



Progress on Off-site Cleanup Efforts in Japan

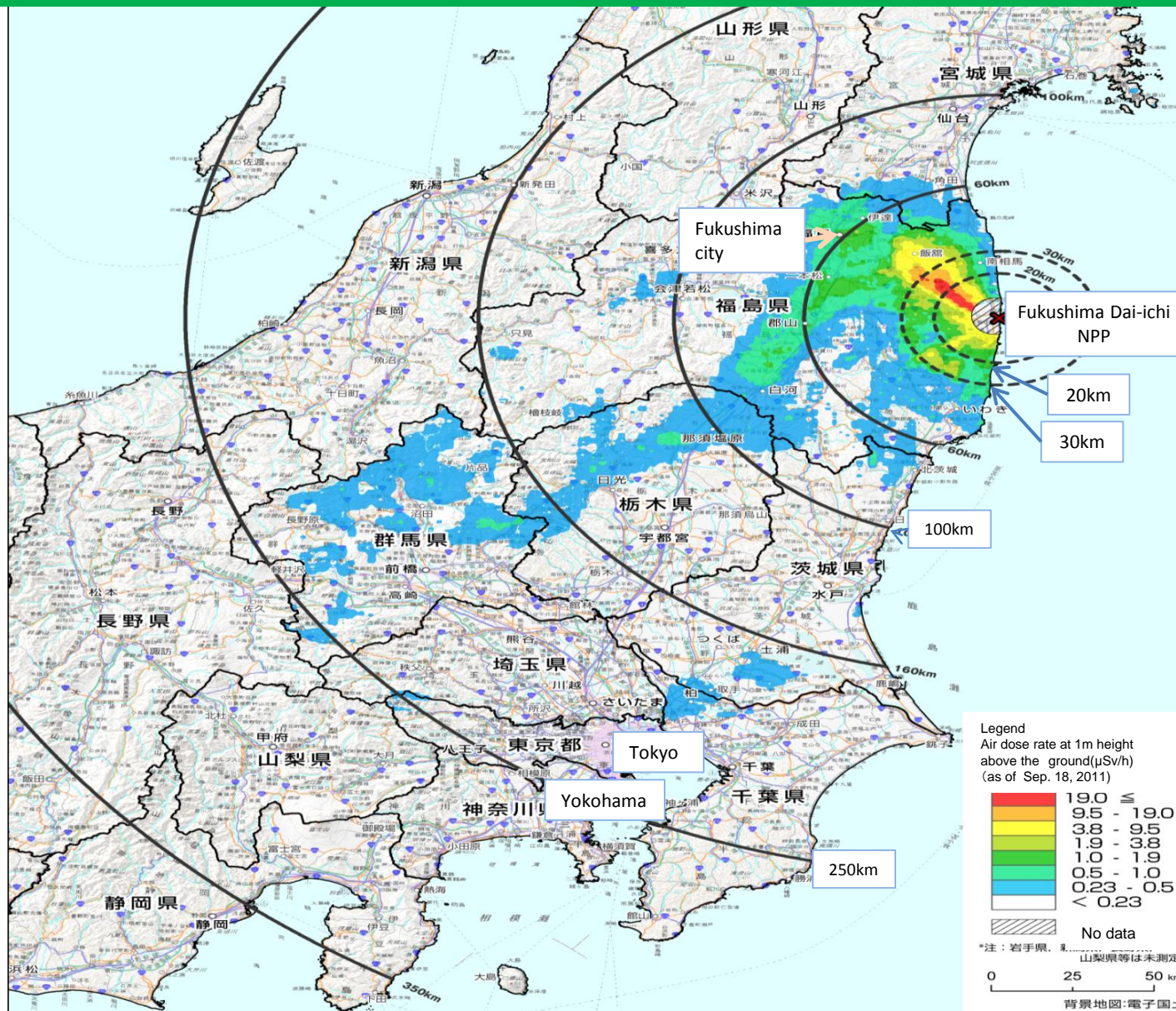
April, 2015

Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Outline

- **Policy Framework**
- Progress in Special Decontamination Area
- Progress in Intensive Contamination Survey Area
- Decontamination technology
- New policies announced in Sep 2013
- Efforts to secure Interim Storage Facility
- Public Communication

Radioactive Pollution Caused by the Accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Dai-ichi NPP



Radioactive Pollution Caused by the Accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Dai-ichi NPP

Decontamination is one of the measures for radiation protection* to remove radioactive materials from living environment in order to promptly decrease impacts on human health and living environment.

*The national government aims at a long-term goal to reduce additional annual dose to 1 mSv or less by comprehensive measures for radiation risk management including not only decontamination but also monitoring survey, food safety administration, and health exams .

Aircraft monitoring survey by MEXT/Japan and DOE/US (as of Apr. 29, 2011)

