

Kunihiro Yamada,

“Confirmation of the radiation exposure situation, health damage symptoms,
and exposure plume of the four petitioners”

The four petitioners had developed acute and chronic atomic bomb
illnesses after being exposed to tellurium poisoned plumes.



Association seeking a ruling on the causes of radioactive pollution damage caused by the Fukushima nuclear power plant accident

Complainant's name and gender: Mr. Toru Anzai, male

Address at time of exposure: Komiya, Iitate Village, Soma District, Fukushima Prefecture

Current address: Kamihobara, Hobara-cho, Date City, Fukushima Prefecture

Complainant's activity history: Vice representative of the "Project to Let the Children of Fukushima Have Lots of Play".

Toru Anzai, his family, and friends' exposure to radiation and health symptoms when the plume arrived

On March 11, 2011, an earthquake occurred when we were using heavy equipment to collect trees that had been felled in the mountains. east

I thought that Kyoto Electric Power's nuclear power plant was going to cause an accident, so I hurried home and carried several bottles of water with me.

I secured it in a can. The

next day, the 12th, Unit 1 exploded and I saw it on TV. On the 14th, the explosion at Unit 3 was heard twice.

20 minutes later it appeared on TV. Volcanic smoke and flames rose, and the smoke was carried by the wind and came to Iitate.

I did.

On the morning of March 15th, the rain turned to snow, mixed with black material. metal burning

I was stuck at home because the air around me looked rust-red and my skin started to tingle. When you go to the supermarket and then come back and take a bath, it appears on the surface of your skin.

I felt a tingling sensation, and when I got out of the bath, the tingling turned to tingling. Baked in the meantime

There was a persistent metallic smell.

The area in front of my high-altitude home is gently lowering and widening into a valley. March 15th

From then on, fog drifts in the valley, making it impossible to see below. The fog has a rusty red tint, and the village below

It covered my skin and didn't go away for days. On the 23rd, I went out to a friend's place in the fog.

When I got out of the car, I felt a tingling sensation on my skin. At that time, the diarrhea continued.

It was.

From March 29th to the end of May, people stopped at 6 a.m. to search for bodies in Soma City, which had been damaged by the tsunami.

I left the mansion and returned home at 6pm, but while I was searching, my diarrhea stopped, and when I returned to Iitate,

It makes me feel sick to

my stomach. On June 26th, we evacuated to the Arai Local Government Training Center in Fukushima City. From there, 1 day

The two of us rode together and patrolled Iitate Village at night. myself for an hour and a half

I went to the Komiya area where he lived and conducted two patrols of two hours each. 13 Sv

There was also a /h house. I felt very tired and started having diarrhea every day again. When I got

home and took a bath, there was something so black that I couldn't see the bottom of the white bath.

It is. When Unit 3 exploded, black smoke rose and ash was scattered. It rained at first

I didn't know, but it turned into snow halfway through, and many people said it was black snow.

says. Some people said that something like white ash was falling on Hamadori.

I did. The same white snow that fell during the hydrogen bomb test in the Marshall Islands.

Things were falling. It didn't fall, dry, fly up, and land on your skin.

mosquito.

People from the same area said, "When I take a bath, the water in the bath is blue." I didn't take that kind of bath water before the accident.

It was strange because I had never heard of it.

Toru Anzai's exposure situation and health symptoms (continued)

ŷ In August 2011, he moved to temporary housing in Date City, but his face looked pale and he was admitted to the hospital the following year due to stomach problems.

I have red spots, my heart is enlarged, my liver is bad even though I don't drink, and it's probably due to stress.

I was told to stop patrolling. ŷAt that time, all the

people on patrol had dark complexions due to external exposure to radiation.

There may have been an effect not only from radiation exposure but also from internal radiation

exposure. ŷ He was invited from all over the country to give lectures about his experience of the nuclear accident, and was asked to leave Fukushima.

About six months later, I was diagnosed that my liver was getting better. ŷ In December 2011, I went to the

Yosakoi Festival in Sapporo, took a boat from Niigata, and took a bath on the boat at night.

When I went in and shampooed my hair, a lot of my hair fell out. There's no pain

did. I went to the bathroom with hair on my head and came out bald. ŷ Became the vice representative of

the children's resort project in 2013, and in September 2016, started working at the resort.

When I went to Iwashima to take my children back to Fukushima, my body suddenly felt hot and my right arm suddenly felt hot.

I became stiff, had difficulty moving my right leg, felt dizzy, and then lost consciousness. At a hospital in Yamaguchi City, he was

diagnosed with a cerebral infarction and myocardial infarction. ŷ On the way back, I was receiving treatment at the

hospital. Somewhere because there are concerns about state interference

I can't tell you, but I had an MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) done at a hospital in the city, and the doctor told me,

There is a gap between the lid and the brain. It is said that it may be caused by the effects of cesium.

I did. A catheter was inserted through his leg and he underwent brain stent surgery, which restored normal blood flow.

We have escaped the crisis. I was told that myocardial infarction was caused by narrowing of the blood vessels behind the heart,

so I was given a drug to dilate the blood vessels.

ŷ All the children who went to Yamaguchi Prefecture from Fukushima and litate for recreation were brought to Yamaguchi Prefecture by the kindness of support organizations.

You can undergo a glandular examination and health check. Although nothing was found in the 2014 test, it was found that there

was a pustule the following year, and everyone who underwent the test was told to "need observation and caution" in the second year.

I was diagnosed with. I kept everyone's medical certificates and gave them to their parents without looking at them.

did.

ŷ Two years later, one of them told me, ``There's something wrong with my thyroid," and in the third year, it turned into calcification.

I heard that there is. The child who didn't wear glasses came back with glasses the following year.

Ta. People living in temporary housing who evacuated said that their eyesight was getting worse. Children

I'm also worried about my health.

Toru Anzai's exposure situation and health symptoms (continued)

When I went to Tokyo to discuss the nuclear power plant issue, I heard that a high school student in my neighborhood had recently passed away from acute myeloid leukemia.

"It happened," I heard. Leukemia seems to be increasing not only in Fukushima Prefecture but also in the Kanto region. I listen to what experts say. However, the national and prefectural governments cannot say such things. yeah.

I have heard from other people that their skin turned black and peeled off like a strong sunburn. "litate

The government is actively saying that it is safe, so when I worked in the mountains, my skin peeled off."

"When I went into the mountains with bags, the skin on my legs peeled off." "When I went to the mountains, it was like getting a sudden sunburn at the beach."

The skin on my face peels off."

When I went to the mountains, the skin on my shins became red and itchy. I scratched it with a knife

It's so itchy it's painful. After a while, the skin surface becomes hard and dry and the white layer peels off.

come. The area has expanded and now my back is itchy. When you take a bath, your skin peels off and floats in the water. Ku. This is not dirt.

The first illnesses thought to be caused by radiation exposure were cerebral infarction and myocardial infarction. in 2013

There was a person who had leukemia. The village chief said, "We don't have that kind of disease here."

I insisted, "No, I have been diagnosed with leukemia." People in Koriyama also contracted leukemia.

I heard.

In January 2018, something that wasn't dandruff started falling off my head. big

The skin peels off and falls off so badly that you can almost see the bones. Skin

According to the department, when the immune system is weakened, the resistance to infectious diseases decreases, and microorganisms multiply.

I was told that it can eat away at the skin. There are no medicines, the only thing you can do is boost your immune system.

That's what he said. I refrained from going out because the people around me didn't like it. It's much better now, but it still drops off sometimes.

Then, I felt pain deep in the bones of my face. pain on the surface of the skin

It's not there, it's deep inside the bones of your

face. Another thing that is often said is that people from litate grow their hair, nails, and beards faster.

vinegar. Every time I go for a haircut, people say, "Your hair grows so fast." Not bald

My hair grows faster in the dark areas. Then a hair or two on my arms suddenly started to disappear.

It has grown about 4 or 5 centimeters. Some people have grown beards on their cheeks. litate

Many people have thinning hair. When I said to a classmate, "I'm bald," he said, "Oh.

