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福島の実況－IAEAの視点から

IAEAと福島県を含む日本との協力の進展

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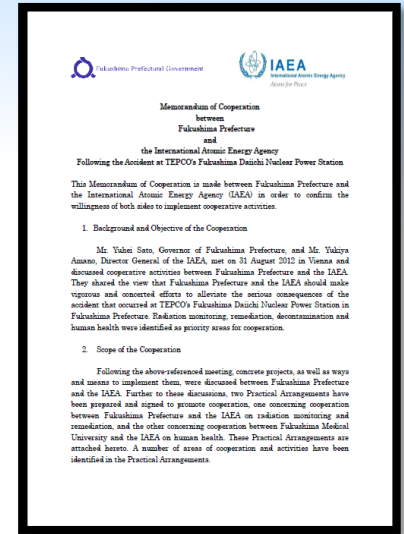
国際原子力機関

(International Atomic Energy Agency)



STATUTE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Conference on the Statute
Held at Headquarters of the United Nations
29 September to 26 October 1954



Fukushima Daiichi Status Updates

7 June 2017

The Japanese Government has provided the IAEA with a [report](#) that summarizes the events and progress related to recovery operations at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. The IAEA assessments, which are contained in full at the end of the report.

The IAEA acknowledges the multiple initiatives including the groundwater bypass, sub-drains, land impermeable walls and the water proof pavement which have contributed to the steadily reduce groundwater inflow into the buildings.

The IAEA notes the continuous progress that has been made in the investigation of damaged fuel inside the PCVs. The information gained from the investigation will help to plan for the safe decommissioning of the site. The IAEA also notes that, during the investigations, there was no attributable change in monitoring posts and dust-monitoring at the site boundaries of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.

The IAEA acknowledges that continued and significant efforts have been undertaken by the Japanese Government, the prefecture and the concerned municipalities to implement decontamination in the SDA and IAEA encourages Japan to continue monitoring the air dose rate in the environment and to continue to implement remediation measures, as appropriate.

Based on the information provided by Japan, no significant changes were observed in the monitoring of seawater, sediment and marine biota during the period covered by this report. The levels measured in the marine environment are low and relatively stable. For the purpose of public reassurance, the IAEA encourages the continuation of sea area monitoring, particularly considering the ongoing authorized discharges of treated groundwater into the ocean.

The IAEA considers that the extensive data quality assurance programme helps to build confidence of the stakeholders in the accuracy and quality of the sea area monitoring data.

Based on the information provided by Japan, no significant changes were observed since the previous report. Measurements of caesium radionuclide levels in foodstuffs, together with appropriate regulatory action and public communication, including the publication of monitoring results, are helping to maintain confidence in the safety of the food supply. Food restrictions continue to be revised and updated as necessary in line with the results of food sampling and monitoring. This indicates the continued vigilance of the authorities in Japan and their commitment to protecting consumers and trade. Based on the information provided by the Japanese authorities, the situation with regard to the safety of food, fishery and agricultural production continues to remain stable.

2 June 2017

On 1 June 2017, Japan provided the IAEA with a copy of a [report](#) on the discharge record and the seawater monitoring results at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station during May, which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent to all international Missions in Japan.

Events and highlights on the progress related to recovery operations at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

May, 2017

Section 1: Summary of updates from February 2017 through April 2017

1. Decommissioning and Contaminated Water management

Since the last report, there were progresses on the decommissioning and contaminated water management as below. For details please refer to section 2.

(1) Land-side impermeable wall (frozen soil wall)

On the mountain side of the wall, following the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA)'s instruction, unfrozen sections were maintained from the point of view of safety. There had been seven unfrozen sections. Freezing started at six of the seven sections by March and 99% of the mountain side has been frozen.

(2) Reduction of inflow into buildings

Inflow into buildings has declined from around 400 m³/day to around 120 m³/day on the latest average in March 2017 by steadily implementing various measures for reduction based on the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap. The target set in the Roadmap has been almost reached.