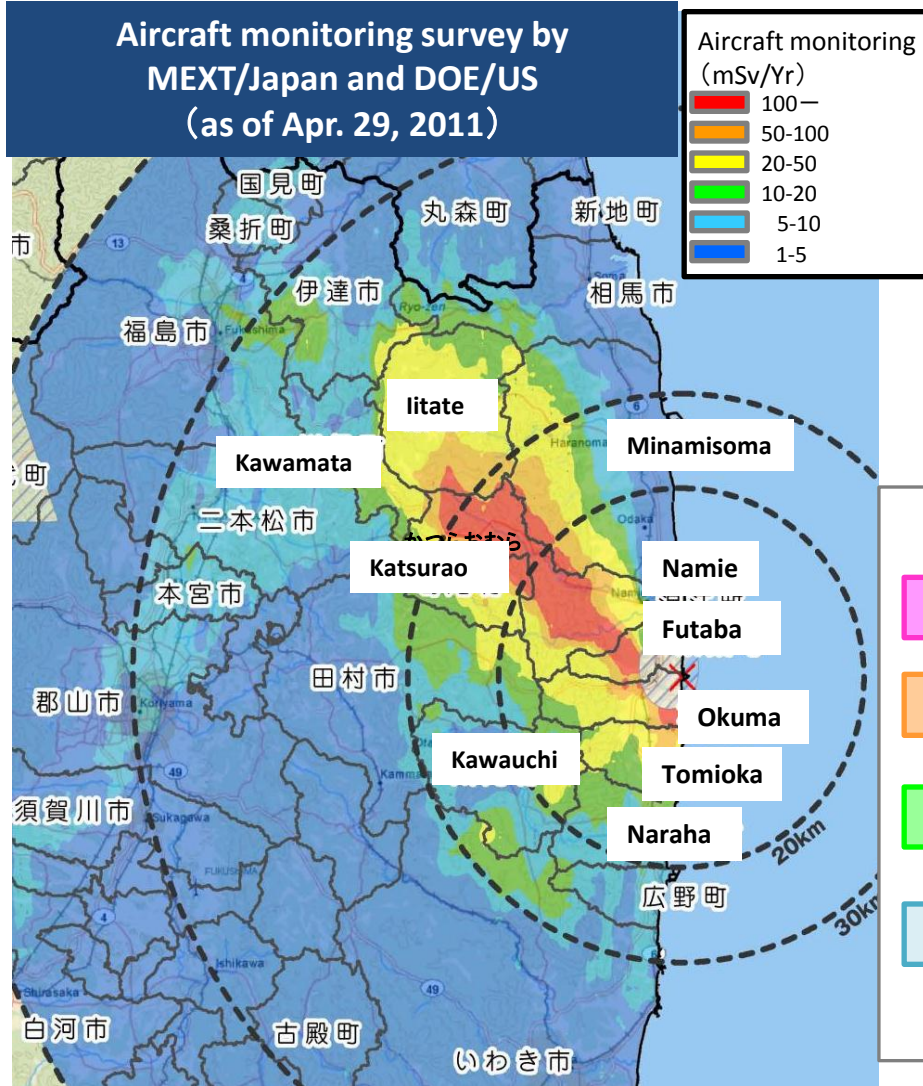
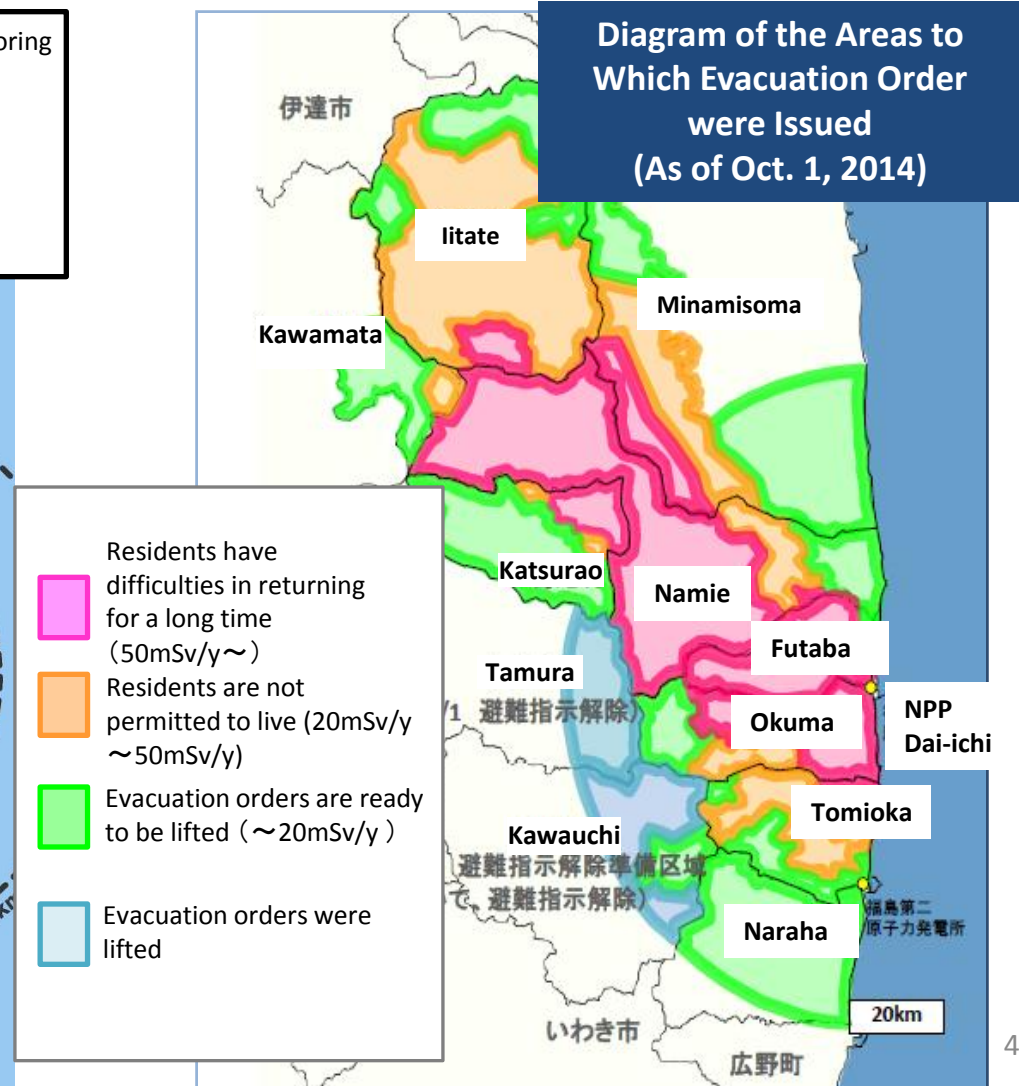


Diagram of the Areas to Which Evacuation Order were Issued (As of Oct. 1, 2014)



Framework of Decontamination

Legislation for Promoting Decontamination

- ◆ The Act on Special Measures Concerning the Handling of Radioactive Pollution came into force on January 1, 2012.
- ◆ Based on this Act, the followings are carried out:
 - Planning and implementation of decontamination work
 - Collection, transfer, temporary storage, and final disposal

Special Decontamination Area

- ◆ 11 municipalities in (former) restricted zone or planned evacuation zone (<20km from the NPP, or annual cumulative dose is >20mSv)
- ◆ Decontamination is implemented by the national government

(*) Entire area of Naraha, Tomioka, Okuma, Futaba, Namie, Katsurao, and Iitate.
Some area of Tamura, Minami Soma, Kawamata, and Kawauchi.

