

Fukushima Crisis Continues: What All Preppers Should Know

When it comes to chaotic nightmare scenario, [earthquakes](#), tsunamis, and [nuclear accidents](#) easily rank at the top of just about anyone's list. On the other hand, there is also a pervasive sense among preppers that these scenarios are not likely to happen in their area, let alone strike all at one time.

Sadly, in Fukushima, Japan, all three events did happen at one time, and the long term impacts still need to be considered by everyone interested in prepping.

What Is the Fukushima Nuclear Crisis About?

On March 11, 2011, a major earthquake struck off the coast of Fukushima, Japan, then a very powerful tsunami occurred. The water struck a nuclear power plant and caused major failures in the cooling system for several of the reactors. Within 24 hours, enormous amounts of radioactive material were being released into the land, ocean, and air, and it remained impossible to stop the radiation from leaking out. Today, radiation still pours out as there are three reactor cores that melted down, and very little can be done to stop this process.

At least 610 workers and nearby residents died due to radiation exposure, and thousands more are expected to develop cancers related to exposure to radiation. The toll is greatest on children, of whom over 1/3 already show signs of abnormal growth in the thyroid glands that indicate an increased risk for cancer.

To put it simply, yes, the Fukushima Nuclear Crisis is still ongoing, and presents a danger to everyone in its path. It is estimated that at least 520 tons of radioactive water found

its way into the Pacific Ocean, and at least 50 grams of plutonium were released directly into the air, plus an undisclosed amount of other radioactive materials. (50 grams of plutonium can produce an explosion that would normally take 750 pounds, or 340 kilograms of TNT.)

The radioactive half-life of materials used to power nuclear reactors spans thousands to hundreds of thousands of years. When these particles find their way into the water, air, and soil, they will remain radioactive and continue to pose a serious danger to almost all life forms.

How Is Fukushima Crisis Impacting the US?

As of December 2015, radiation from Fukushima has reached the western shores of the US and Canada. It is estimated that some isotopes have jumped as much as 50% in concentration, however government agencies still claim that radiation levels are not high enough to promote the idea that people should stop swimming, boating, and eating from the coastal waters.

This mirrors Japan's claim that their coastal waters in the area are safe despite the fact that radiation levels are 10 to 100 times higher than what is currently being seen along the west coast of the United States and Canada.

Why Should I Be Concerned?

As a prepper, [dealing with a nuclear crisis](#) is something that is sure to have crossed your mind. Here's why you need to be concerned right now about Fukushima and its potential deadly impact on your life:

- Increasing levels of radiation from Fukushima are readily detectable now along the western coast of the United States. The progression of the radiation has progressed inland and now shows up in water and soil located further away from the ocean.
- If you buy food or water from areas currently

contaminated by radioactive materials from Fukushima, there is no way for you to know if these consumable goods are even safe. This includes wines, cigarettes, and just about anything else that you think is safe to consume just because it is "made in the United States".

- Unlike Chernobyl and nuclear bomb explosions, the radiation leaking from Fukushima has not stopped.

Unfortunately, it is virtually impossible for consumers to determine if elevated radiation levels are coming from Fukushima, a nearby power plant, or some other source of radioactive material.

Being able to tell if you are being exposed to this kind of radiation is still one of the most important things you can do to safeguard your health and that of your family members and loved ones. Here are three things you can do to find out if you are being exposed to nuclear radiation:

- Keep an eye out for data released by Fukushima watch groups and nuclear plants in your area, including controversial ones.
- Keep Kearny (KFM) fallout meters in several locations at home and in the office. These devices are easy to make and can help you correlate information found in other reports.
- Always be aware of what area of the world that food is grown and processed in. Never forget that dust and contaminated water easily find their way into plants and animals, and then into your body.

