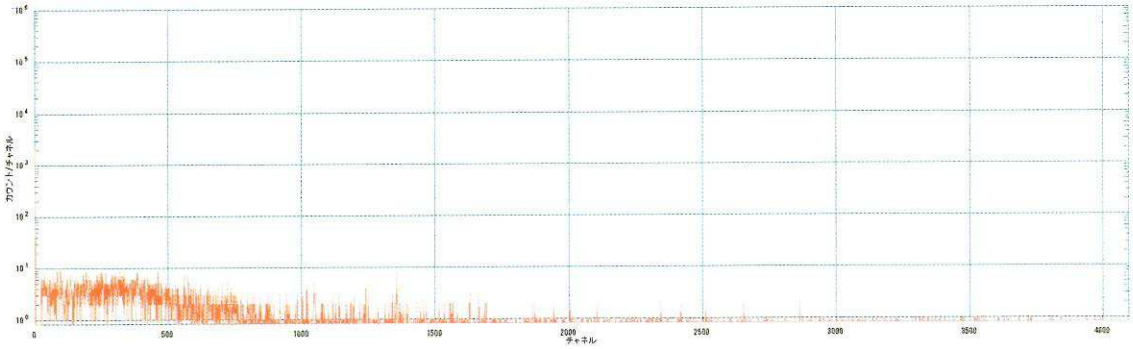
〒960-8034　福島市置賜町8－8　パセナ九Misse 1F
NPO 法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所　福島
Tel: 024-573-5697　　Fax: 024-573-5698

解析結果

測定ＩＤ　：PGT-1710
測定日時　：2014 年 03 月 30 日
測定場所　：CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
測定時間　：1800 秒　（30 分間）
試料容器　：70ml 容器
試料重量　：57.4g
試料名　：水⑦処理後　Ｃｏ２　Ｐｕｒｅ　Ｗａｔｅｒ　③
採取地　：福島市
採取日　：2014 年 03 月 28 日
採取者　：阿部宣幸 様

核種	放射能濃度	検出限界放射能
セシウム１３４	不検出	10.83 Bq/kg
セシウム１３７	不検出	12.82 Bq/kg

平成 2 年度版文部科学省マニュアルおよび平成 4 年度同指針（追補版）に準拠した定量分析
検出機器：ゲルマニウム半導体検出器　PGT 社　NIGC16190SD　相対効率：19.75%



No	Nuclide	Energy(keV)	Channel(CH)	Net Vol (cnt)	±Err(cnt)	Activity (Bq/kg)	±Act Err(Bq/kg)	Det. Limit (Bq/kg)

上記、測定結果が得られたことを証明いたします。

測定担当:　清水 義広

〒960-8034　福島市置賜町８－８ パセナカ Misse 1F
NPO 法人 CRMS 市民放射能測定所 福島
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