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IAEA's views of the situation in Fukushima & On-going cooperation with Japan including Fukushima Prefecture

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STATUTE OF THE
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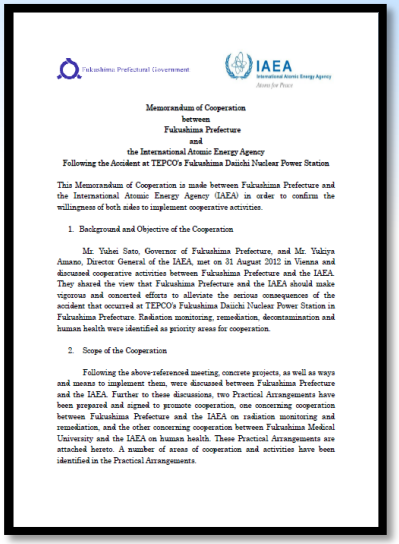

Fukushima Prefectural Government

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Memorandum of Cooperation
between
Fukushima Prefecture
and
the International Atomic Energy Agency
Following the Accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

This Memorandum of Cooperation is made between Fukushima Prefecture and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in order to confirm the willingness of both sides to implement cooperative activities.

1. Background and Objective of the Cooperation

Mr. Yuhei Sato, Governor of Fukushima Prefecture, and Mr. Yukiya Amano, Director General of the IAEA, met on 31 August 2012 in Vienna and discussed cooperative activities between Fukushima Prefecture and the IAEA. They shared the view that Fukushima Prefecture and the IAEA should make vigorous and concerted efforts to alleviate the serious consequences of the accident that occurred at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station in Fukushima Prefecture. Radiation monitoring, remediation, decontamination and human health were identified as priority areas for cooperation.

2. Scope of the Cooperation

Following the above-referenced meeting, concrete projects, as well as ways and means to implement them, were discussed between Fukushima Prefecture and the IAEA. Further to these discussions, two Practical Arrangements have been prepared and signed to promote cooperation, one concerning cooperation between Fukushima Prefecture and the IAEA on radiation monitoring and remediation, and the other concerning cooperation between Fukushima Medical University and the IAEA on human health. These Practical Arrangements are attached hereto. A number of areas of cooperation and activities have been identified in the Practical Arrangements.

https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/fukushima/status-update

Fukushima Daiichi Status Updates

7 June 2017

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

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

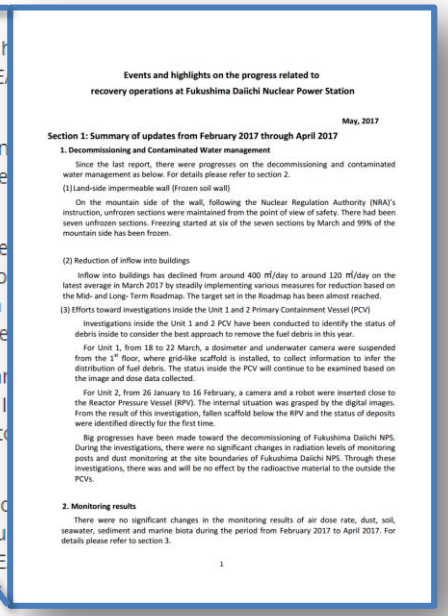
The IAEA notes the continuous progress that has been made in the investigation of damaged fue
inside the PCVs. The information gained from the investigation will help to plan for the safe deco
the site. The IAEA also notes that, during the investigations, there was no attributable change in
monitoring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

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

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



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 ㎥/day to around 120 ㎥/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 dosimeter 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.

1

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.

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AUTO
三洋テクノマリン株
D5

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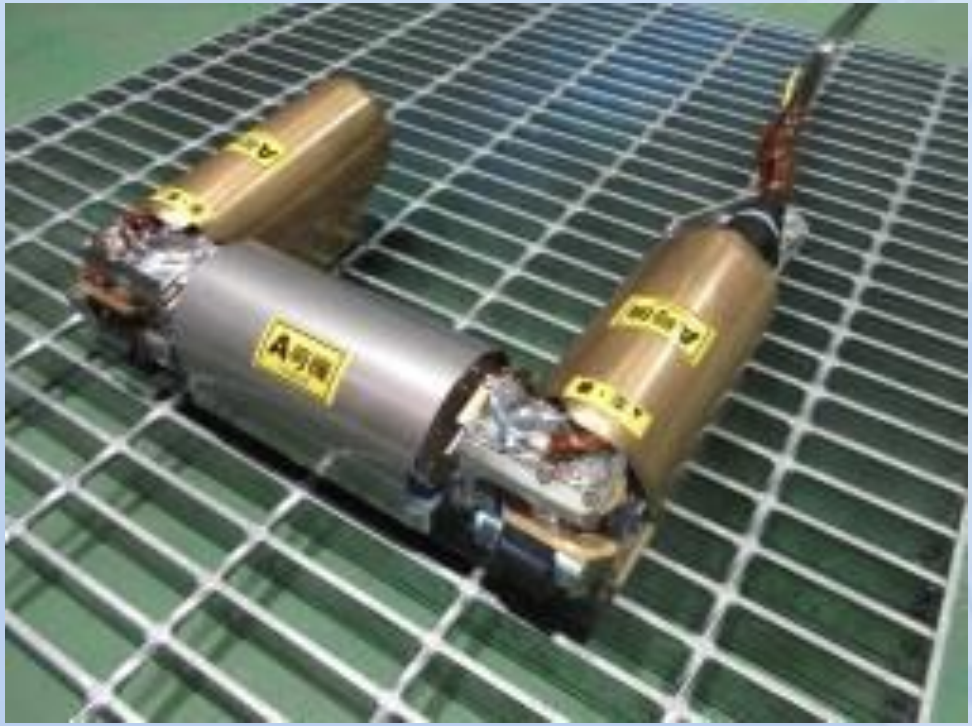
Robot for investigation