"I'm bald in the front too," she replied.

In 2019, a relative from litate entered the sterile room at the Prefectural Medical University Hospital for treatment of leukemia.

My female acquaintance has been having blood seeping from her gums since the accident, and she is constantly checking her mouth.

They say it tastes like blood inside.

• Name and gender of complainant: Ms. Noriko Matsumoto, female • Address

at the time of exposure: 4-chome Nane, Koriyama City, Fukushima Prefecture •

Current address: 4-chome Nane, Koriyama City, Fukushima Prefecture •

Activity history of complainant: Representative caretaker of the Evacuation Community Center

Noriko Matsumoto and her family's exposure to radiation and health symptoms when the plume arrived • On March

11, 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred while I was working in Fukushima City, and I evacuated to a nearby gymnasium. Then, I watched a video of the tsunami on the Internet on the computer of an office worker who was on a business trip from Tokyo. On the 12th, I returned to my home in Koriyama City, an hour's drive from my workplace.

• I waited in line for two hours to buy food at the store before I got home, and when I got home, the water was cut off and I couldn't use gas. You have to walk outdoors to find gasoline and water. I bought bottled water, ate instant food and other things I had at home, and boiled water on a kerosene stove. Fish and vegetables are not available. I had electricity, so I turned on the TV, and an hour after I got home, I saw the explosion at Reactor 1. I couldn't understand it well on TV, so I watched it on the Internet, and learned about the explosion at Unit 3 on the 14th from overseas.

• When the Unit 3 explosion occurred, my sister in Tokyo asked me, "Is it okay to stay in Fukushima? Please bring your 6th grade daughter to Tokyo." Shinkansen and buses have stopped, and there is no gasoline. Highway buses started running on March 23rd, and I took my daughter to Tokyo on the 24th, left her with my younger sister, and returned to Koriyama. There were no physical abnormalities in Koriyama City, and the abnormalities did not occur until some time had passed.

• My daughter's junior high school entrance ceremony was on April 11th, so I returned her to Koriyama on April 9th. Return I now regret what I did.

• I heard from a colleague that her child has started having nosebleeds. I live in Fukushima City, and my 7-year-old and 4-year-old siblings both bleed every day, so when I went to the doctor, I was told it was "hot flashes," but I was worried.

• **On June 23rd, before my daughter went to school, she started having a large amount of nosebleed.** It's a mushy liver color, there's a lot of it, and it's not like you can stop it if you lie on your back. After that, I started getting calls from the school that I had a nosebleed, and it was so large that it spread all over my uniform. Three months after my daughter returned to Koriyama City, **she had the worst nosebleeds, woke up** several times, and often left school early due to diarrhea and vomiting.

• We have joined the Fukushima Network's "Children's Fukushima," which protects children from radioactivity, and are now receiving information. Starting in August, I applied to move into private rental housing provided to voluntary evacuees in Kanagawa Prefecture, and in July, without waiting for the holidays, I again took my daughter to live with my sister in Tokyo.

• In October, I moved to a rented house in Kawasaki City. My daughter will live in Tokyo to avoid transferring schools. My husband was unable to relocate due to work commitments, so our family was separated, only seeing each other once every one or two months. It's not like it will stop if you lie on your back. After that, I started getting calls from the school that I had a nosebleed, and it was so large that it spread all over my uniform.

Noriko Matsumoto and her family's radiation exposure and health symptoms (continued)

ŸI started to feel discomfort such as a hoarseness and pain in my throat when I evacuated and went back and forth to Koriyama City.

Since I started doing it. My eldest daughter, who lived in Fukushima City, also lost her voice due to hoarseness.

It was.

Ÿ This can be said to be a common experience among evacuees. I heard the same thing from people who evacuated. One mother said, ``When my child returns from a resort, his physical condition changes."

I did. When I return to Koriyama City to meet my husband, etc., I always feel something strange in my throat. Ÿ My

sister-in-law, who lived in Ono-machi, within 40 km of the Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, said, ``Right after the accident, I often

"I was concerned about the lead-like smell," he would often say.

Ÿ In my home, in 2016, I tested 2 liters of urine from 3 family members and all of them had cesium 137.

has been detected. My husband continues to live in Koriyama City for more than my daughter and I. vinegar. (The half-life of cesium-137 is approximately 30 years.

A chemical that discharges lead, tin, aluminum, uranium, cesium, thallium, cadmium, etc.

Cecilia Gretes' experience shows that she was undergoing ration therapy.

)

ŸEven after evacuating to Kawasaki City, my health condition was poor, and my knee joints started hurting from around September 2013, and I started feeling pain at night .

I start to feel feverish and my knees hurt and it takes me a long time to get up from the chair.

After about 10 days, red spots appeared. Since I worked at a hospital, I was trained as a specialist by a doctor.

I was referred to a doctor and diagnosed with Reiter's syndrome, a type of collagen disease. lighter syndrome

Specialists say that the cause is salmonella, streptococcus, or a blood infection.

I was given explanations, but none of them were identified and I don't know how I got infected. The steroids used to treat my condition have side effects, so I kept getting pain in my knee joints by going from strong drugs to weaker ones and then back again to stronger ones.

ŸI was so anemic that I couldn't stand even after taking a bath. stiffness of hands

There was also As a second opinion, thyroid hormone blood test at another clinic

Tests revealed that he also had Hashimoto's disease.

Ÿ Since 2016, my daughter and I have voluntarily undergone thyroid echocardiography (ultrasound diagnosis).

vinegar. My daughter's initial test results showed a 3mm nodule, which was graded A2. "To a child

It's a big deal, but let's see how it goes." I have a 10mm nodule on my right thyroid and a 4mm

nodule on my left thyroid, and they are currently benign. I need to find out if it becomes malignant.

Therefore, we inspect it every year. Will there be any effects of radiation exposure if I do not undergo voluntary testing?

I don't know.

Complainant's name and gender: Ryoji Okoshi, male

Address at the time of exposure: 3-5 Harada, Shono, Fukushima City

Current address: 3-5 Harada, Shono, Fukushima City

Activity history of the petitioner: "NPO Farm Shono. PO Forum Shono was established in February 2011 with the aim of creating a community of coexistence and conducting business to contribute to the better lives and welfare of people with disabilities and their families. Ta)

Ryoji Okoshi, his family, and friends' exposure to radiation and health symptoms when the plume arrived

Normally in March, northwest winds blow, and the Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant is downwind of Fukushima City. In 2011, this was reversed, with Fukushima City on the leeward side. Although the people of Hamadori felt that the situation was difficult, they continued to stay at home because the government declared that there was "no immediate health effect" regarding radiation exposure.

In February 2011, he established the NPO Forum Shono and was planning to start a work support project for people with mental disabilities centered on agriculture, but one month later, the nuclear power plant accident contaminated the fields, and he decided to focus on agriculture. The employment support project that had been planned was no longer possible, and the future was bleak.

At that time, I had no idea that I too had been exposed to radiation. More than 2,500 people evacuated from Hamadori to the Azuma General Gymnasium, where baseball and other events were held during the Tokyo Olympics. I went there on March 12th to see if I knew anyone there, but there were so many evacuees that I couldn't tell. I thought something terrible was happening. **Every time I went there, old people were dying one after another.** On March 15th, we discussed **our desire to encourage the evacuees** at the NPO's board of directors meeting, and began preparations to hold the NPO's founding concert at the gymnasium.

Starting on March 15th, when the Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant's Unit 3 exploded on the 14th and was in the midst of high radiation levels, they visited 23 hospitals and other locations in the city twice each to provide information on concerts and hand out flyers. The hospitals visited by the organizers for six days in a row until the April 2nd concert in Onami, Watari area, Kawamata area, Date city, and Nihonmatsu city, where radiation levels were high, were full of patients with mental illness. At the Utsumi Clinic in Horai Town, the office staff, nurses, and caseworkers were evacuated, leaving the doctor alone to perform examinations, administer administrative duties, and handle payments. At Matsugaoka Hospital on the mountain, the water supply was cut off, and everyone was mobilized to carry water in buckets from wells at the bottom of the mountain to secure water within the hospital. Doctors had been evacuated in some places, and the medical system for mental illnesses was in an abnormal state. The number of caseworkers retiring as evacuees has gradually increased.