Intensive Contamination Survey Area

- ◆ 104 municipalities in 8 prefectures (*), in which over 0.23 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{hour}$ of air dose rate (estimated from the long-term target of annual additional exposure dose, 1 mSv/year, under a certain condition) is observed, were designated.
- ◆ Decontamination is implemented by each municipality. The national government will take financial and technical measures.

(*) Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, and Chiba

Decontamination based on the “Act on Special Measures”

1) Special Decontamination Area

Designation of SDA by the Minister of the Environment



Development of the decontamination implementation plan in the SDA by the Minister of the Environment

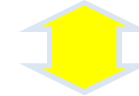


Implementation of decontamination by the national government



2) Intensive Contamination Survey Area

Designation of ICSA by the Minister of the Environment



Survey measurement by the mayors of municipalities



Development of the decontamination implementation plan in the ICSA by the mayors of municipalities



Implementation of decontamination by the municipalities, etc.

Decontamination of soil and disposal of generated soil at NPP

Implemented by the nuclear power plant operating company in charge (TEPCO)

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Decontamination Policy for the Special Decontamination Area

Decontamination should be implemented taking into account the level of air dose rate

- ◆ **Area where additional exposure rate is higher than 50mSv/year:** MOE conducts demonstration model projects and studies the future demonstration policy based on the lessons learned from the projects.
- ◆ **Area where additional exposure rate is between 20-50mSv/year:** Decontamination is implemented, aiming to reduce exposure dose in residential areas and farmlands to be less than 20mSv/year.
- ◆ **Area where additional exposure rate is lower than 20mSv/year:** Decontamination is implemented for the area as well.

- **MOE reviewed the progress of decontamination in the SDA and announced on September 10, 2013 that it will revise the previous policy that aimed to complete decontamination and transfer generated materials to temporary storage sites in two years (by the end of March 2014) for all municipalities and will promote decontamination in accordance with reconstruction activities depending on the situation of each municipality.**
- **MOE announced on December 26, 2013 that it will revise the decontamination plans for Minami-Soma, Iitate, Kawamata, Katsurao, Namie and Tomioka and set realistic schedules in accordance with the situation of each municipality, in consultation with them.**

Progress in the Special Decontamination Area ①

Decontamination Plan has been established in all the 11 municipalities, and the progress has been made.
Decontamination has been completed in Tamura in June, 2013, and in Naraha / Kawauchi / Okuma in March, 2014.

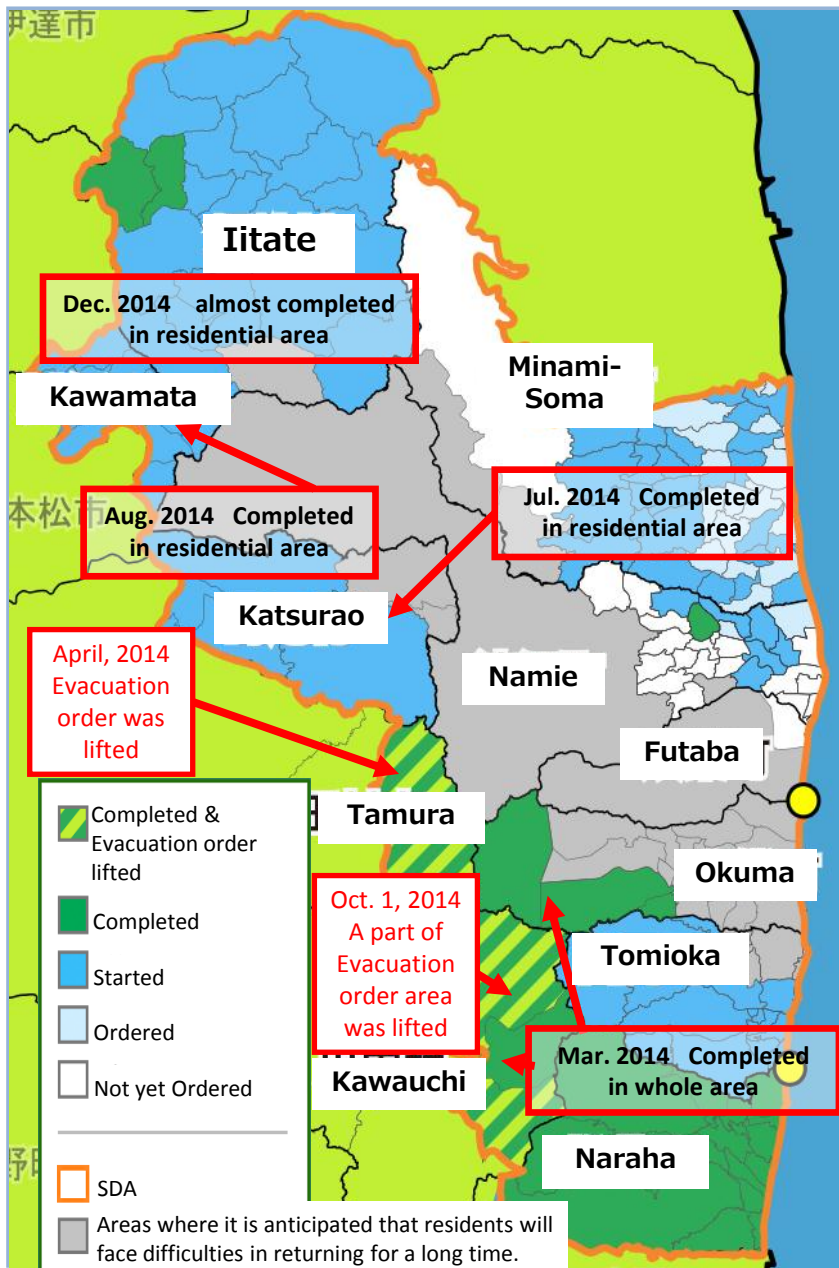
		Population in Decontamination Target Area(person) (approx. Figure)	Decontamination Target Area (ha) (approx. figure)	Rearrangement of the Restricted areas, etc.	Progress of the Decontamination Work < as of Feb. 20, 2015 >				Schedule	
					Decontamination Plan	Temporary Storage Site	Consent of landowners, etc.	Decontamination activities	Residential Areas completed	The rest of other areas completed
Whole area decontamination was completed	Tamura	400	500	Apr. 2012	Apr. 2012	Secured	Completed	Completed in June. 2013	FY2013	
	Kawauchi	400	500	Apr. 2012	Apr. 2012	Secured	Completed	Completed in March, 2014	FY2013	
	Naraha	7,700	2,100	Aug. 2012	Apr. 2012	Secured	completed	Completed in March, 2014	FY2013	
	Okuma	400	400	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2012	Secured	Completed	Completed in March, 2014	FY2013	
Decontamination of residential area was completed	Katsurao	1,400	1,700	Mar. 2013	Sep. 2012	Secured	Almost completed	In progress	Summer, 2014 (completed)	Within 2015
	Kawamata	1,200	1,600	Aug. 2012	Aug. 2013	approx. 90% Secured	Almost completed	In progress	Summer, 2014 (completed)	Within 2015
	Iitate	6,000	5,600	Jul. 2012	May 2012	secured	approx. 90%	In progress	Almost completed	Within 2016
Decontamination is under operation & in preparation	Minami-Soma	13,300	6,100	Apr. 2012	Apr. 2012	approx. 80% secured	approx. 70%	In progress	FY2015	FY2016
	Namie	18,800	3,300	Apr. 2013	Nov. 2012	approx. 40% Secured	approx. 70%	In progress	FY2015	FY2016
	Tomioka	11,300	2,800	Mar. 2013	Jun. 2013	secured	approx. 90%	In progress	FY2015	FY2016
	Futaba	300	200	May, 2013	Jul. 2014	Under coordination	Under preparation	Under preparation	FY 2015	

