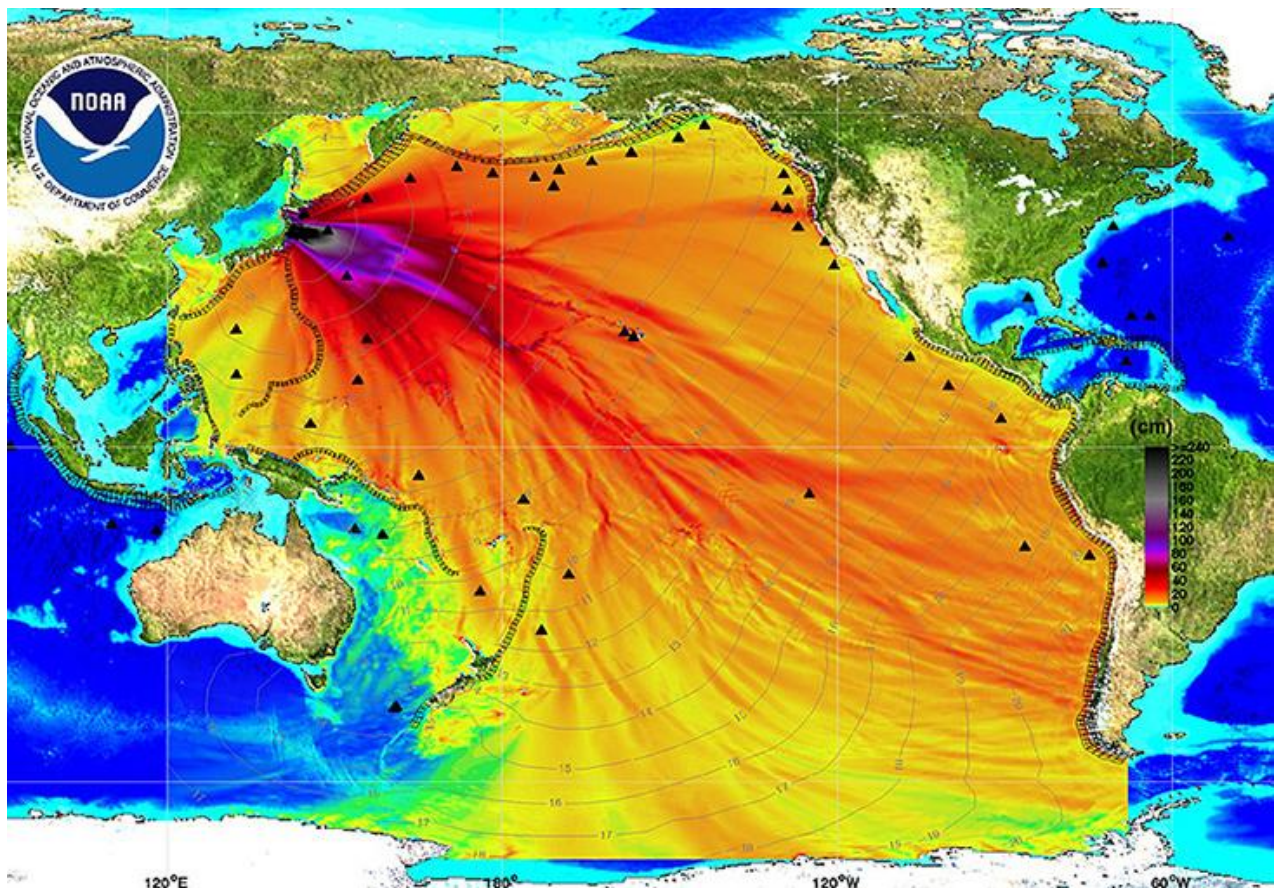


# Fukushima Radiation Has Contaminated The Entire Pacific Ocean (And It's Going To Get Worse)

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The nuclear disaster has contaminated the world's largest ocean in only five years and it's still leaking 300 tons of radioactive waste every day.