Ryoji Okoshi, his family, and friends' exposure to radiation and health symptoms when the plume arrived

Ÿ In the 5 years since the accident, I have experienced significant changes in my physical condition and have visited 7 hospitals and clinics.

Ta.

Ÿ April 5, 2011: High blood pressure (from 120s to 160s) suddenly increased. Ÿ June 2011: Acute diarrhea and

vomiting. Ÿ July 2011 : Melena for more than a week. Colon

examination at Fukushima City Tohoku Hospital. Colon cancer occurs

Not seen. Ÿ December 19,

2013: When I went to bed, I felt a tightening pain in my chest for about 20 minutes, and the pain was acute.

Suspected of myocardial infarction. Blood test, urine test, electrocardiogram test, coho at Minami Fukushima Cardiovascular Hospital

I took a home inspection. I had a myocardial infarction for about 20 minutes. Ÿ January 2014 :

Attack of gout. I have gout attacks several times a year, and I carry painkillers with me. Ÿ October 2014: At the urging of my doctor, I underwent a thyroid

ultrasound test at a public health checkup at the Fukushima Community Clinic , and a 13mm nodule was found in the left lobe of my thyroid. He was also

diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. Follow-up observation is continuing. Ÿ November 2014: Pancreas CT scan at Tohoku Hospital. The abnormality is in

the bile ducts, not the pancreas.

The following year, the county

The patient underwent re-examination at Tohoku Hospital in Yama City. "95% will be fine," he said. An acquaintance of mine has bile duct cancer.

Since I knew the history, I was prepared for a long lifespan. Ÿ December

1, 2016 : Total thyroidectomy including cancer. Lymph nodes suspected of metastasis

I scraped it off. The surgery lasted four hours and involved removing cancer cells stuck to the back of the trachea.

It took an hour. When I woke up, I said, ``There wasn't much bleeding. The extraction was done as planned."

I was relieved when I saw the doctor's smiling face and learned that the surgery was a success. A 15cm scar remained on his throat.

Ta.

Ÿ Although I had lived in Fukushima for 22 years until 2011, I had never had a regular health check and never attended regular health check-ups.

Due to the wind, I only see a doctor once a year. My cold was treated with over-the-counter medicine.

Ÿ The doctor at the medical university hospital said that it had nothing to do with the nuclear power plant, but my thyroid tumor had been diagnosed for a year and a half.

During that time, it turned into an aggressive form of cancer. We strongly suspect that the changes in his physical condition are the result of radiation exposure from the nuclear accident.

Ÿ After the accident, the health of my family and relatives was also affected. Two daughters and seven members of their families live in Fukushima City.

lived inside. All three grandchildren had nosebleeds immediately after the accident. My eldest daughter was born in 2012.

My second daughter suffered a missed miscarriage in April and June. Furthermore, my eldest daughter was born in 2014 when she was 7 months old.

Premature birth. My grandson has amblyopia and cannot see well. Yokohama City in 2015 , Utsunomiya City in 2016-2016

In 2020, three brothers-in-law living in Fukushima City underwent prostate cancer surgery, and in January 2018, Fukushima City underwent prostate cancer surgery.

My father-in-law, who lives in the city, underwent surgery for colon cancer. My brother-in-law, who evacuated from Kawauchi Village to Koriyama City, lost his brain.

My sister developed cataracts due to an infarction.

Ÿ After the accident , there were 7 patients with thyroid disease in 148 households in the Shono area . Three of them had thyroid cancer.

After surgery, he died due to lung metastasis. In 2016 , a 54 -year-old woman underwent systemic metastasis from cervical cancer.

Died in the move.

• Complainant's gender and name: Mizuya Watanabe, male

• Address at the time of exposure: Odaka Akasaka Hospital (24 Chichibuyama, Katakusa, Odaka-ku, Minamisoma City)

• Current address: Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture

• Complainant's activity history: Doctor at Odaka Hospital, Minamisoma City

Mizuya Watanabe and his family's exposure to radiation and health symptoms when the plume arrived

• Until March 11, 2011, my spouse and I had lived healthy lives without any serious illness. • For three days from March 11, 2011, when the core meltdown of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident began,

He was exposed to radiation while staying at his workplace (Odaka Hospital), located 18 km northwest of the city.

• After that, they evacuated to Minamiaizu via Iwaki City, and then traveled from Tokyo to Kawasaki from March 18th to 23rd. evacuated to.

• After that, I went in and out of the Odaka Hospital building several times, so I was exposed to a certain amount of additional radiation. Did.

• After the accident, starting around 2012, my teeth started to become painful and loose, forcing me to have 5 teeth extracted. it was done.

• Arrhythmia became common in 2014. • In

March 2015, he fell and suffered a lumbar compression fracture.

• In December 2015, he was diagnosed with de novo colon cancer, and was treated with surgery and anticancer drugs. receive.

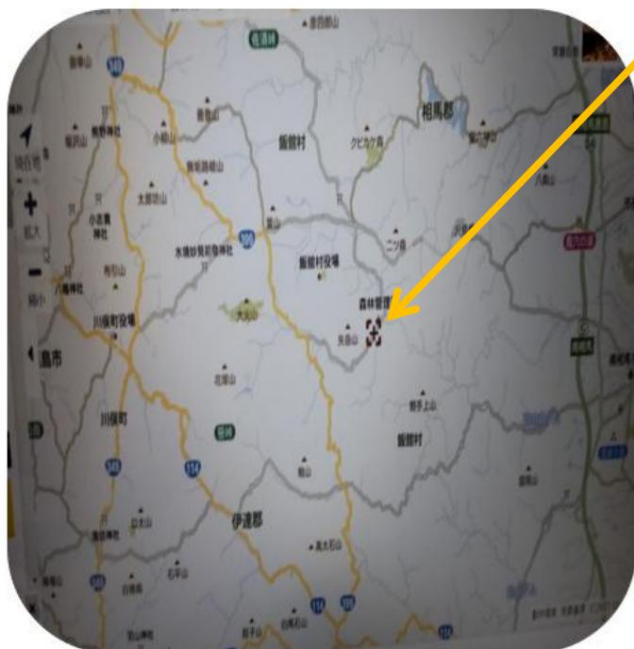
• My spouse developed severe arrhythmia in 2016 and had a cardiac pacemaker implanted.

Since then, my heart disease has gradually worsened and I am now in a state of heart failure. • Some of my co-workers and their families are diagnosed with lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, prostate cancer,

There are people who have developed thyroid cancer, etc.