Obesity is an indicator of thyroid problems, but most doctors do not make thyroid function tests a routine part of medical exams, let alone look for this as a cause of increasing body weight. On the other hand, thyroid cancers are some of the most common types that people get when exposed to nuclear radiation. Leukemia and blood cancers are also very common in people exposed to nuclear radiation.

To protect your body from ionizing radiation regardless of the source, increase Vitamin C intake, as it works as a natural shield. If you have been exposed to radiation, make use of herbal remedies that either inhibit tumor growth or stop it altogether. There are many other teas and other solutions that will increase pH (to a more alkaline level) so that it is harder for cancer cells to grow.

WHERE IS AMERICA'S FUKUSHIMA?

Each year at the typical U.S. nuclear plant, there's a 1 in 74,176 chance of an earthquake strong enough to cause damage to the reactor's core. But an earthquake isn't the only threat. A tremor coupled with a tsunami like the one that hit Fukushima Daiichi could cause catastrophic damage to nuclear plants.

Since the disaster at Fukushima, there's been a lot of speculating about U.S. nuclear sites at risk for a major earthquake. Here, we take a look at which might fall victim to a tsunami scenario like Japan experienced.

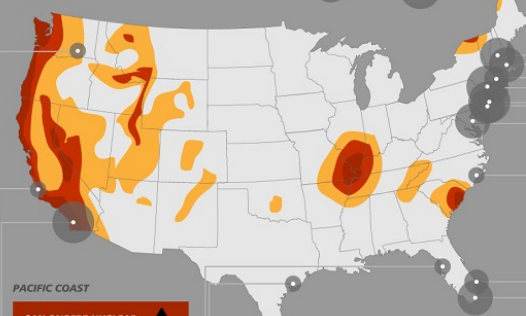
AT-RISK NUCLEAR SITES

HIGH SEISMIC RISK (%)*

64%+ 48-64% 32-48%

POPULATION WITHIN 50 MILES OF NUCLEAR PLANTS

1-999,999 1,000,000-2,999,999 3,000,000-4,999,999 5,000,000+



PACIFIC COAST

SAN ONOFRE NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION
San Clemente, CA
NUMBER OF REACTORS 2
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1982
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 9,468,825

GREATEST TSUNAMI RISK
The greatest risk of a tsunami-earthquake combination like we saw in Japan is in California. The San Onofre plant's close proximity to the ocean and high-risk seismic activity could prove to be a *deadly combination* for the almost 10 million people who live nearby.

DIABLO CANYON POWER PLANT
Avila Beach, CA
NUMBER OF REACTORS 2
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1980, 1985
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 437,333

COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION
Richland, WA
NUMBER OF REACTORS 1
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1984
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 404,163

GREATEST SUBDUCTION RISK
There is only one subduction zone in the continental U.S. (a subduction zone is one where tectonic plates can move under one another causing major earthquakes and/or tsunamis). The Cascadia subduction zone lies off the coast of Northern California, Oregon and Washington. Outside of the Cascadia subduction zone, earthquakes aren't expected to exceed magnitude 8.

POPULAR THREAT Though it's not directly at risk for major earthquake or tsunami, the Indian Point Energy Center is one of highest-risk nuclear plants in the country. The power plant provides up to 30% of electricity for New York City and Westchester County, making it essential to local energy supply. However, it's situated just 24 miles from NYC and has more than 17 million people within 50 miles.

A Columbia University study concludes that the plant lies astride a previously unknown intersection of two seismic zones. The study suggests there is a 1.5% chance that a 7.0 magnitude quake would occur in the next 50 years – 32 times what the reactor is designed to withstand.