Note 1: Necessary areas for securing Temporary Storage Sites might be reviewed in future survey

Note 2: In the municipalities where decontamination was completed, such as Tamura, Kawauchi, Naraha, and Okuma, remaining decontamination shall be implemented for the residents who did not yet consent but newly request decontamination.

Progress in the Special Decontamination Area ①

(as of Mar., 2015)



< Completed decontamination >

Tamura	Whole area decontamination was completed in June, 2013. Evacuation order was lifted on April 1, 2014
Kawauchi Naraha Okuma	Whole area decontamination was completed in March, 2014 ※ As for Kawauchi, a part of the evacuation order was lifted on October 1, 2014
Katsurao	Decontamination of residential area was completed in July, 2014
Kawamata	Decontamination of residential area was completed in August, 2014
Joban Expressway	Decontamination was completed ※ Reopened between Hirono and Joban-Tomioka on Feb. 22, 2014 ※ Opened between Namie and Minami-Soma on Dec. 6, 2014 ※ Opened between Namie and Joban-Tomioka on Mar. 1, 2015

< Schedules of decontamination ahead >

Kawamata Katsurao	Aiming at the completion of decontamination of remaining areas within 2015
Iitate	Decontamination of residential area was almost completed at the end of Dec., 2014 aiming at the completion of decontamination of remaining area within 2016
Minami-soma Namie Tomioka	Aiming at the completion of decontamination of residential area within FY 2015 and the completion of decontamination of remaining area within FY 2016
Futaba	Aiming at the completion of decontamination within FY 2015

Progress in the Special Decontamination Area ③-1

Progress on decontamination works (executing ratio and ordering ratio) is as follows:

As of Feb. 20, 2015 < Unit: % >	Tamura		Naraha		Kawauchi		Iitate		Kawamata	
	Executing ratio	Ordering ratio	Executing ratio	Ordering ratio	Executing ratio	Ordering ratio	Executing ratio	Ordering ratio	Executing ratio	Ordering ratio
Residential area	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	100
Farmland	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	100	18	100
Forest	100	100	100	100	100	100	38	100	56 (54)	100
Road	100	100	100	100	100	100	24	100	4	100

Note 1: Executing ratio is calculated as follows: ①Areas in which decontamination works (weeding, removal of sediment, and cleaning, etc.) are completed / ②Target areas to be decontaminated

Note 2: Ordering ratio is calculated as follows: ③Areas already contracted for decontamination / ②Target areas to be decontaminated

Note 3: ①, ②, ③ might be modified with further review

Note 4: The number in () was the number in last month. When there is no change, it is skipped

Progress in the Special Decontamination Area ③-2

As of Feb. 20, 2015	Katsurao		Okuma		Minami-Soma		Tomioka		Namie	
	Executing ratio	Ordering ratio	Executing ratio	Ordering ratio	Executing ratio	Ordering ratio	Executing ratio	Ordering ratio	Executing ratio	Ordering ratio
Residential area	100	100	100	100	7	99.9	17 (14)	100	11	48
Farmland	68 (62)	100	100	100	8 (6)	65	5	100	13	35
Forest	99.9 (99)	100	100	100	34 (31)	79	28 (22)	100	14 (13)	43
Road	32 (23)	100	100	100	2 (1)	65	61 (60)	100	20 (19)	46

Note 1: Executing ratio is calculated as follows: ①Areas in which decontamination works (weeding, removal of sediment, and cleaning, etc.) are completed / ②Target areas to be decontaminated