Records of petitioner Toru Anzai's actions from March 11 to 31, 2011

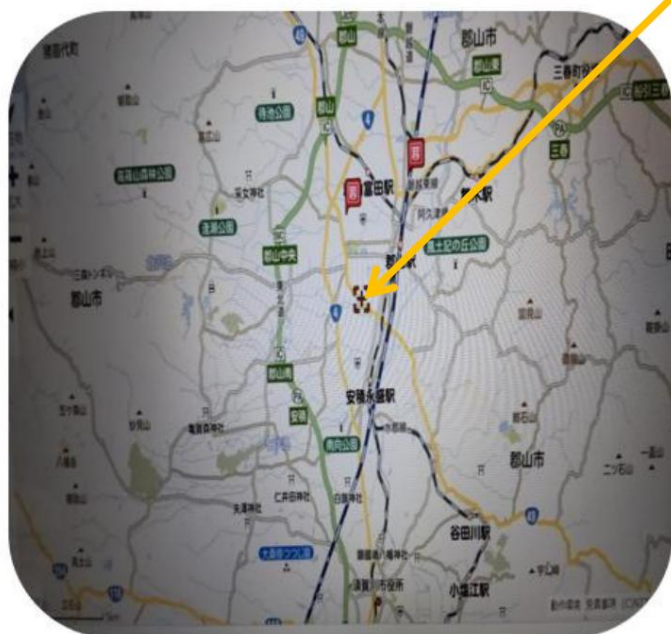
Place of residence as of March 15, 2011: Komiya, Iitate Village, Soma District, Fukushima Prefecture



2011年3月中の日時	行動記録	被ばくした可能性があるブルーム番号
11日	飯館村小宮の山（木を伐採する仕事をしていた）にて地震に遭遇	
12日	1号機の建屋爆発をテレビで見っていた	
14日	3号機の建屋爆発は音が聞こえた	
15日夕方	飯館村小宮の自宅にて、朝から雨が夕方には雪にかわった。黒いものが降ってきた。金属の匂い、赤さび色の霧を見て、肌がビリビリする	P 3
15日夕方～	食べものを買うにスーパーへ行きその後風呂に入る時も肌のヒリヒリ感があった。その後もテレビを見ているとビリビリ感があった。	P 3
16日～	飯館村小宮の自宅は標高の高いところにあり、15日以降も谷間に霧が漂い、何日も続いた。	P 8
23日	知り合いの家に行き車を止めると霧の中で皮膚がビリビリして、腹が下った	
3月29日か～5月未まで	津波で被災した相馬市の遺体探しに通うが、飯館村に戻ると腹が下る	

Activity record of petitioner Noriko Matsumoto from March 15 to 31, 2011

Location of residence as of March 15, 2011: 4-chome Nane, Koriyama City, Fukushima Prefecture

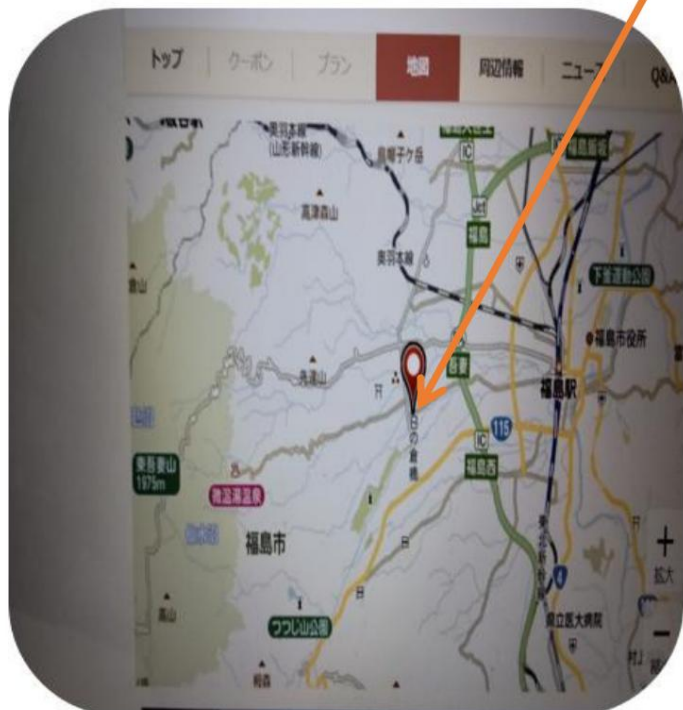


2011年3月の日にちと曜日	行動記録	被ばくした可能性があるブルーム番号
15日（火曜）	余震が続く中で自宅待機	P 3
16日（水曜）	同上	
17日（木曜）	近くのガソリンスタンドに車の給油、灯油の確保のため7時から1時か程度並ぶ	
18日（金曜）	9時から15時まで幼児のため須賀川市へ移動	
19日（土曜）	同上	
20日（日曜）	余震が続くので自宅待機	P 8
21日（月曜）	不明（自宅待機？）	
22日（火曜）	余震が続くので自宅待機	
23日（水曜）	次女の卒業式中止のため自宅待機	
24日（木曜）	次女を連れて一時、妹の住む東京へ娘を避難させるため13時30分に郡山駅発東京行き高速バスに乗る	
25日（金曜）	勤務先へ戻るため11時に東京駅八重洲から郡山行高速バスに乗り移動	
26日（土曜）	勤務先・福島県の百貨店に自宅から徒歩10分のバス停から高速バスで勤務が始まる	
27日（日曜）	同上	
28日（月曜）	同上	
29日（火曜）	同上	
30日（水曜）	同上	
31日（木曜）	次女の小学校卒業式のため9時～10時は近くの小学校へ	

Petitioner Ryoji Okoshi's behavior record from February to March 2011

Location of residence as of March 15, 2011: 3-5 Harada, Shono, Fukushima City, Fukushima Prefecture: NPO Farr

Mu Shono (support project for people with mental disabilities)



2011年2月～6月	行動記録	被ばくした可能性があるブルーム番号
2011年2月	NPO法人ファーム庄野（精神障害者支援事業）設立	
3月12日	避難者が集まっているあづま総合体育館に知人を探しにいった	
3月15日	ファーム庄野で「NPO設立コンサート」の準備開始	P 3
3月15日～	コンサートのチラシを配布するため、福島市内や市外の病院23か所を回る。川俣町、伊達市、二本松市にも行く	P 3, P 8
3月15日～	コンサートの宣伝のため活動を6日間続ける	P 3, P 8

Records of petitioner Mizuya Watanabe's actions from March 11 to 31, 2011

Location of residence as of March 11-14, 2011: Odaka Akasaka Hospital (24 Chichibuyama, Katakusa, Odaka-ku, Minamisoma City)

City)

渡辺瑞也の2011年3月末までの行動概要

所在地住所

- ① 小高赤坂病院：福島県南相馬市小高区片草字秋父山2-4番地
- ② いわき光洋高校：福島県いわき市中央台高久4-1
- ③ 南会津田島高齢者センター：福島県南会津郡南会津町永田字秋太郎2
- ④ 都立松沢病院：東京都世田谷区上北沢2-1-1
- ⑤ 長男宅：神奈川県川崎市麻生区白鳥
- ⑥ 官舎（ブッシュクローバー）：福島県南相馬市原町区旭町4丁目
- ⑦ 現在所在地（自宅）：宮城県仙台市泉区高森4丁目

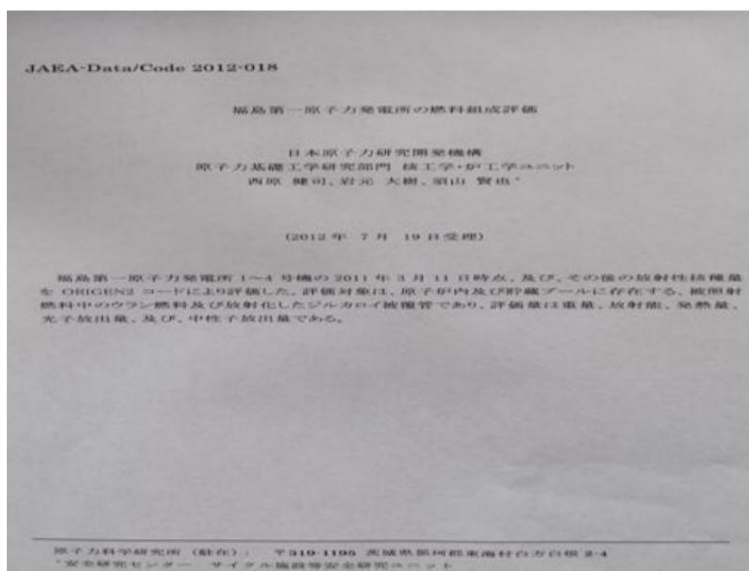
2011年3月の日時	行動記録	被ばくした可能性があるブルーム番号
11日～14日	南相馬市の①小高赤坂病院に滞在	P 1
14日～15日5時まで	小高岡坂病院からいわき市中央台高久の②いわき光洋高校へ移動	P 2
15日5時～12時	②いわき光洋高校から③南会津田島高齢者センター（南会津町永田字秋太郎2）へ移動	P 2
15日15時～18日7時	③南会津田島高齢者センターに滞在	P 3
18日7時～12時	④東京都立松沢病院（東京都世田谷区上北沢2-1-1）に向けT那須経由でバス移動	
18日12時～18時	④東京都立松沢病院に滞在	
18日20時～23日	⑤長男宅（神奈川県川崎市麻生区白鳥）に滞在	P 9
23日7時～12時	福島市へバスで移動	
23日12時～17時	福島市に滞在	
23日17時～19時	福島市から南相馬市へタクシーで移動	
23日19時～24日9時	⑥官舎（ブッシュクローバー）、南相馬市原町区旭町4丁目に宿泊	
23日9時～18時	⑦仙台市泉区高森4丁目の自宅へ自家用車で移動	
24日～3月末	⑦仙台市泉区高森4丁目の自宅で避難生活	

Basic information such as the radioactivity and mass of fission products in the reactors of Units 1, 2, and 3 immediately after the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident is available from the JAEA-Data/Code published by the Japan Atomic Energy Agency. It was published in "Fuel Composition Evaluation".