Credit – NOAA

What was the most dangerous nuclear disaster in world history? Most people would say the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in Ukraine, but they'd be wrong. In 2011, an earthquake, believed to be an aftershock of the 2010 earthquake in Chile, created a tsunami that [caused a meltdown](#) at the TEPCO nuclear power plant in Fukushima, Japan. Three nuclear reactors melted down and what happened next was the largest release of radiation into the water in the history of the world. Over the next three months, radioactive chemicals, some in [even greater quantities than Chernobyl](#), leaked into the Pacific Ocean. However, the numbers may actually be much higher as Japanese official estimates have been proven by several scientists [to be flawed](#) in recent years.



Radioactive Debris from Fukushima approaching North America's western coast      Credit – RT

If that weren't bad enough, Fukushima continues to leak an astounding [300 tons of radioactive waste](#) into the Pacific Ocean **every day**. It will continue to do so indefinitely as the source of the leak cannot be sealed as [it is inaccessible](#) to both humans and robots due to extremely high temperatures.

It should come as no surprise, then, that Fukushima [has contaminated](#) the entire Pacific Ocean in just five years. This could easily be the worst environmental disaster in human history and it is almost never talked about by politicians, establishment scientists, or the news. It is interesting to note that TEPCO is a subsidiary of General Electric (also known as GE), one of the largest companies in the world, which [has considerable control](#) over numerous news corporations and politicians alike. Could this possibly explain the lack of news coverage Fukushima has received in the last five years? There is also evidence that GE knew about the poor condition of the Fukushima reactors for decades and did nothing. This led [1,400 Japanese citizens to sue](#) GE for their role in the Fukushima nuclear disaster.

Even if we can't see the radiation itself, some parts of North America's western coast have been feeling the effects for years. Not long after Fukushima, fish in Canada [began bleeding](#) from their gills, mouths, and eyeballs. This "disease" has been ignored by the government and has decimated native fish populations, including the North Pacific herring. Elsewhere in Western Canada, independent scientists have measured a [300% increase](#) in the level of radiation. According to them, the amount of radiation in the Pacific Ocean is increasing every year. Why is this being ignored by the mainstream media? It might have something to do with the fact that the

US and Canadian governments have [banned their citizens](#) from [talking about Fukushima](#) so “people don’t panic.”



Credit – AP

Further south in Oregon, USA, starfish [began losing legs](#) and then [disintegrating entirely](#) when Fukushima radiation arrived there in 2013. Now, they are dying in record amounts, putting the entire oceanic ecosystem in that area at risk. However, government officials say Fukushima is not to blame even though radiation in Oregon tuna [tripled after Fukushima](#). In 2014, radiation on California beaches increased by 500 percent. In response, government officials said that the radiation was coming from a [mysterious “unknown” source](#) and was nothing to worry about.

However, Fukushima is having a bigger impact than just the West coast of North America. Scientists are now saying that the Pacific Ocean is already radioactive and is currently [at least 5-10 times more radioactive](#) than when the US government dropped numerous nuclear bombs in the Pacific during and after World War II. If we don’t start talking about Fukushima soon, we could all be in for a very unpleasant surprise.

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## **Gamma Radiation**

Gamma radiation is one of the three types of natural radioactivity. Gamma rays are electromagnetic radiation, like X-rays. The other two types of natural radioactivity are alpha and beta radiation, which are in the form of particles. Gamma rays are the most energetic form of electromagnetic radiation, with a very short wavelength of less than one-tenth of a nanometer.

Gamma radiation is the product of radioactive atoms. Depending upon the ratio of neutrons to protons within its nucleus, an isotope of a particular element may be stable or unstable. When the

binding energy is not strong enough to hold the nucleus of an atom together, the atom is said to be unstable. Atoms with unstable nuclei are constantly changing as a result of the imbalance of energy within the nucleus. Over time, the nuclei of unstable isotopes spontaneously disintegrate, or transform, in a process known as radioactive decay. Various types of penetrating radiation may be emitted from the nucleus and/or its surrounding electrons. Nuclides which undergo radioactive decay are called radionuclides. Any material which contains measurable amounts of one or more radionuclides is a radioactive material.

Gamma radiation, unlike alpha or beta, does not consist of any particles, instead consisting of a photon of energy being emitted from an unstable nucleus. Having no mass or charge, gamma radiation can travel much farther through air than alpha or beta, losing (on average) half its energy for every 500 feet. Gamma waves can be stopped by a thick or dense enough layer material, with high atomic number materials such as lead or depleted uranium being the most effective form of shielding.