Note 2: Ordering ratio is calculated as follows: ③Areas already contracted for decontamination / ②Target areas to be decontaminated

Note 3: ①, ②, ③ might be modified with further review

Note 4: The number in () was the number in last month. When there is no change, it is skipped

New Schedule to be Targeted for Special Decontamination Area ①

- Among 11 municipalities, Decontamination works in Tamura has been completed June, 2013 and the one of in Naraha / Kawauchi / Okuma has been completed in March, 2014
- For Minami-Soma, Iitate, Kawamata, Katsurao, Namie, and Tomioka, the decontamination plans were revised in Dec. '13 and a realistic schedule that meets the condition of each area were set up in consultation with each municipality and community.
- Decontamination of residential areas and their surroundings will be prioritized for the evacuees to return home.
- The decontamination works of the infrastructure which are important for the evacuees to return home (such as water supply, sewage, and major roads) will be started in advance.
- The decontamination projects should be implemented in an accelerated and smooth manner and the project terms should be shortened as much as possible. The work process should be fully controlled and the progress status should be made open to public.

Minami-Soma

- The residential areas and their surroundings will be decontaminated on a priority basis by the end of March, 2016.
- The rest will be decontaminated by the end of March, 2017. The decontamination will be made in an accelerated and smooth manner and the work term will be shortened as much as possible.

Iitate

- The residential areas and their surroundings will be decontaminated on a priority basis by the end of March, 2015. The decontamination will be made in an accelerated and smooth manner and the work term will be shortened as much as possible to be completed by the end of 2014.
- The rest will be decontaminated by the end of March, 2017. The decontamination will be made in an accelerated and smooth manner and the work term will be shortened as much as possible to be completed by the end of 2016.

Note: Decontamination work in a municipality is to be implemented based on the premises of formulation of the decontamination plan, securing of temporary storage sites, consent of land owners, and the ensuring of workers.

New Schedule to be Targeted for Special Decontamination Area ②

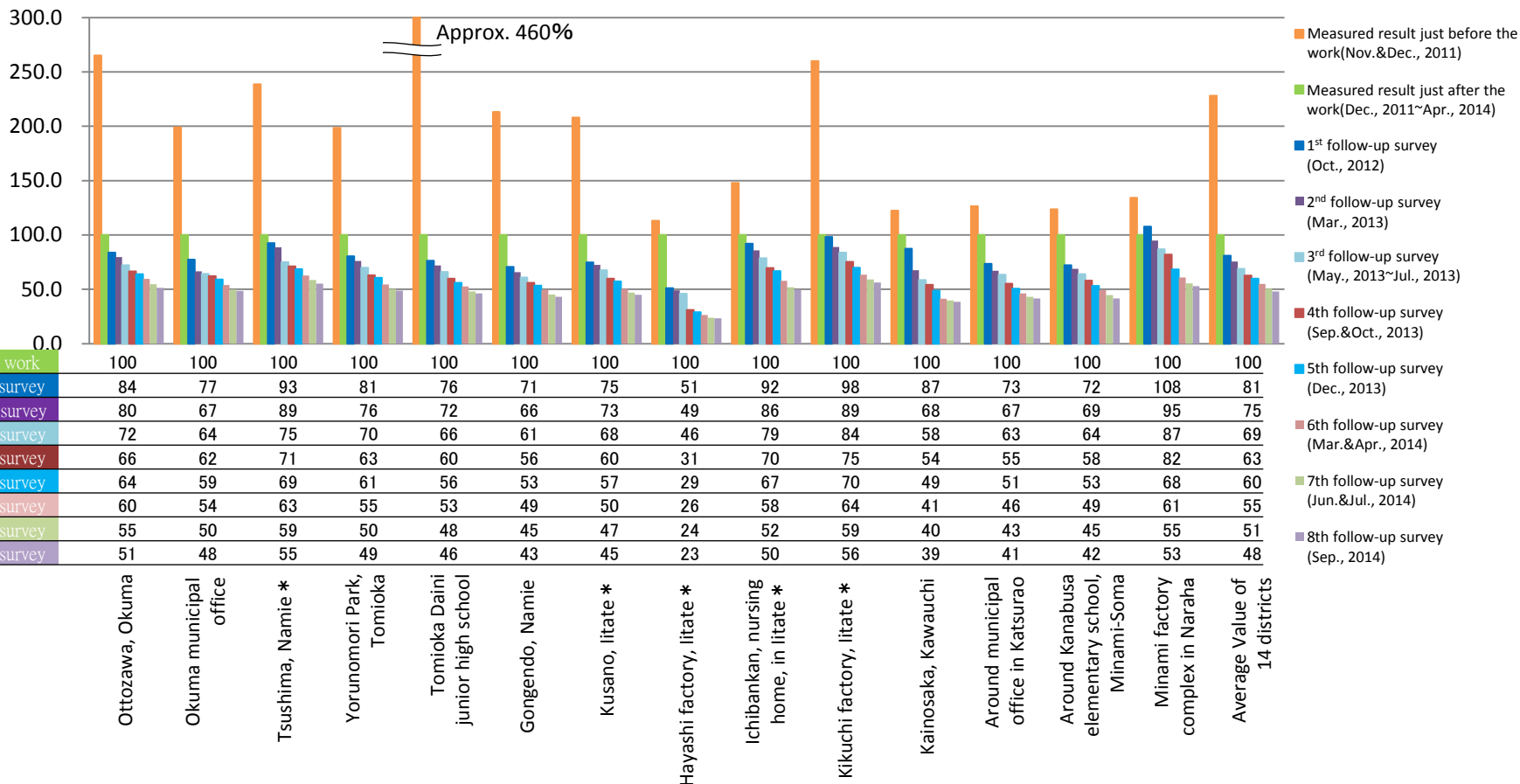
Kawamata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The residential areas and their surroundings will be decontaminated on a priority basis by the end of March, 2015. The decontamination will be made in an accelerated and smooth manner and the work term will be shortened as much as possible to be completed by the end of summer in 2014. ● The rest will be decontaminated by the end of March 2016. The decontamination will be made in an accelerated and smooth manner and the work term will be shortened as much as possible to be completed by the end of 2015.
Katsurao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The residential areas and their surroundings will be decontaminated on a priority basis by the end of March, 2015. The decontamination will be made in an accelerated and smooth manner and the work term will be shortened as much as possible to be completed by the end of summer in 2014. ● The rest will be decontaminated by the end of March, 2016. The decontamination will be made in an accelerated and smooth manner and the work term will be shortened as much as possible to be completed by the end of 2015.
Namie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Areas to be decontaminated, other than the tsunami-devastated areas (Minami-Tanashio, Ukedo-Kita, Ukedo-Minami, Nakahama, Morotake), will be decontaminated on a priority basis by the end of March, 2016. ● For the tsunami-devastated areas, the residential areas and their surroundings will be decontaminated on a priority basis by the end of March, 2016 by paying attention to the treatment of disaster waste. The rest will be decontaminated by the end of March, 2017. The decontamination will be made in an accelerated and smooth manner and the work term will be shortened as much as possible.
Tomioka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The residential areas and their surroundings will be decontaminated on a priority basis by the end of March, 2016. ● The rest will be decontaminated by the end of March, 2017. The decontamination will be made in an accelerated and smooth manner and the work term will be shortened as much as possible.
Futaba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decontamination in residential houses and its' vicinity is aimed to be completed within FY 2015.