Note: Using the ORIGEN2 model, we calculated the mass, radioactivity, and calorific value of hot particle-forming nuclides in the atoms and spent nuclear fuel pools of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1 to 4 after March 11, 2011. Changes over time were comprehensively calculated.

<https://jopass.jaea.go.jp>>JAEA-Data-Code-2012-018

"ORIGEN" stands for "ORNL Isotope Generation and Depletion Code." A code system for calculating the generation, decay, and depletion of radioactive materials. Mainly targeted at nuclear reactors, it is used to calculate the generation of radionuclides through neutrons and nuclear fission. Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) has published several versions during its long development history spanning more than 30 years. ORIGEN2 (1981) is the original ORIGEN. This is an improved version of the nuclear reactor model, cross-sectional area, amount of radioactivity produced by nuclear fission, mass, heat amount, etc.



ORIGENモデル：福島第一原発事故直後・核分裂停止後の1号機（1日後）、2号機（3日後）、3号機（3日後）の炉心に堆積していたホットパーティクルを形成する核分裂物質の放射能（ Bq）と質量（g）及び毒性の分類

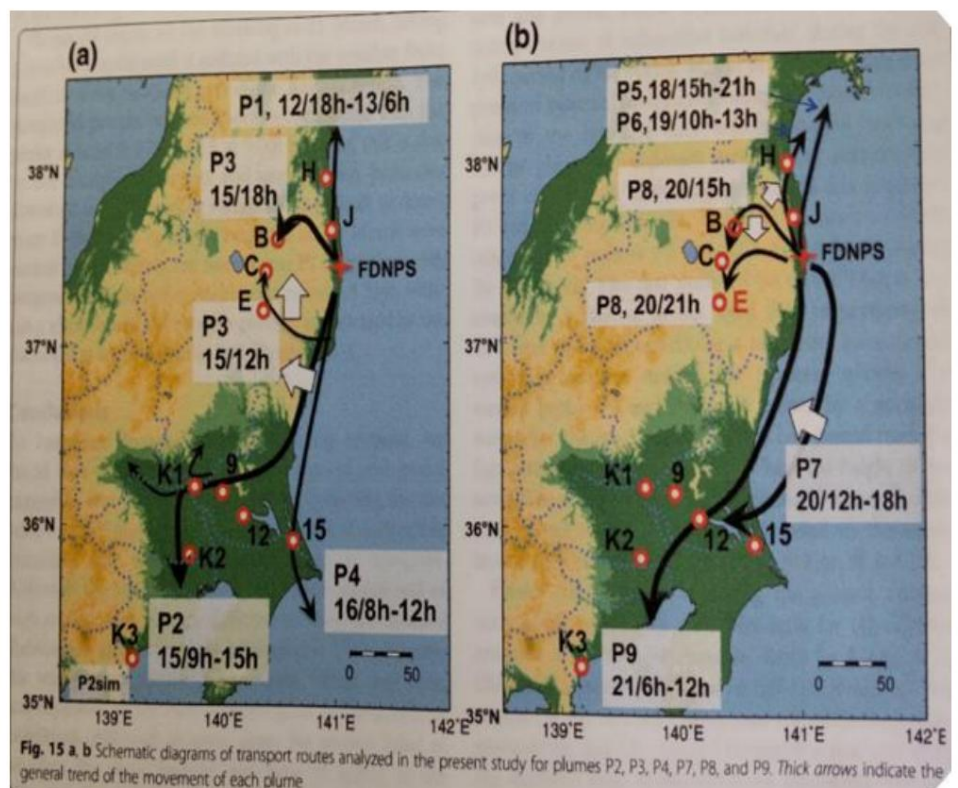
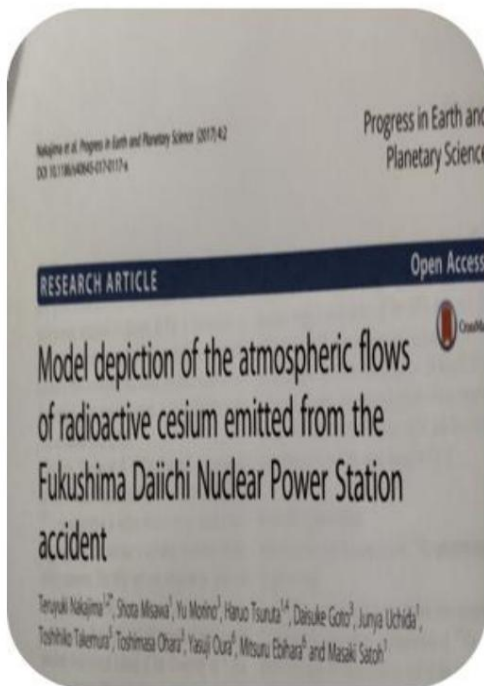
福島第一原発の1号機から6号機の核燃料と原子炉炉心部と使用済み核燃料にホットパーティクルを形成する核分裂物質（毒物テルル1族、放射性ヨウ素、放射性セシウム）が大量に蓄積されているデータは、原子力研究開発機構が発行している「JAEAData/Code 福島第一原子力の燃料組評価」に存在していた。

		原発事故前から1号機、2号機、3号機の炉心に堆積していた②放射能（ Bq）と③質量（g）								
		①半減期	1号機炉心部の放射能（Bq）	1号機炉心部の質量（g）	2号機炉心部の放射能（Bq）	2号機炉心部の質量（g）	3号機炉心部の放射能（Bq）	3号機炉心部の質量（g）	④Bq当たりの質量(g/ Bq)	⑤毒性の分類
毒物テルル1族	Te-127	9.35時間	9.48E+16	0.7	1.16E+17	1.2	1.20E+17	1.23	1.02E-17	化学毒+放射毒
	Te-127m	109日	8.19E+15	2.4	1.23E+16	3.5	1.34E+16	3.83	2.86E-16	化学毒+放射毒
	Te-128	7.7×10 ²⁴ 年	0	7070	0	6160	0	5810	0	化学毒
	Te-129	69.6秒	3.97E+16	0.03	4.28E+16	0.1	4.53E+16	0.584	1.29E-18	化学毒+放射毒
	Te-129m	33.6日	4.33E+16	37.3	6.95E+16	62.4	7.07E+16	63.5	8.98E-16	化学毒+放射毒
	Te-130	2.7×10 ²¹ 年	0	19840	0	24100	0	22700	0	化学毒
	Te-131	25分	4.06E+16	0.01	2.26E+16	0.01	2.31E+16	0.0109	4.72E-19	化学毒+放射毒
	Te-131m	30日	1.80E+17	2.0	1.01E+17	3.4	1.03E+17	3.49	3.39E-17	化学毒+放射毒
	Te-132	3.2日	1.57E+18	90.8	1.76E+18	157	1.76E+18	157	8.90E-17	化学毒+放射毒
放射性ヨウ素	I-129	1.57×10 ⁷ 年	6.2E+9	9490	7.5E+9	10500	7.1E+9	10800	1.53E-07	放射能毒
	I-131	8.02日	1.26E+18	236	1.87E+18	408	1.86E+18	406	2.18E-16	放射能毒
	I-132	2.3時間	1.84E+18	2.8	1.81E+18	4.7	1.81E+18	4.74	2.62E-18	放射能毒
	I-133	20.8時間	2.65E+17	6.3	4.58E+17	10.9	4.57E+17	10.9	2.38E-17	放射能毒
放射性セシウム	Cs-134	2.065年	1.90E+17	3970	2.76E+17	5770	2.51E+17	5250	2.09E-14	放射能毒
	Cs-137	30.17年	2.02E+17	62700	2.55E+17	79100	2.41E+17	74700	3.10E-13	放射能毒

