

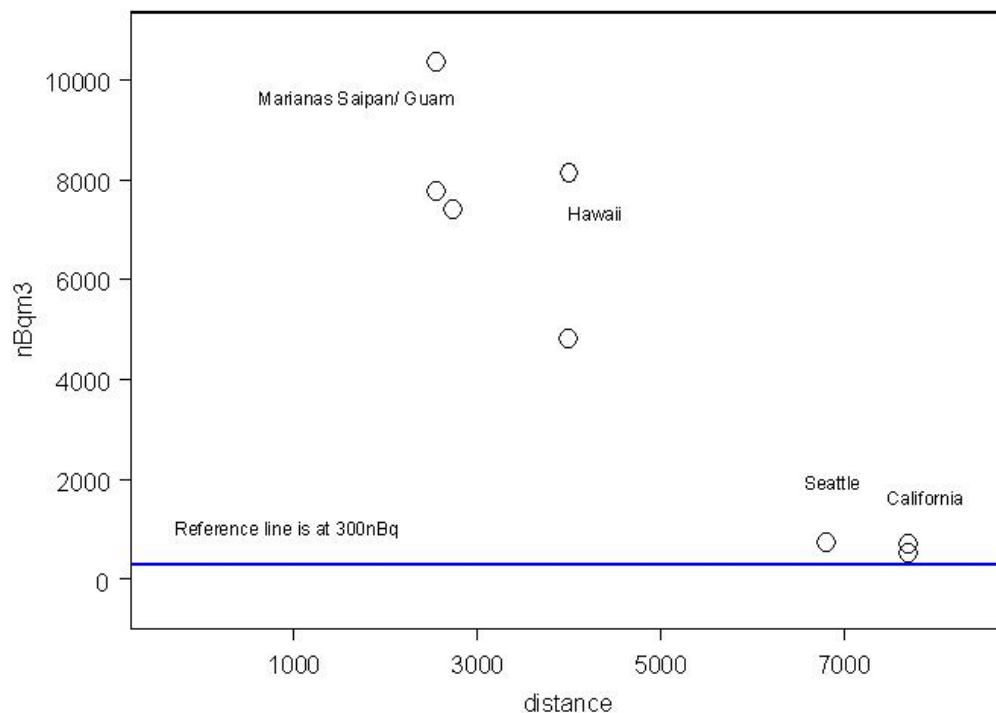


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Proposal for Fukushima Oversight Offices Total Cost: 10 M Euros

U-238 in High Volume Filters RADNET by distance from Fukushima

nBq/cu metre air 18th to 24th March vs km distance. Plotted by C Busby





1. The problem

The graph above has been created from very limited data on uranium in high volume air sampler filters, data which is deeply hidden in the RADNET EPA website. It shows that uranium (and probably also therefore plutonium) particles are being released by the Fukushima catastrophe. They are appearing in California some 8000km away at levels which are greater than background. Yet no one knows this. What are the levels in air being inhaled closer to the site, in Japan, in Korea, in China and South East Asia? This is a serious global health risk.

Events following Fukushima have drawn stark attention to arguments relating to the health effects of exposure to radioactive contamination. The almost hysterical cover-ups of data and denials of significant risk by scientists working directly or indirectly for the nuclear//military establishment have brought into clear focus a situation which has been increasingly clear for the last twenty or so years. This is the total failure of institutional science in the area of radiation risk. International and national government agencies, and university departments specialising in radiation studies have become either infiltrated or influenced by funding to the extent that clear evidence of the failure of the current risk model from laboratory data, theoretical work and even epidemiology of exposed populations is ignored.

From my own work in the area of uranium exposures in Iraq I have been able to prove that there is *no independent university laboratory* that can be trusted to carry out unbiased accurate measurements on samples. In a recent episode relating to a study of uranium in hair from Iraqi women, we were able to use split samples and four laboratories to show that the samples were doctored and results changed to show that there was no evidence that enriched uranium exposures were the cause of the enormous genetic damage effects found in the population being examined in Fallujah.