Note: Decontamination work in a municipality is to be implemented based on the premises of formulation of the decontamination plan, securing of temporary storage sites, consent of land owners, and the ensuring of workers.

The result of Post-Decontamination Monitoring

○ The dose rate is the averaged value measured in each of the sites. The value immediately after decontamination [green column] is normalized to be 100%.

Comparison of average figure on air dose rate
(assuming the figure after the work as 100)



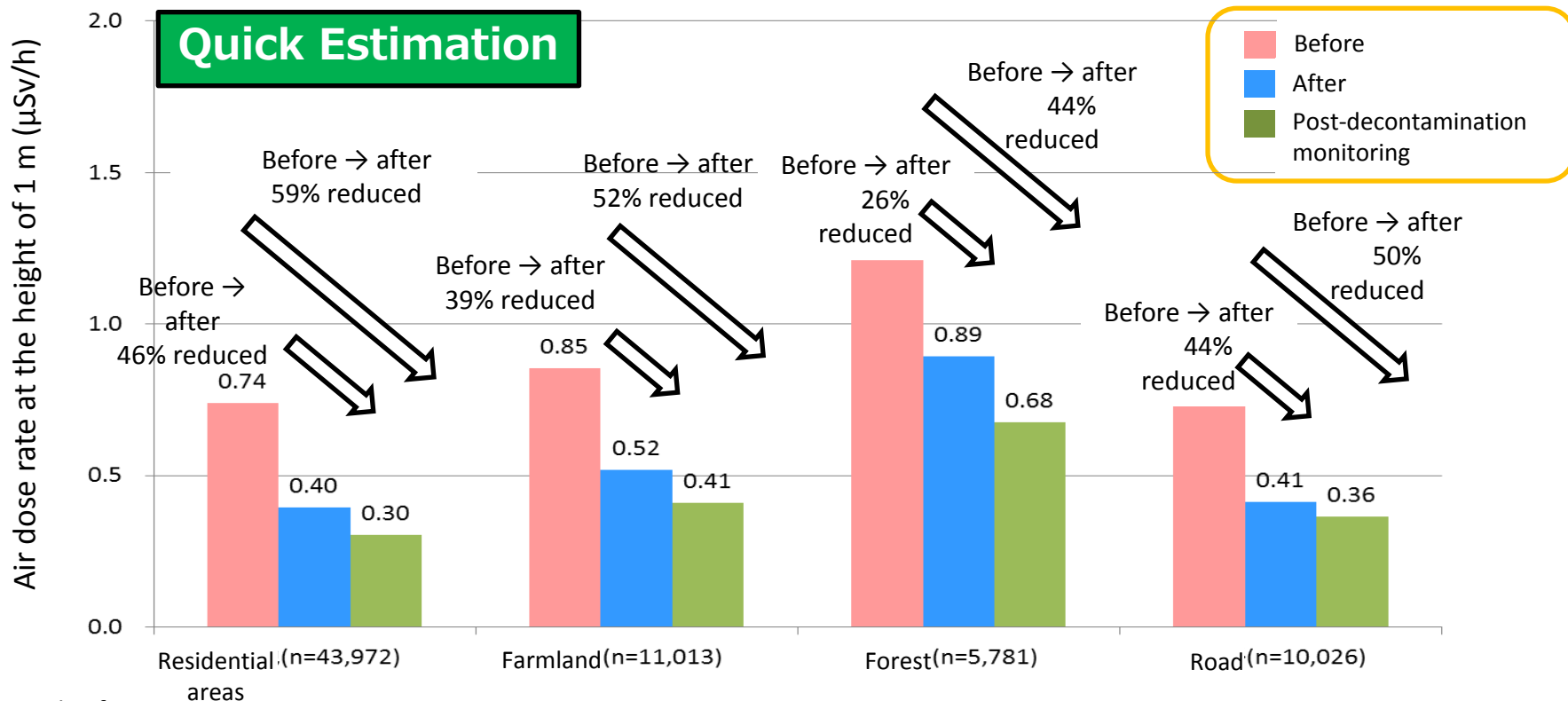
* : Measurement result just after the decontamination work in Tsushima, Namie and Iitate, might be possibly low because of accumulated snow

Note 1: Measurement figure might be changed by environmental condition, e.g. climate condition, such as rainfall, snowfall,

Note 2: It's have passed about one year and nine months from measurement result just after the decontamination work until 5th follow-up survey, during that time, the dose rate resulting from radiocaesium, about 30% of reduction is expected by physical attenuation.