### **Types Radiation Produced by Radioactive Decay**

When an atom undergoes radioactive decay, it emits one or more forms of radiation with sufficient energy to ionize the atoms with which it interacts. Ionizing radiation can consist of high speed subatomic particles ejected from the nucleus or electromagnetic radiation (gamma-rays) emitted by either the nucleus or orbital electrons.

#### **Gamma-rays**

A nucleus which is in an excited state may emit one or more photons (packets of electromagnetic radiation) of discrete energies. The emission of gamma rays does not alter the number of protons or neutrons in the nucleus but instead has the effect of moving the nucleus from a higher to a lower energy state (unstable to stable). Gamma ray emission frequently follows beta decay, alpha decay, and other nuclear decay processes.

What happen to the Reindeer in Norway?

It is believed the death of the 323 reindeer was caused by an electroshock phenomenon. This catastrophe was caused by the intersection of three primary contributors.

Low Ozone levels in the upper atmosphere over Norway

Low Oxygen level in the atmosphere due to the ocean being compromised.

The presence of Gamma Ray Flux due to lower average levels of Ozone in the atmosphere.

Keep in Mind that Gamma Ray emissions frequently follow beta, alpha, and other nuclear decay processes. Gamma Radiation is a product of radioactive atoms. So wherever there is electrical energy or processes happening Gamma Radiation will be attracted and most likely degrade any



balance in the atomic structure. Brain and Nerve tissues within biological systems would attract gamma ray flux like a magnet because of the high level of electrical information present in these systems. The brain and nervous system would instantly be shut down without a trace of damage on the outer body of the reindeer or person that happens to be in the presence of the Gamma Ray Flux that can come down through the atmosphere especially when the ozone concentration is lower than 200 Dobson Units.

Why would the ozone concentration be so Low?

The oceans of the world including the Pacific Ocean host a symbiotic relationship with a microbe called phytoplankton. This microbe lives its life within the first 30 feet of the ocean surface. These microbes called phytoplankton produce somewhere between 70% and 80% of the oxygen in our atmosphere. Japanese authorities have admitted that over 300 tons of radioactive waste water is pouring into the ocean on a daily basis. This amount of radioactive waste constantly pouring into the Pacific Ocean basin is bound to disrupt the life cycle of the phytoplankton. Therefore less oxygen production in the ocean would lead to less oxygen in the atmosphere. The Ultraviolet wave lengths of light coming from the sun can't interact with O<sub>2</sub> to make O<sub>3</sub> (ozone) if it is not present in the atmosphere.

The presence of high background radioactive with gamma ray flux creates an Instant Death Syndrome (IDS) for all biological systems with highly active electrical processing such as brains and nervous systems perform in living bodies such as people and reindeer. This combination will simply turn you off like a switch.







Saiga antelopes drink from a lake outside Almaty, Kazakhstan. Photograph: Anatoly Ustinenko/AFP/Getty Images

What happening to the Saiga Antelopes in Kazakhstan?

Herds of one of Central Asia's most symbolic animals, the Saiga antelope, are declining rapidly – and no one knows why.

The Kazakh department for emergency situations says more than 19,000 Saiga carcasses have now been buried in the country's Qostanai region, though unofficial reports on 20 May suggested the number of dead animals may already exceed 30,000.

"It's shaping up to be a complete catastrophe," says EJ Milner-Gulland, a UK-based academic who heads the Saiga Conservation Alliance, a network of conservationists working to protect the antelope.

"I'm afraid the animals are still dying and we are not actually getting a final number yet," she added. "I'm expecting that number to go up quite substantially in the coming days."

The Saiga, with its distinctive bulging eyes, tubular snout and spiraled horns, is as distinctive as it is endangered. Conservationists estimate there are 260,000 Saigas in Central Asia, including 200,000 in west-central Kazakhstan.

The recent animal deaths already represents the biggest decline of the species in recent history.

Based on our present understanding of the Gamma Ray Flux Burst this is what is happening to the Saiga Antelope. Their brains and nervous systems are being shut down like a neutron bomb is being detonated. There is no noticeable damage what to the carcasses when they fall dead on the ground.