(3) Efforts toward investigations inside the Unit 1 and 2 Primary Containment Vessel (PCV)

Investigations inside the Unit 1 and 2 PCV have been conducted to identify the status of debris inside to consider the best approach to remove the fuel debris in this year.

For Unit 1, from 18 to 22 March, a dismounter and underwater camera were suspended from the 1st floor, where grid-like scaffold is installed, to collect information to infer the distribution of fuel debris. The status inside the PCV will continue to be examined based on the image and dose data collected.

For Unit 2, from 26 January to 16 February, a camera and a robot were inserted close to the Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV). The internal situation was grasped by the digital images. From the result of this investigation, fallen scaffold below the RPV and the status of deposits were identified directly for the first time.

Big progresses have been made toward the decommissioning of Fukushima Daiichi NPS. During the investigations, there were no significant changes in radiation levels of monitoring posts and dust monitoring at the site boundaries of Fukushima Daiichi NPS. Through these investigations, there was and will be no effect by the radioactive material to the outside the PCVs.

2. Monitoring results

There were no significant changes in the monitoring results of air dose rate, dust, soil, seawater, sediment and marine biota during the period from February 2017 to April 2017. For details please refer to section 3.



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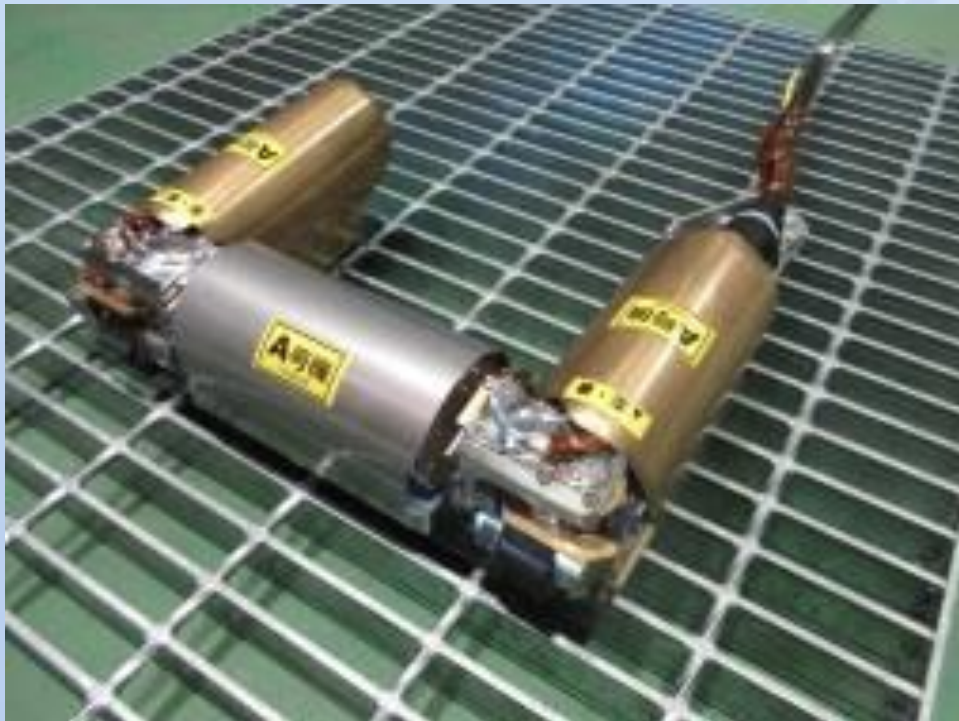
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Robot for investigation



Images inside PCVs







The Fukushima Daiichi Accident

Report by the Director General
and Technical Volumes



福島第一原子力発電所事故

● 事務局長報告書



国際原子力機関

<http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/Publications/PDF/SupplementaryMaterials/P1710/Languages/Japanese.pdf>