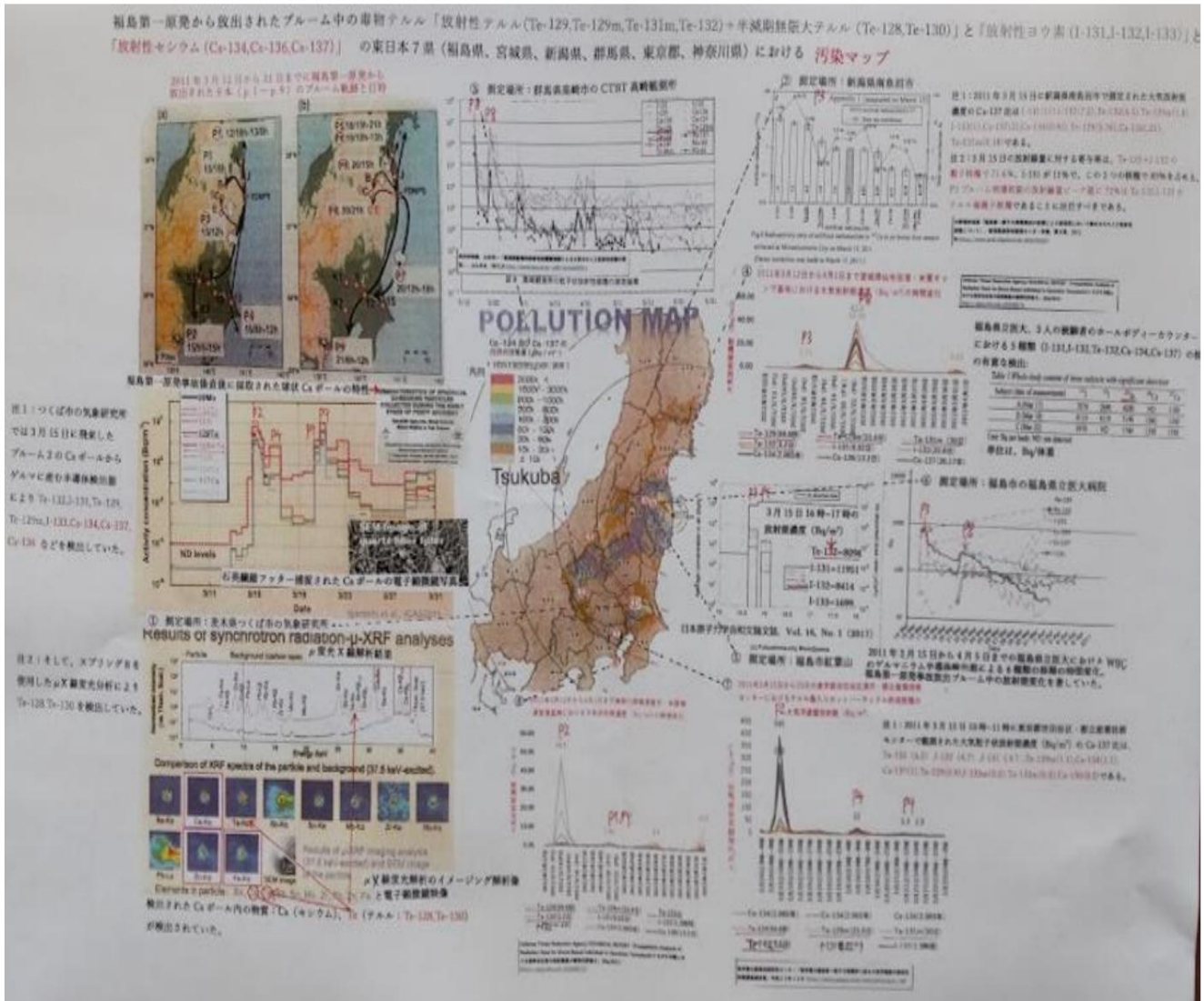
Left image (paper with 9 plumes): Title: "Model explanation of the atmospheric flow of radioactive cesium released from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident."

Literature: Nakajima et al. Progress in Earth and Planetary Science(2017)4.2: DOI 10.1186/s40645-017-0117-x

Right image: Nine plume diagrams (indicated by arrow lines) with dates and locations. In the figure, B represents Nihonmatsu City, C represents Koriyama City, E represents Yabuki Town, H represents Shinchi Town, and J represents Minamisoma Chibara Town.

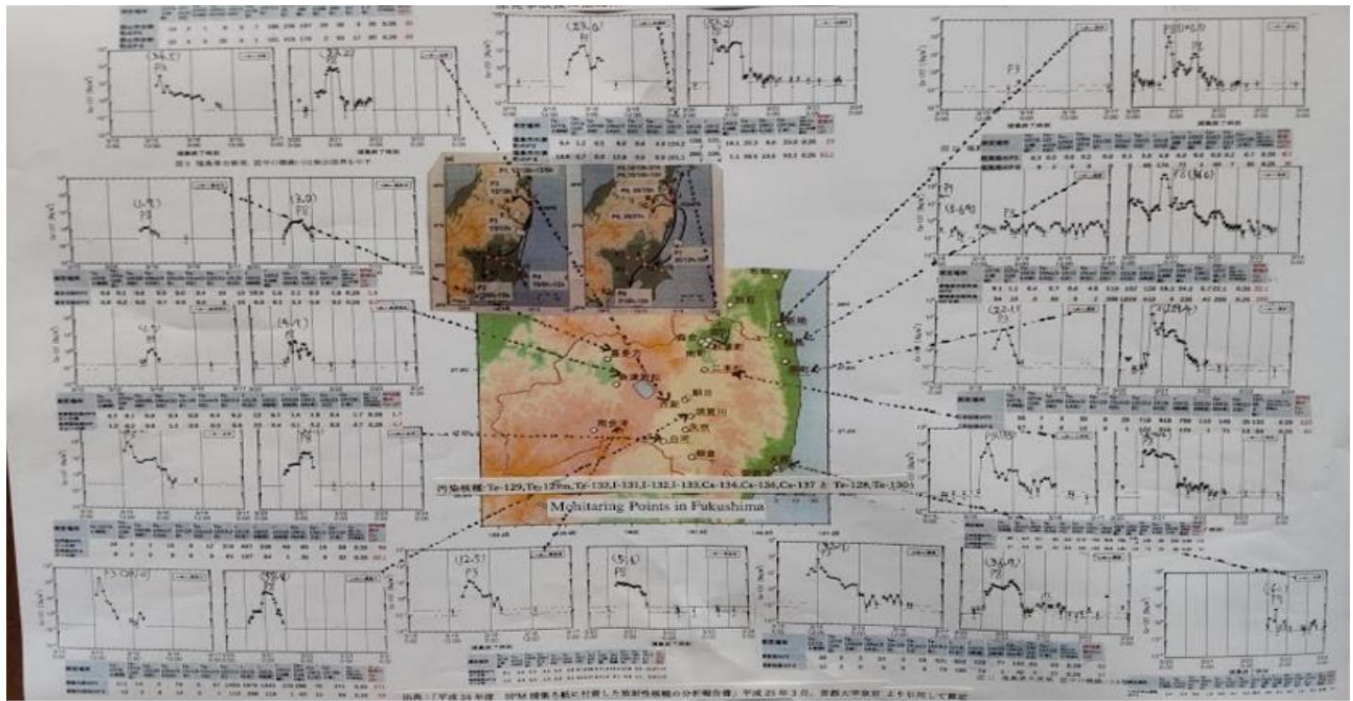


Toxic tellurium in the plume released from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant: "Radioactive tellurium (Te-129, Te-129m, Te-131m, Te-132) + infinite half-life tellurium (Te-128, Te-130)" 7 prefectures in eastern Japan (Fukushima, Miyagi, Niigata, Contamination map for Gunma Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture)