### Western Arctic Caribou Herd in 52% Decline

What is happening to the Western Arctic Caribou in Alaska?

The Western Arctic Caribou herd at last official count in the year 2013 showed the herd at 235,000. It peaked in the year 2003 at 490,000. That is a 52% decline in a decade. What is happening to these beautiful animals? The same thing that happened to reindeer in Norway and the Saiga Antelope in Kazakhstan, Russia, and the environment is poisoned with too much background radiation that is destroying life like an extinction level event. It is only a matter of time that the ozone hole will grow and cause IDS in the larger cities around the world.

We must act fast to shut down the fountain of radiation coming from Fukushima, Chernobyl and all the other radiation leaks around the world. This Radioactive poison is destroying the planets ability to make oxygen. If oxygen is depleted, the life force will be depleted by a corresponding amount and then an Extinction Level Event (ELE) will follow. Our planet earth will not be able to sustain life as we know it today under this type of condition.

What is Ozone?

Ozone is a gas made up of three oxygen atoms (O<sub>3</sub>). It occurs naturally in small (trace) amounts in the upper atmosphere (the stratosphere). Ozone protects life on Earth from the Sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation. In the lower atmosphere (the troposphere) near the Earth's surface, ozone is created by chemical reactions between air pollutants from vehicle exhaust, gasoline vapors, and other emissions. At ground level, high concentrations of ozone are toxic to people and plants.

Stratospheric "good" ozone

Ninety percent of the ozone in the atmosphere sits in the stratosphere, the layer of atmosphere between about 10 and 50 kilometers altitude. The natural level of ozone in the stratosphere is a result of a balance between sunlight that creates ozone and chemical reactions that destroy it.



Ozone is created when the kind of oxygen we breathe—O<sub>2</sub>—is split apart by sunlight into single oxygen atoms. Single oxygen atoms can re-join to make O<sub>2</sub>, or they can join with O<sub>2</sub> molecules to make ozone (O<sub>3</sub>). Ozone is destroyed when it reacts with molecules containing nitrogen, hydrogen, chlorine, or bromine. Some of the molecules that destroy ozone occur naturally, but people have created others.

The total mass of ozone in the atmosphere is about 3 billion metric tons. That may seem like a lot, but it is only 0.00006 percent of the atmosphere. The peak concentration of ozone occurs at an altitude of roughly 32 kilometers (20 miles) above the surface of the Earth. At that altitude, ozone concentration can be as high as 15 parts per million (0.0015 percent).

What is a Dobson Unit?

The Dobson Unit is the most common unit for measuring ozone concentration. One Dobson Unit is the number of molecules of ozone that would be required to create a layer of pure ozone 0.01 millimeters thick at a temperature of 0 degrees Celsius and a pressure of 1 atmosphere (the air pressure at the surface of the Earth). Expressed another way, a column of air with an ozone concentration of 1 Dobson Unit would contain about  $2.69 \times 10^{16}$  ozone molecules for every square centimeter of area at the base of the column. Over the Earth's surface, the ozone layer's average thickness is about 300 Dobson Units or a layer that is 3 millimeters thick.



Seen from space, the edge of the Earth is blurred by the pale blue atmosphere. Most dense at the surface, the atmosphere thins with altitude, until it gradually merges with vacuum. Total ozone is measured through the entire atmospheric column, from the surface to the edge of space. (Image Science and Analysis Laboratory, NASA-Johnson Space Center. "The Gateway to Astronaut Photography of Earth." ISS011-E-5487[07/22/2011 17:01:03])

Ozone in the atmosphere isn't all packed into a single layer at a certain altitude above the Earth's surface; it's dispersed. Even the stratospheric ozone known as "the ozone layer" is not a single layer of pure ozone. It is simply a region where ozone is more common than it is at other

altitudes. Satellite sensors and other ozone-measuring devices measure the total ozone concentration for an entire column of the atmosphere. The Dobson Unit is a way to describe how much ozone there would be in the column if it were all squeezed into a single layer.

The average amount of ozone in the atmosphere is roughly 300 Dobson Units, equivalent to a layer 3 millimeters (0.12 inches) thick—the height of 2 pennies stacked together. What scientists call the Antarctic Ozone “Hole” is an area where the ozone concentration drops to an average of about 100 Dobson Units. One hundred Dobson Units of ozone would form a layer only 1 millimeter thick if it were compressed into a single layer, about the height of a dime.