In addition, those scientists who maintain and bring forward evidence that internal exposures to uranium and fission-product radionuclides are up to thousands of times more dangerous than the current legislation and modelling assumes are increasingly attacked in the media and on the internet. Our Universities are bombarded with letters calling us charlatans and liars. Research Journals are sent similar letters. In a recent example the International Journal of Environment and Public Health, a Chinese journal based in Switzerland, refused to even consider a paper on Uranium and Fallujah, following letters and pressure brought to bear on it, even though it had published previously two papers from me on the issue. In my own case also, my funding from the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust has been cut off suddenly. In the case of my colleague Olle Johansson at the Karolinska Institute his research funding suddenly stopped after 20 years because he joined up with me in a collaboration to examine the health effects of radioactive contamination of the Baltic Sea and also to look at the interaction between mobile phone radiation and ionising radiation, which is almost certainly the cause of the mobile phone radiation cancers.

Another example (from many): in 2007 I found enriched Uranium in the Lebanon in a bomb crater from the Israeli attacks and this was covered on the front page of the *Independent*, by Robert Fisk. Two labs were involved in this, one at Harwell, and one in North Wales at University of Wales Bangor. The Welsh lab was closed down 3 weeks later and the director, Dr David Assinder who did work for me and who had been measuring radiation for 20 years and was a world authority was given a desk job. This is now happening to Olle Johansson at the Karolinska.

The green and anti-nuclear movements are also infiltrated and we are bad-mouthed by many individuals in these areas.

Nevertheless, despite these problems, I have assembled a significant organisation of independent radiation scientists in the last 10 years, an organisation called the European Committee on Radiation Risk (ECRR) and the expertise within this group is immense. The problem is that we have no funding and we have nowhere where we can measure radioactivity. So what? Why is this a problem for the planet?



2. The health effects of radioactive pollution

I have researched this issue since 1988 and have written many papers and several books on the issue. The novel radionuclides which emerged in the biosphere following the fissioning of Uranium have been the principle cause of the global increases in cancer. The cancer epidemic is not due to an ageing population. It is due to radioactive pollution. And due to the enormously underestimated genotoxicity of these substances there are parallel effects on a whole range of diseases and indeed on human fertility, animal fertility and fertility of marine species on which humans depend for survival. Recent studies on male sperm counts in Israel show a 40% drop in the last ten years. The authors point out that a continuation at the same rate will result in no Israeli population after 2020. The cause is almost certainly uranium from weapons use in the Middle East. As Gofman pointed out in the 1980s “the nuclear industry is waging a war on humanity”. The cover-ups of the Chernobyl accident have been stark. The health of those affected in the ex-Soviet territories is emerging; but to those of us who followed this it was clear from the beginning that the effects would be extraordinarily serious. And so it has proved. Those who fail to appreciate this, or who believe the false reports of the nuclear industry are doomed, after Fukushima, or any further events of this kind, to suffer the same fate.

3. What is to be done?

I have considered this before. What is necessary is an independent institution with facilities for advising on the issue and with a laboratory where measurements can be made. An institution which will become a centre of information and research for the human race about the true consequences of exposure to radiation. There is currently no such place. In 2009, after more and more labs were providing rubbish data I asked the Rowntree Trust and also some influential Arabs to see if they would help me set up an independent laboratory to measure radioactivity. It came to nothing. But it did enable me to research the costs of the equipment and make some calculations about budgets. It also made me realise that if this is done at all, it has to be done properly. The health of everyone on earth is at stake and every living thing.

This is not a small matter. It is the largest public health scandal of human history and it must be addressed. In the last 10 years I have almost single-handedly drawn together a group of scientists and experts, in the ECRR who have the knowledge and expertise to advise not only on radiation risk but on remediation. Many are from Chernobyl affected territories of the ex-Soviet Union. What I propose therefore is the funding and support of a new independent International Institute for Research on Radioactivity Risk. I have already set up last year the International Foundation for Research on Radioactivity Risk IFRRR in Sweden and so the basic framework is there.

4. The Proposal

The proposal is for an independent advisory and research body on radioactivity risk to be funded through a new, independent, international NGO – IC SAFER. I would organise and direct this and I would require independence in terms of direction and publication. I detail the needs and costs for the Northern Hemisphere Lab, in the EU.

The requirement is for:

1. Premises
2. Staff
3. Equipment
4. Running costs

If sufficient funding is available, the office should be duplicated in the Southern Hemisphere, probably on the Pacific Rim, in, we suggest, Santiago de Chile.