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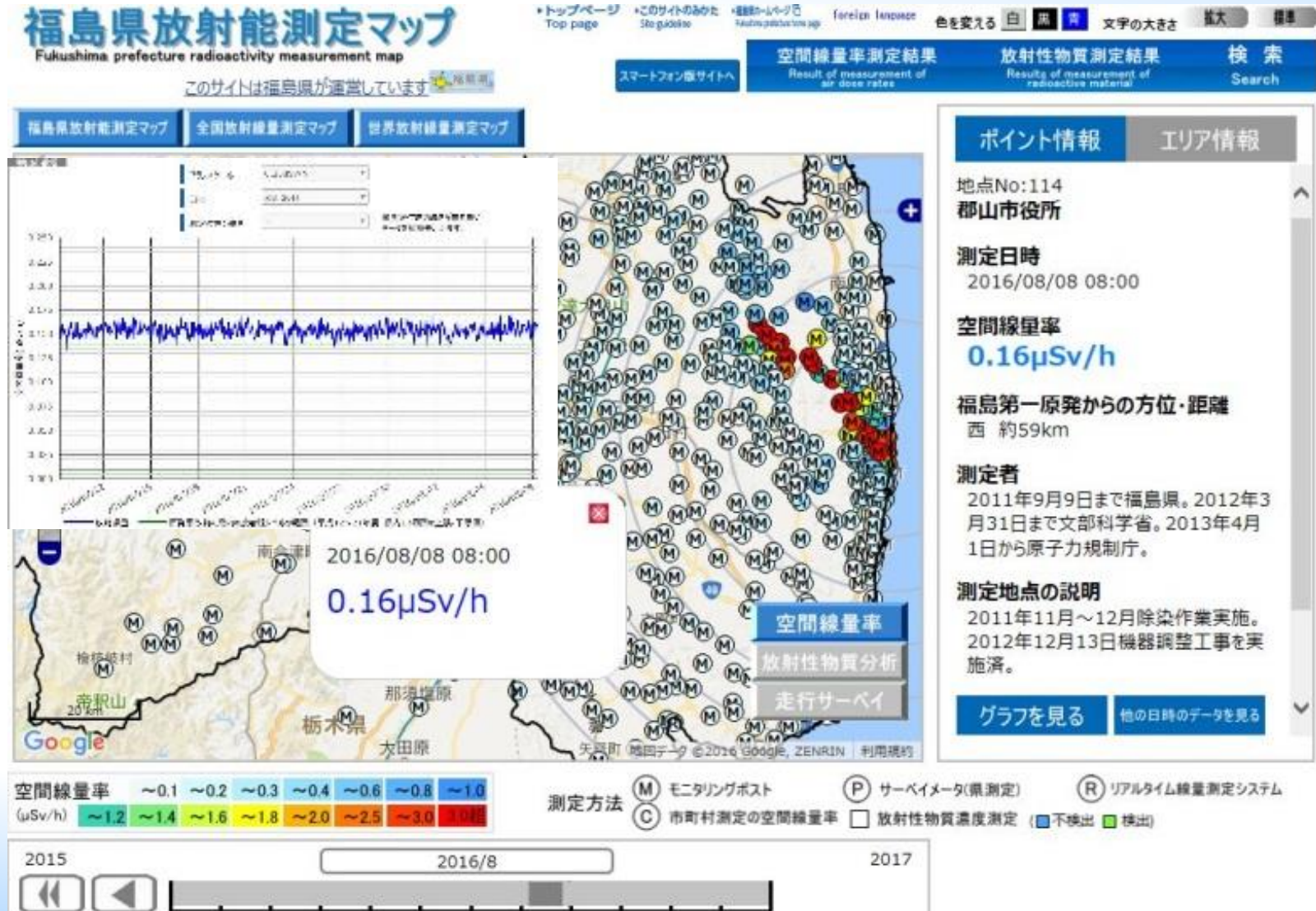
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Communicate the data regarding radiation in an accurate and intelligible manner





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Thank you!

