Results

The results of the investigation of concentration of artificial radionuclides in seawater samples from the field showed that the concentration Cs-137 and Sr-90 within each sea is slightly differed according to the stations (within the error of determination). Average annual radionuclide concentrations are decreased from the Japan to the Bering Sea: from 1,5 to 1.2 Bq/m³ for Cs-137 and from 1.2 to 0.9 Bq/m³ for Sr-90. We can conclude The average annual concentration in surface waters in areas of observation in 2015 due to the artificial radionuclides Cs-137 and Sr-90 were within the regional technological level due to global contamination of the hydrosphere. It was examined the main commercial fish of the Far Eastern basin on the content of toxic radionuclides Cs-137 and Sr-90 in the sea of Japan, three species of flatfishes, Pollock, Atka fish, in the sea of Okhotsk – is Pollock, Pacific herring, Pink salmon, in the Bering sea is Pollock, Cod. The content of Cs-137 and Sr-90 were not significantly different in the samples from different fish species: the specific activity of Cs-137 ranged between 0.4 - 1.2 Bq/kg and Sr-90 from 0.6 to 1.0 Bq/kg w. w. well below the allowable levels of radionuclides Cs-137 and Sr-90 at the sanitary standards of the Russian Federation (130 and 100 Bg/kg, accordingly).

Thus, the radiation environment in fishing waters of the Far Eastern seas of Russia is assessed as sufficiently safe in the radiation-hygienic attitude.