Global Average Ozone: 300 DU=3 mm



Ozone Hole Average: 100 DU=1 mm



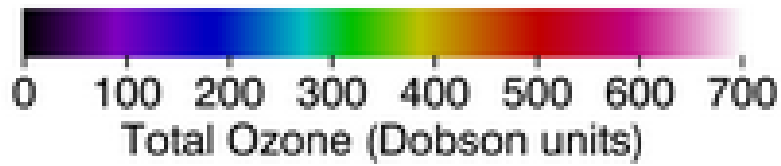
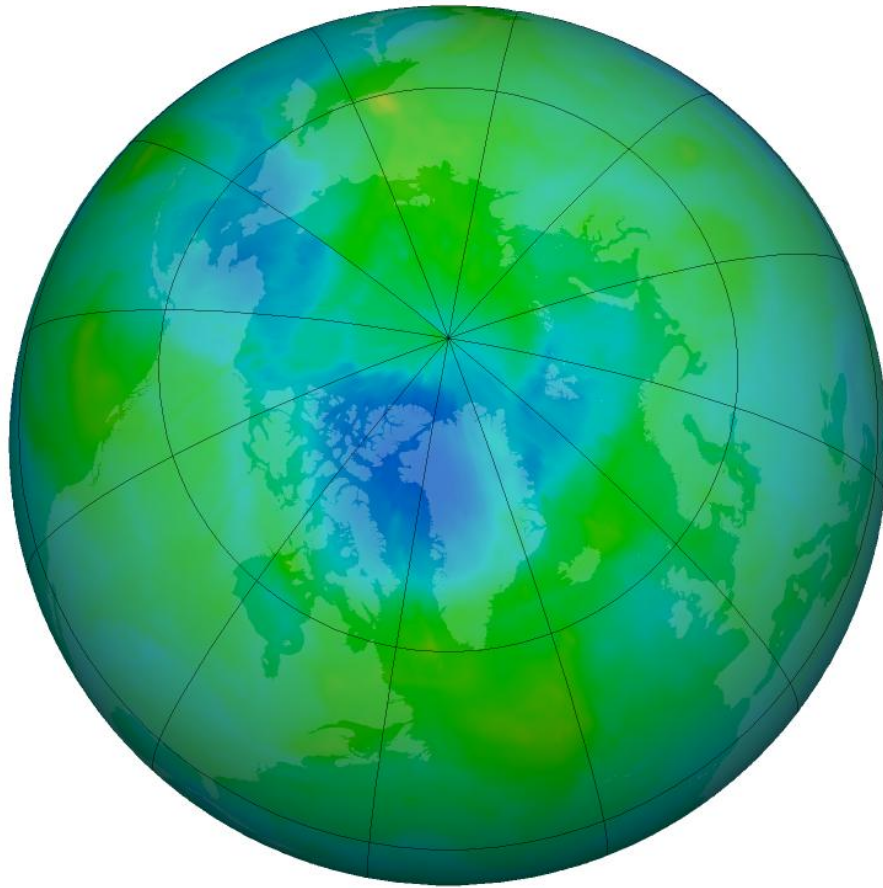
Compressed to sea-level pressure, the ozone in the atmosphere would form a layer about the height of two pennies stacked together. Levels in the ozone hole are much less—only the height of a single dime.

How much is this, compared to the rest of the atmosphere? If all of the air in a vertical column that extends from the ground up to space were collected and squeezed together at a temperature of 0 degrees Celsius and a pressure of 1 atmosphere, that column would be 8 kilometers thick (or about 5 miles). Compare that to the 3 millimeters described above, and you may realize just how tenuous is the Earth’s ozone layer.



*Goddard*

NASA Official: Paul A. Newman



### **August 29, 2016 Average Ozone Levels around the Arctic Circle.**

The image above is a false-color view of the monthly-averaged total ozone over the Arctic pole. The blue and purple colors are where there is the least ozone, and the yellows and reds are where there is more ozone. This image represents the extent of the ozone depletion in the Arctic Circle on the date August 29, 2016. This is the time frame of the major reindeer die-off in Norway.