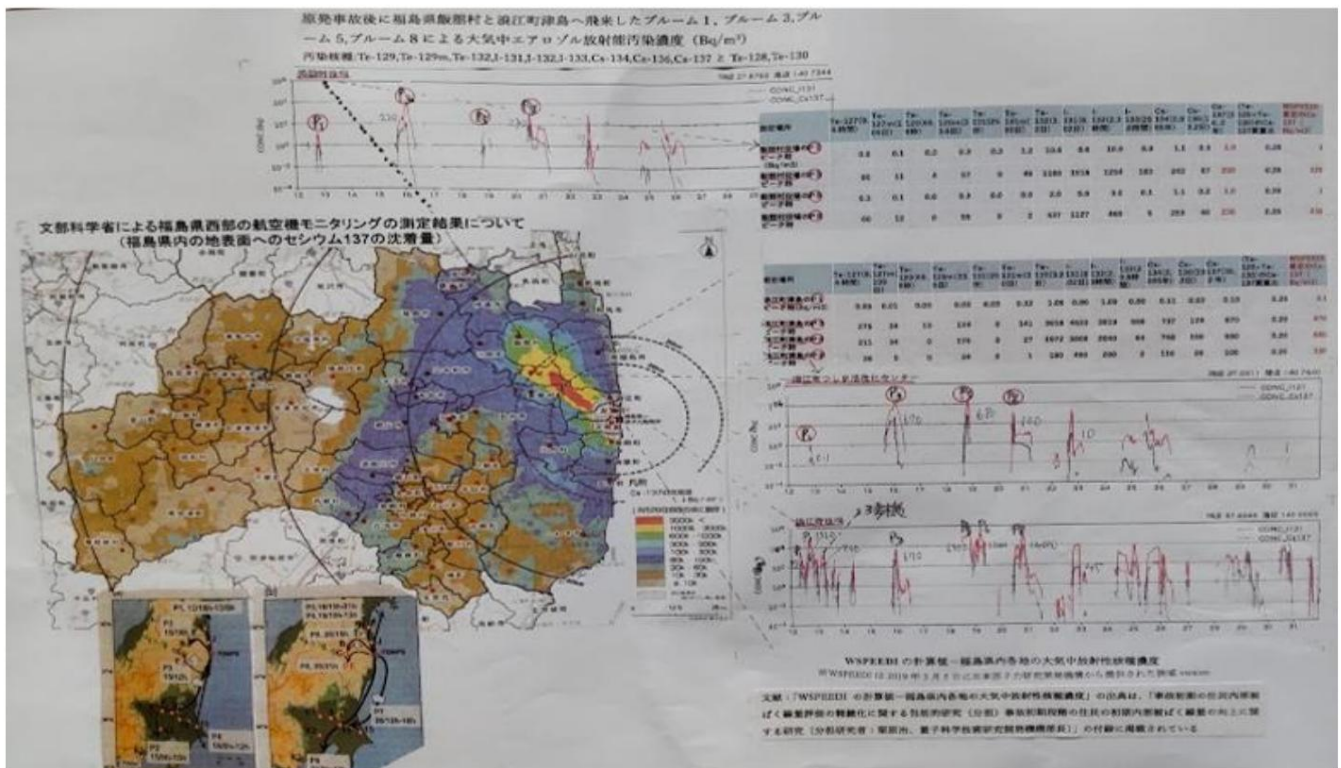


The radioactivity concentration (Bq/m

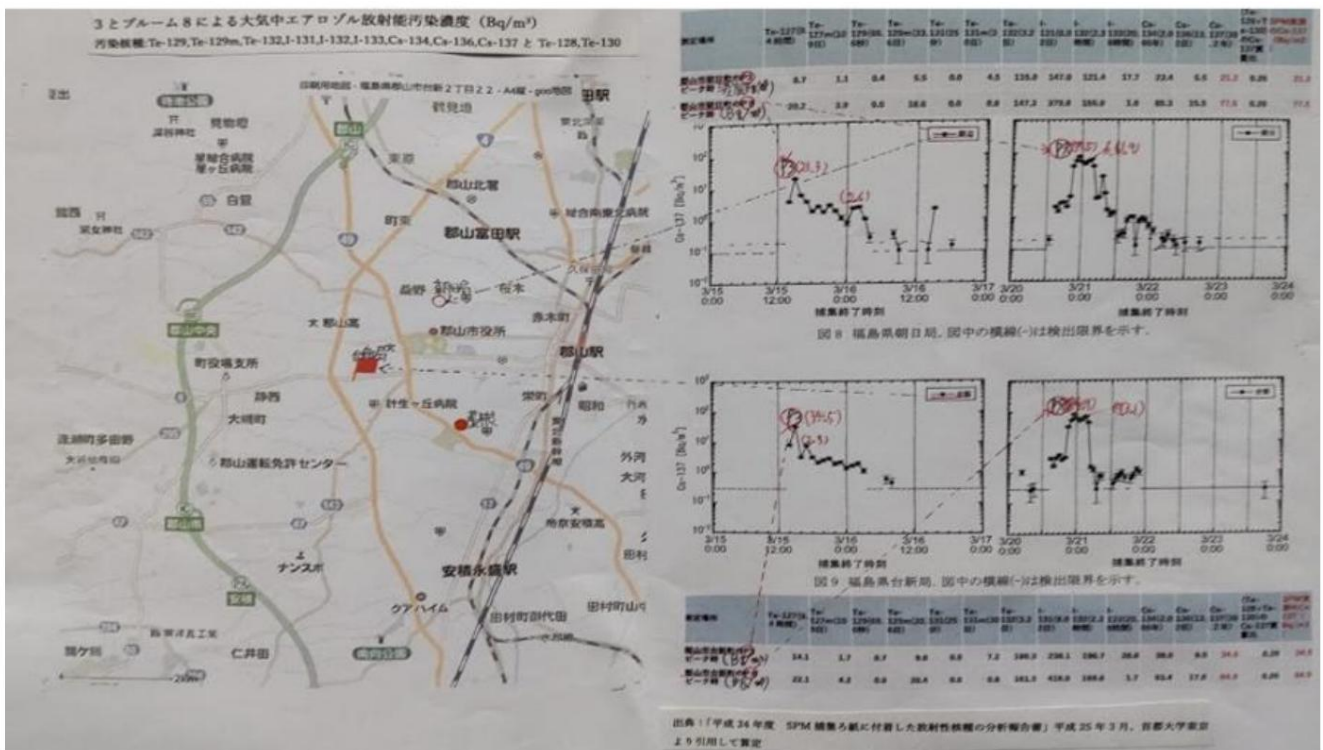
3)