GULF COAST

SOUTH TEXAS PROJECT ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION
Bay City, TX
NUMBER OF REACTORS 2
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1988, 1989
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 296,473

CRYSTAL RIVER NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
Crystal River, FL
NUMBER OF REACTORS 1
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1976
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 974,647

BRUNSWICK NUCLEAR PLANT
Savannah, GA
NUMBER OF REACTORS 2
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1974, 1976
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 420,186

OYSTER CREEK NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION
Forked Creek, NJ
NUMBER OF REACTORS 1
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1991
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 4,022,131

INDIAN POINT ENERGY CENTER
Buchanan, NY
NUMBER OF REACTORS 2
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1973, 1975
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 17,452,585

HISTORY OF RISK

- Last year, 600,000 gallons of boiling radioactive water escaped through an open valve as steam.
- Last year, an electric transformer exploded.
- The plant's cooling system has increased the temperature of the surrounding Hudson River by 15 degrees on several occasions.

ATLANTIC COAST

TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
Walden, FL
NUMBER OF REACTORS 2
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1972, 1973
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 3,383,332

ST. LUCIE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
Jensen Beach, FL
NUMBER OF REACTORS 2
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1976, 1983
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 1,070,699

CALVERT CLIFFS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
Lusby, MD
NUMBER OF REACTORS 2
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1974, 1976
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 3,367,816

SALEM NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
Hancock Bridge, NJ
NUMBER OF REACTORS 2
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1976, 1981
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 5,666,258

MILLSTONE POWER STATION
Waterford, CT
NUMBER OF REACTORS 2
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1975, 1986
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 2,967,673

PILGRIM NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION
Plymouth, MA
NUMBER OF REACTORS 1
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1972
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 4,610,713

SEABROOK STATION POWER PLANT
Salem, NH
NUMBER OF REACTORS 1
OPERATING LICENSES ISSUED 1990
POPULATION WITHIN 50 MI. 4,187,095

* LEVELS OF HORIZONTAL SHAKING THAT HAVE A 2-IN-100 CHANCE OF BEING EXCEEDED IN A 50-YEAR PERIOD

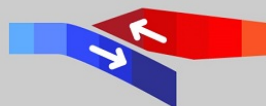
THREAT NO. 1: EARTHQUAKE OR TSUNAMI?

Tsunami modeling teams estimate the wave at Fukushima Daiichi reached approximately 8 meters tall. Though the plants sustained some damage from the shaking, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission says the tsunami in Japan played a key role in the loss of power at the site, producing a station blackout that was the source of many ongoing problems.



JAPAN'S SUBDUCTION QUAKE

The March 11 earthquake occurred on a subduction zone, a type of tectonic region that produces earthquakes of the strongest magnitude. A subduction zone is where one tectonic plate is pushed under another plate. A powerful earthquake in a coastal subduction zone has the potential to generate a tsunami.



SOURCES: U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION, USGS, THE DAILY BEAST, BBC, REUTERS

What About Long Term Consequences?

Loss of Areas to Grow Food

Once the land is contaminated by nuclear waste such as the materials away from the Fukushima power plant, it can no longer be trusted to sustain plants that will be consumed for food.

Here are some reasons why rising levels of radiation from Fukushima being detected in the soil represent such a problem to everyone that looks to this area for food:

- Any plants that are able to grow in areas contaminated with nuclear waste show severe genetic deformities: clover with 5 or more leaves, other plants with odd shaped flowers, stunted growth, giant or excessive growth, stalk tumors (yes plants do develop tumorous growths or knots!), increased susceptibility to infection, and many other problems.
- Some plants and mushrooms are known to pull toxic radioactive waste from the soil and incorporate it into their leaves, roots, stems, and flowers. Aside from Tobacco and its notorious tendency to pull Polonium from the soil, some species of mushrooms and conifers also pull radioactive materials from the soil. Still there are no lists of edible plants that pull more radioactive material than others.
- Failing crops, droughts, floods, and other severe weather patterns all contribute to soil erosion. As soil is picked up by the wind, or other forces of nature, it will take the radioactive material and spread them all over the place. As a result, even places further inland may wind up with trace to larger amounts of radioactive material entering the environment without anyone realizing it is present.