Images inside PCVs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The Fukushima Daiichi Accident

Report by the Director General and Technical Volumes

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


TEPCO
レンティホ・ホアン・カルロス
LENTIJO Juan Carlos
IAEA

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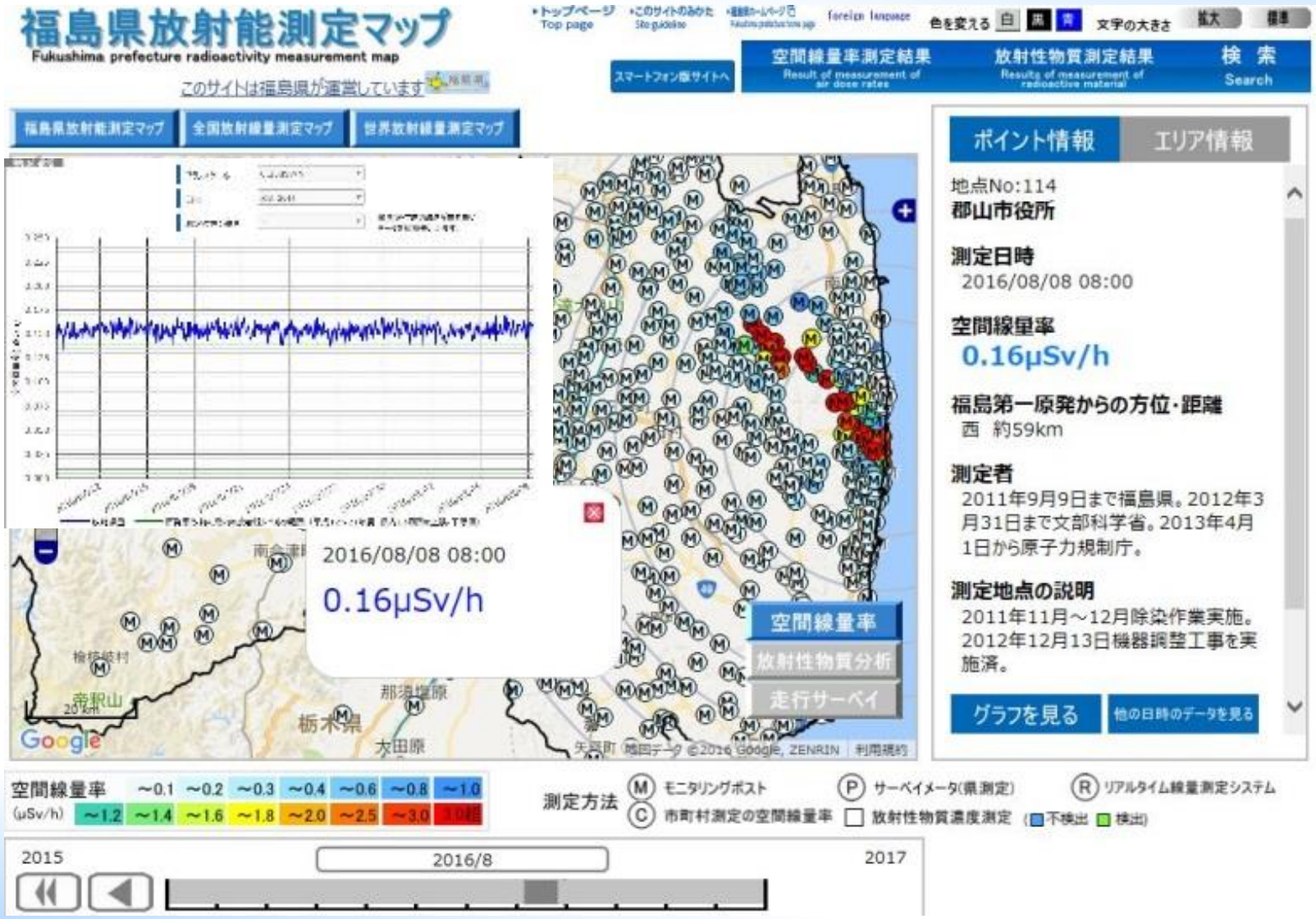
Communicate the data regarding radiation in an accurate and intelligible manner



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Thank you!