Oversight Laboratory Proposal

1. Premises

The requirement is for sufficient administrative and laboratory space in a building which is sufficiently detached to be secure from attack. Location should preferably be near an international capital but this is not essential. Since there is no one but me who can do this it would have to be somewhere where I would be prepared to live and work for much of the time. Here is my list of possibilities:

1. Riga, Latvia
2. Stockholm. Sweden
3. Aberystwyth Wales
4. London, UK
5. Paris, France

The Southern Hemisphere office would be in the Santiago de Chile area.

Advantages

1. Riga, Latvia. I have a apartment in Riga and good connections there with Riga Technical University. I would favour Riga but it is not an internationally renowned as Stockholm, Paris or London. It has much cheaper property and staff costs would be much lower. Latvia is a non-nuclear nation and the population are anti-nuclear. It is close by train to Belarus where there are many members of the ECRR who can help.
2. Stockholm. I have a place in Stockholm and good contacts there. I have someone who would join me in this venture as organiser and secretary who speaks Swedish, English, Russian and Latvian and has suitable knowledge and experience. We also have a connection with the Karolinska but this is currently under attack. See below. Stockholm is expensive to buy a place and expensive to put staff as the taxes are big, about 50%. Sweden in a centre of nuclear energy development. Because of its pro-nuclear government and nuclear industry developments the state might also make difficulties
3. Aberystwyth. This has the advantage that I am already here and know the area, but it has significant disadvantages in terms of travel and is not a international centre.
4. London. Is also possible but to purchase and maintain a building would be expensive. UK is pro nuclear and we could find it hostile in the same way as Sweden.
5. Paris. Is also possible, I have lived in France, but it is a very pro-nuclear country with serious operators who might make it quite hot for us there.

My preferences are for Riga and then Stockholm.

Accommodation budget (EU Office)

If the building and grounds were purchased it would be an asset with could be disposed of. We want a detached building with grounds and a security fence. There must be sufficient room for 3 labs, 2 offices, meeting rooms, lecture room, kitchen, dining room, sleeping accommodation for guests, separate apartment for director, maybe for staff, certainly for on-site caretaker, garage, central heating, all the usual facilities. I estimate we can get such a building for 3-5 M euros in Sweden, France and England and 1-3 M euros in Latvia. Similar buildings a similar costs are available in the Southern Hemisphere.

Total Building cost to purchase, say 4M Euros (for each location), but this is an investment and is recoverable.

**2. Staff** (One Location)

Ideally as follows in Euros:

1. Director	80K
2. Secretary/ Admin	60K
3. Research Assistant PhD	60K
4. Research Assistant technician	50K
5. IT assistant/ publicity/ security/ media bias	50K
6. Education Officer/ publications office	50K
7. Caretaker/ security/ vehicles	40K
8. General staff cook/ cleaner	30K

Total staff per year 420K

The local staff would be less costly in Latvia

3. Equipment etc. (for each Location)

1. ICPMS mass spectrometer and ancillary materials	90K
2. Gamma spectrometer cooled	40K
3. Liquid scintillation counter	20K
4. Microscopes x 2	10K
5. Field gamma instrument	10K
6. Field scintillation x 2	4K
7. Spectrophotometer	4K
8 Field Geiger counters	2K
9 Balances	4K
10 Water distillation equipment	2K
11 Lab glassware/ chemicals	2K
12 Ashing muffle furnace	2K
13 Lab furniture	5K
14 Lab conversion work and chemicals	10K
15 Vehicle	20K
16 back up diesel generator	20K

Running costs for lab

The equipment uses liquid nitrogen and liquid argon. I have already worked out the costs and for a year would be about 20K. In addition there are running costs in terms of heating, electricity, insurance, which I estimate at not more than 20K including upkeep of the building.

Other considerations

We would need to have a lawyer retained. I have not estimated the cost.

Total 295K + 40Kper year

Total costs for 3 years = 655K plus 120K running costs.

Initial Seed Money for each office: \$100,000 to retain consultants and cover initial costs.

Building cost to purchase = 4M

So the whole operation less than 5M Euros.

For two offices, the cost would be less than 10M Euros.