Loss of Safe Water Resources

Similar to the loss of land, it is highly unlikely that radiation from the Fukushima Crisis will be able to cause other non-radioactive particles to suddenly become radioactive. Dust and other radioactive materials in the water pose some serious problems. This includes:

- Even though heavy metals can be removed from water by distilling it, there are very few ways to remove tritium (a radioactive form of hydrogen), from potable water supplies. Tritium is commonly released by nuclear reactors including those that were damaged in Fukushima Japan. To this day, Japan is still trying to figure out what to do with Tritium waste left behind. Other than releasing it into the ocean, they are also considering simply letting the water evaporate, or try burying it.
- Since it tends to be very hard to detect tritium in water supplies, there are very few, if any ways for governing bodies to determine just how much of this type of nuclear waste is washing up on the shores or falling along the coast of the United States and in heavily populated areas.
- If you watch the news forecast, then it's easy to see that water from one end of the country, or even the world, can move all over the place in a very short period of time. As a result, it is very possible that people on the East Coast of the United States may be dealing with the consequences of the Fukushima crisis well before they expected to. In terms of setting up a safe homestead, there is no such thing as a water supply that will remain uncontaminated because of the way water cycles so easily from air to ground and underground areas.
- Many people that think of the oceans as endless bodies of salt water fail to realize that enormous amounts of water evaporate from them on a daily basis. Without this evaporation, supplies of potable water on land would never be replenished. When the oceans are polluted by

radioactive materials, the water throughout the world will also get contaminated.

Loss of Safe Hunting and Fishing Areas

Today, there are many preppers that feel the best thing to do is return to living off the land instead of hoping that FEMA and social programs will help them out in a time of need.

If you thought the impact of Fukushima on human reproduction was bad, then you haven't really given much thought to the impact on animals that you might rely on for food. In fact, if you do some research on mutations found around Chernobyl, you see why it will be impossible to hunt or fish where radioactive materials from Fukushima show up.

Large die offs of animals and plants also tend to occur when radiation levels rise. In this case, the path of the ocean currents between Japan and the United States may well be corridors of death for millions of fish that will no longer be available for humans to consume. No matter whether there is a social collapse or not, a reduction in food from the ocean will lead to higher food prices, which in turn, will trigger other disasters.

Loss of Safe Air to Breathe

If you have done any degree of prepping, then you may already realize that respirators, gas masks, and closed oxygen systems simply cannot take the place of breathing regular air. The lungs are also some of the most sensitive organs in the body when it comes to being damaged by radiation.

As air based nuclear contamination from Fukushima travels along, it will drop into the Pacific Ocean long before it reaches the United States. That, however, doesn't guarantee the safety of air in the United States.

Here are a few things to consider:

- Water always evaporates, and as it does so, it will carry small particles of radioactive material along with it. In this case, tritium will be carried along because it is the lightest of all radioactive materials.
- As water seeps into the land, particles of radioactive debris will be left behind. As this soil dries out and turns to dust, it will blow along with the wind, which means that radioactive materials are right back in the air.

Cycles of nature aside, there are already statements coming out of Japan to the effect that they don't know how to alleviate problems caused by Fukushima, let alone what kinds of problems will occur. If they can't figure out how to even stop the radiation from leaking out of the reactors, why trust any governing body that seeks to assure us that air contaminated by this disaster is safe to breathe? The fact of the matter is no one really knows what the total impact on air quality from this radiation as it spreads across the world.

Impacts on the Economy

In a sense, running a country is not so different from running a business. When you own a business, those who buy from you must have confidence that the products you sell are safe to use. There is no question that farmers in the United States and other nations rely on the good reputation of their land and water when it comes to exporting foods.

At a more local level, there are no estimates revolving around how many businesses will be driven under because high radiation levels mean that some operations can no longer be carried out in certain areas. This includes everything from farming to making wine, water, and many other products. As people get sick, an untold amount of pure human creativity and excellence will also be lost or left undeveloped as people struggle just to stay alive.