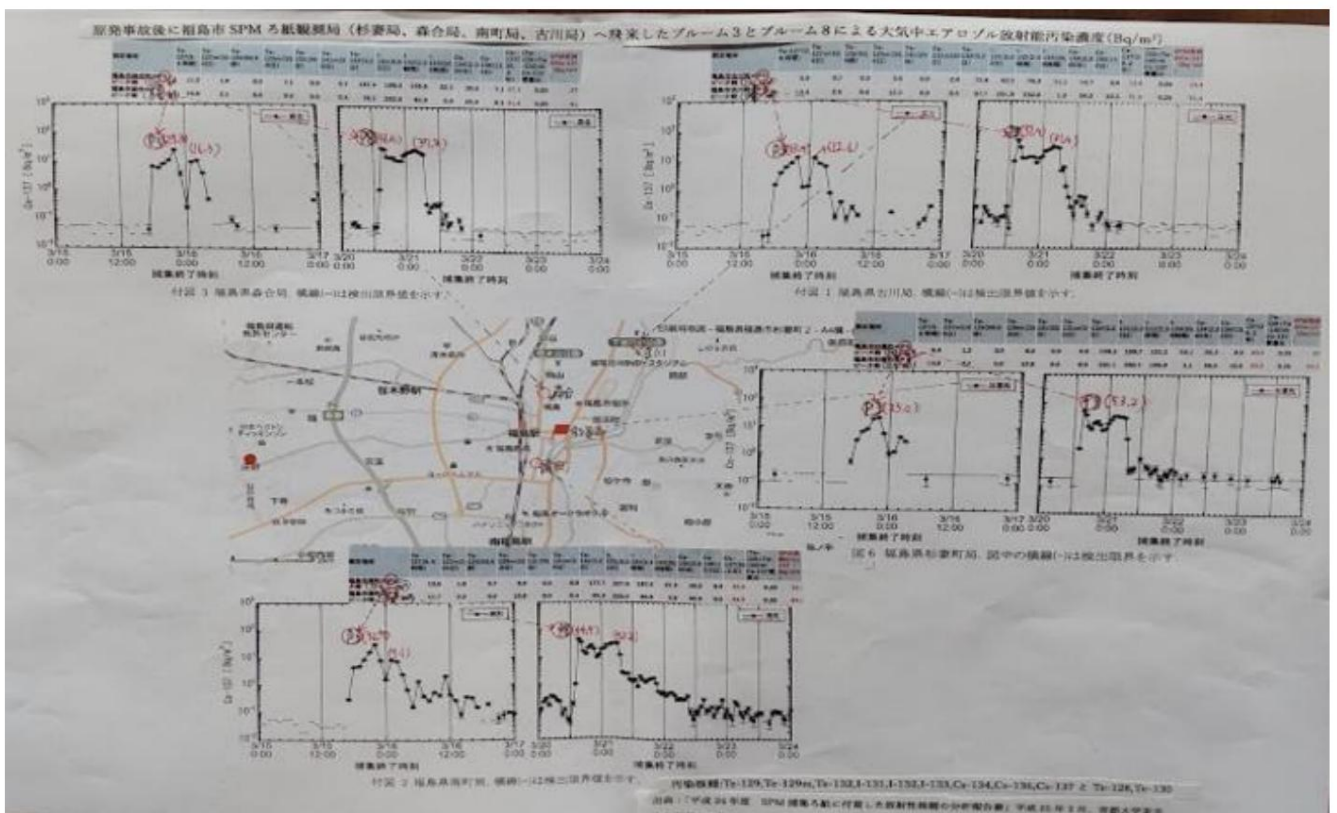
ý The complainant, Mr. Toru Anzai, was exposed to radiation from P1, P3, P5, and P8 who flew to litate Village Office.



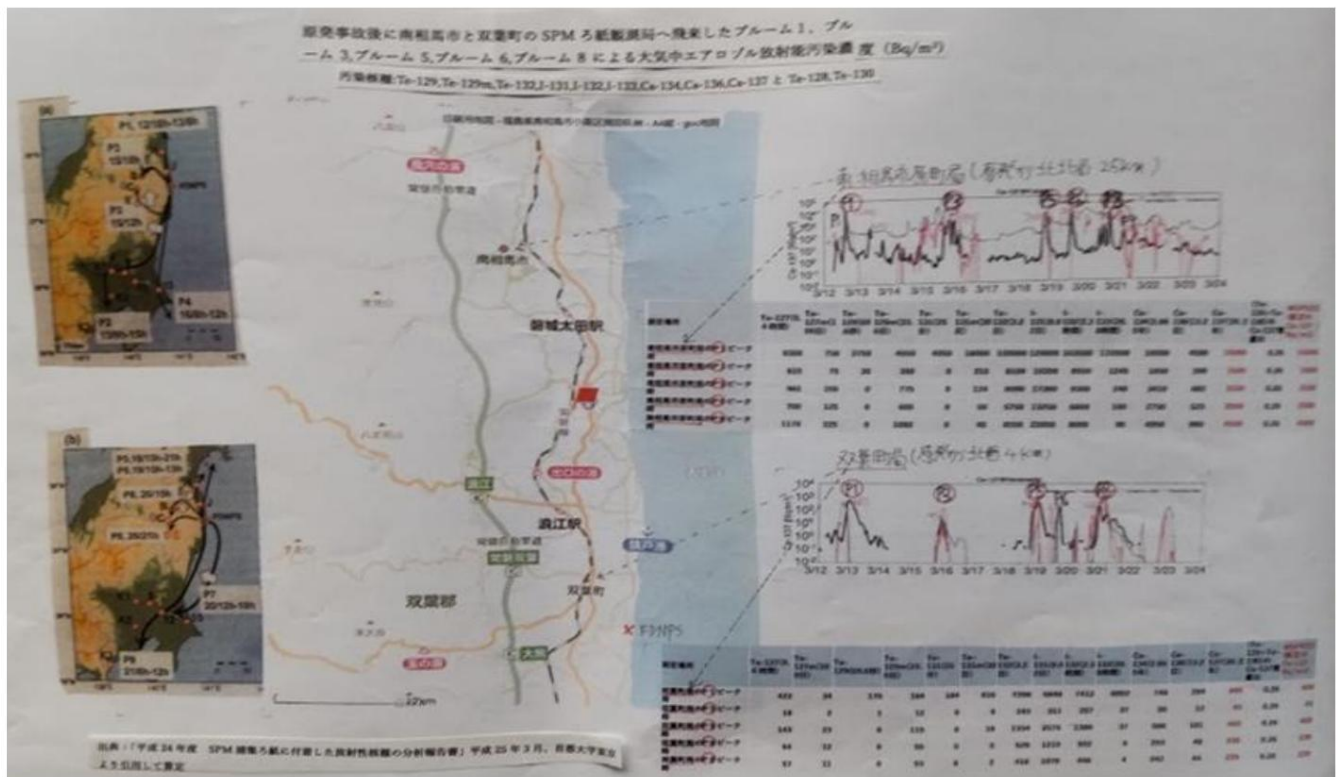
The complainant, Noriko Matsumoto, was a P3 who flew to Koriyama City Asahi Bureau and Taishin Bureau. had been exposed to P8



The complainant, Ryoji Okoshi, was exposed to radiation from P2 and P8 that flew to Fukushima City's Sugitsuma, Moriai, Minamimachi, and Furukawa stations.



The complainant, Mr. Mizuya Watanabe, was exposed to radiation from P1 and P3 that came to the Minami-Draft City Haramachi Bureau.



[Author introduction] Profile of Mr. Kunihiro Yamada

Born in Osaka in 1943. After completing graduate school at Kyoto Institute of Technology in 1996, became an assistant at the Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University. Professor of Humanities at Kyoto Seika University since 1997. Director of the NPO Kino Environment, Doctor of Engineering, currently professor emeritus at Kyoto Seika University.

Around 1970, he began research on environmental pollution in the Seto Inland Sea and Lake Biwa. Since 1980, he has been working on the problem of trihalomethane in tap water and groundwater contamination. Since the late 1980s, he has been working on the issue of golf course overdevelopment, and has been practicing environmental studies to find solutions from the perspective of the victims at the sites where environmental problems are occurring.

I am practicing it.

His books include "Golf Course Ruin (Fujiwara Shoten)", "CFCs Destroying the Earth (Iwanami Booklet)", "Why 600,000 Cancers Are Increasing in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area (Fyhysha)", and "Nuclear Fission and Toxic Substances". The Discovery of Tellurium (Fujiwara Shoten) and many others.

Tellurium Poison Book No.6

"Confirmation of radiation exposure status, health damage symptoms, and exposure plume of the four complainants"

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