Effects of Decontamination Work in Naraha

- ◆ Decontamination work decreased radiation dose: e.g. approx. 46% in residential area
- ◆ Post-decontamination monitoring confirmed that effects of the whole area decontamination have been maintained and that radiation dose has been continuously decreasing



Periods of measurement:

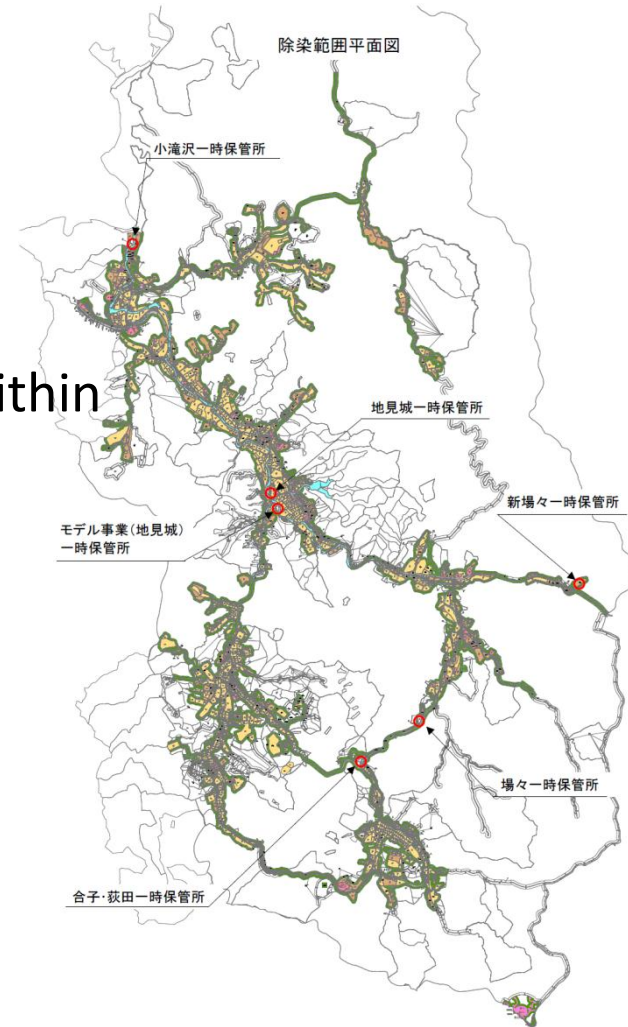
Before decontamination: Jun. 2012-Mar. 2014, After decontamination: Jun. 2012-May. 2014, Post-decontamination monitoring: Jul. 2014-Nov. 2014

- ◆ It is the policy that the whole area decontamination is not to be conducted in principle. However, if post-decontamination monitoring finds hot spots where decontamination effects are not maintained and whose high radiation affects air dose rates of surrounding environment, follow-up decontamination is to be conducted upon each situation, taking into account rationality and feasibility.

Overview of the Decontamination Project in Tamura City

Decontamination work based on the Decontamination Implementation Plan has been finished in Tamura City.

- Work Period: July 5, 2012 ~ June 28, 2013
- Number of Workers: Max. 1,300/day
(A total of 120,000 man day)
- Decontamination target area:
residential area and a part of forests (area within
20m from the edge) in Furumichi, Miyakoji
district
- Volumes of work
 - Buildings 228,249m²(121 family unit)
 - Roads 95.6km
 - Farmland 1,274,021m²
 - Forests 1,921,546m²



Lift of Evacuation Order in Tamura City

April 2012

Designated as areas to which evacuation orders are ready to be lifted after the Rearrangement of Evacuation Order Areas Formulation of a decontamination implementation plan

July 2012-

Full-scale decontamination work based on the plan was started

June 2013-

Decontamination work was completed

Aug.-Nov. 2013-

Post-decontamination monitoring

October 2013

Explanatory meeting to local residents

<Reported the result of post-decontamination monitoring of residential houses>

February 2014-

Explanatory meeting to local residents

<Set up an inquiry counter and carried out measurement upon residents' requests>

April 2014

The evacuation order was lifted

Decontamination follow-up

1. Consultation counter for decontamination

<Started to measure air dose rate and to check the extent of contamination upon residents' requests>

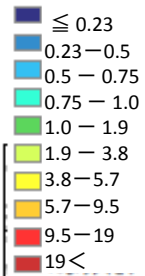
2. Continuous Post-decontamination monitoring