Anyone thinking about the economic impact of Fukushima should also think seriously about how much it costs to treat cancer. Since government bodies consistently under-estimate dangers from ISIS, it should come as no surprise that they may also be seriously underestimating just how many people right here in the United States are likely to develop cancer because of the Fukushima crisis.

In addition, regardless of the treatments used for cancer, they are all extremely expensive and there is no way for people with or without health insurance to be able to pay for it.

Surviving A Nuclear Holocaust

More than 1 in 3 U.S. citizens live within 10 miles of a nuclear power plant.

More than 114 million citizens live within 10 miles of U.S. coast.

Health risks and multiple exposures of the Fukushima Daiichi reactor complex and plant continue to pose serious threats to the nearby Japanese residents. Some estimates have projected that the atmospheric plume for carbon-137 isotopes is larger than Fukushima's plume.

The key to surviving a nuclear holocaust is maintaining responses to internal and external radiation. You will need some "weapons" to help in the attack.

THE WEAPONS

2X Daily or bi-daily daily cleaning of household surfaces is recommended.

Look for indicators on dust that can be consistently and carefully cleaned and disposed of.

Internal Contamination is 30 to 100 Times More Hazardous Than External Exposure.

Run the air conditioner: 12 hours a day on the "recirculation" setting.

Run the A/C with the filter outside on 1st the house and not your lungs before from becoming too dry.

Some Careful Kitchen Habits

Keep your dishwashers clean. Dishwashers are the best way to clean dishes. Use the hottest water possible. Use the best filters and use automatic detergent or remove external acids as any effective against microorganisms.

Wash the outside of food cans before opening them.

Survival Checklist

Practice the following procedures for several days or even a week or two after the "Charges" response to have passed!

- Think of radiation as an invisible force that is all surfaces that needs to be carefully cleaned every day and managed.
- Crawl on six right and in your home (don't take shoes in hand).
- Aggressively clean all surfaces in your home without creating dust (just sweep and water filter vacuum).
- Keep food in clean, sealed containers.
- Clean floor and furniture with water filtered vacuum.
- When you go outside, wear a set of coveralls or a disaster cover your clothes.
- Show every time you come indoors from being spent more than a few minutes outdoors.
- Use good quality clean cloth to cover your mouth and nose.
- Excessively wear going outdoors.
- Wash clothes, household meals, outdoor clothing, at least once a day.
- Keep all windows closed from if it is outside and sealed with dust tape.
- Seal off doors that open to the outside with dust tape.
- Keep young children while outdoors or going to and from a vehicle.
- Keep pets indoors on much to minimize for the duration.
- Sleep at least two feet above the floor.
- Keep pots, pans, plates, glassware and utensils in clean cabinets.
- Rinse your cooking utensils, plates, glassware, glassware.
- Rinse the outside of all food cans before opening.
- Do not do anything that can stir up dust (don't use dustier or normal vacuum).

Provided by: BestHealthDegrees.com

<http://www.fishbase.org/lookup/species.php?genus=Hypoclinemus&species=Hypoclinemus+gambusi>

What Should We Do?

While everyone was focused on trying to avoid a nuclear war, a nuclear holocaust is already underway because of the ongoing nuclear crisis in Japan. Never forget that governments conspired to unleash a technology that they did have full control of, and is now presenting a very serious threat to millions of people right here in the United States.

Now is the time to demand answers and action on a problem that is much worse than anything that could come of conventional guns or even other forms of energy generation.

Take the time now to demand answers and the truth from leaders that continue to use "red flag" generated scenarios to hide what is going on in Fukushima. Our nation still has billions of dollars' worth of tax dollars that can be used to help with research and resolving this crisis instead of wasting it on nonsense like gun control and other useless ego game agendas.

7 Signs Mentioned In Muslim Prophecy Predict End Of World Is Near

WATCH VIDEO



*This article has been written by **Carmela Tyrell** for [Survivopedia](#).*

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