3. Removal of contaminated soil depending on the situation

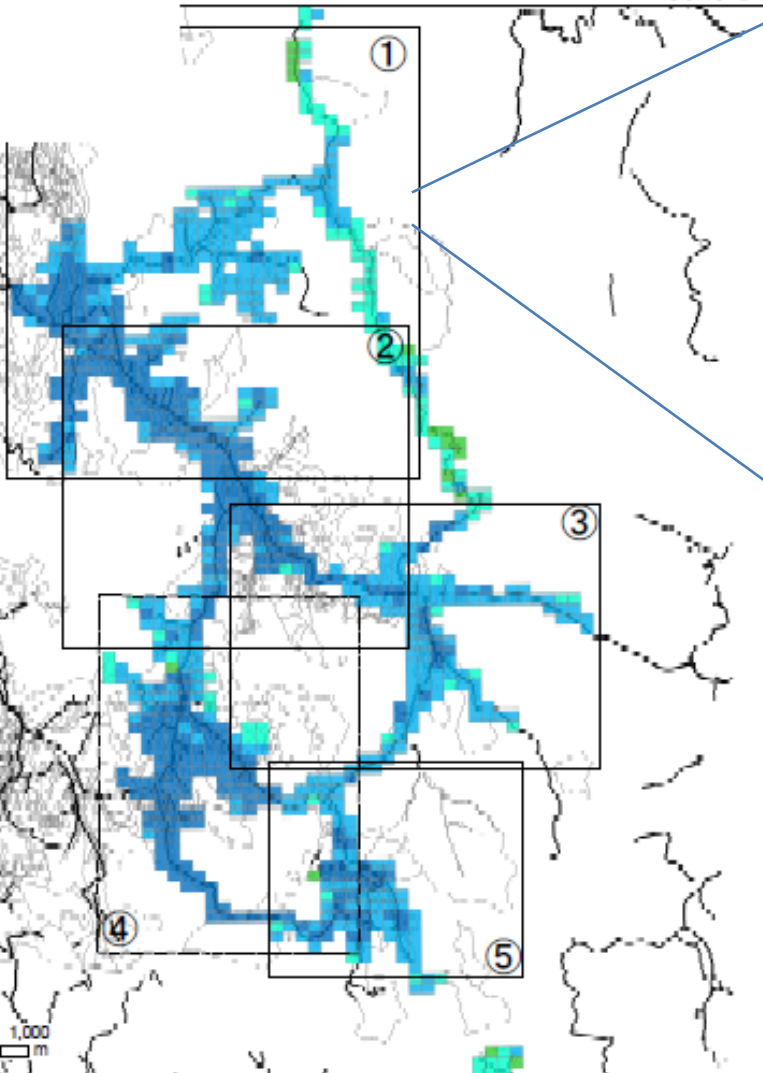


Effect of Radiation Dose Reduction by Decontamination Work in Tamura City

(Average of Air Dose Rate at the height of 1m above ground)

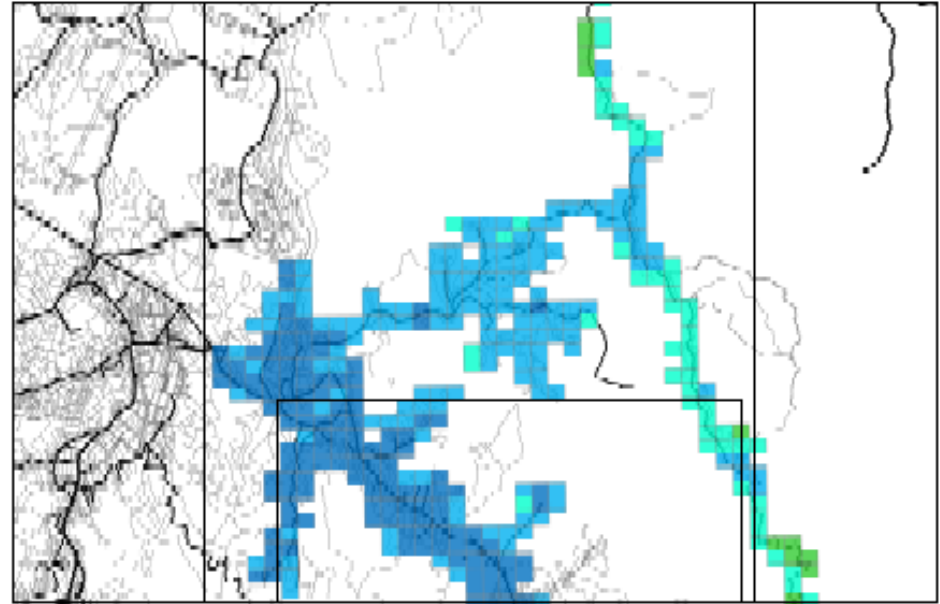


After



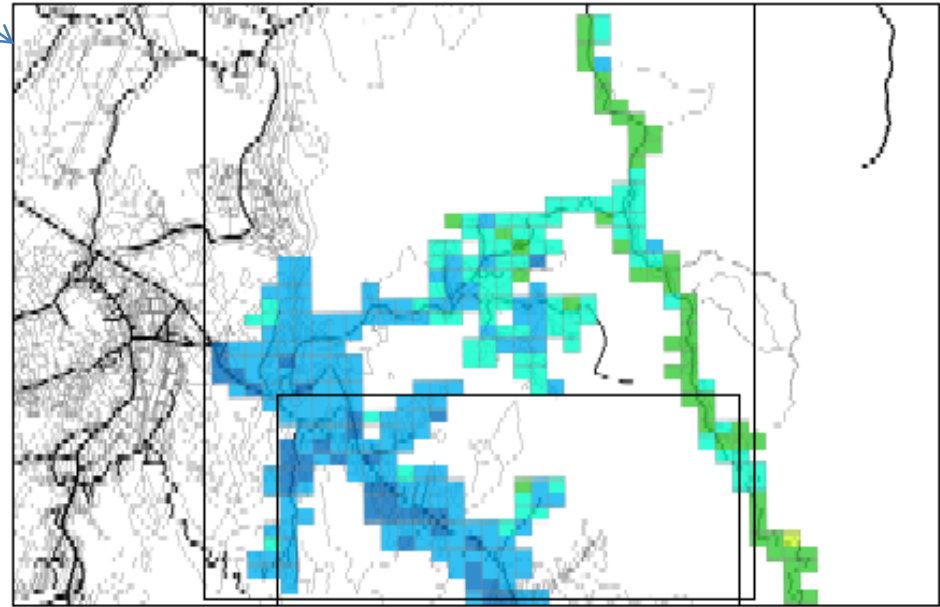
① Kotakizawa District

After



① Kotakizawa District

Before



Before & After the Decontamination Work in Tamura City



Decontamination Activities in Tamura City



Wiping off rooftop and walls



Wiping off a gutter



High pressure water cleaning of a drain pipe



High pressure water cleaning of paved road



Mowing and removal of sludge



Removal of crushed stones and topsoil, and cover with clean soil

Effect on Decontamination Work in Tamura City ①

(Air Dose Rate 1m above surface)

Average Figures: $0.34\mu\text{Sv/h}$

Average Figures after the Decontamination: $0.40\mu\text{Sv/h}$

Average Figures before the Decontamination: $0.63\mu\text{Sv/h}$

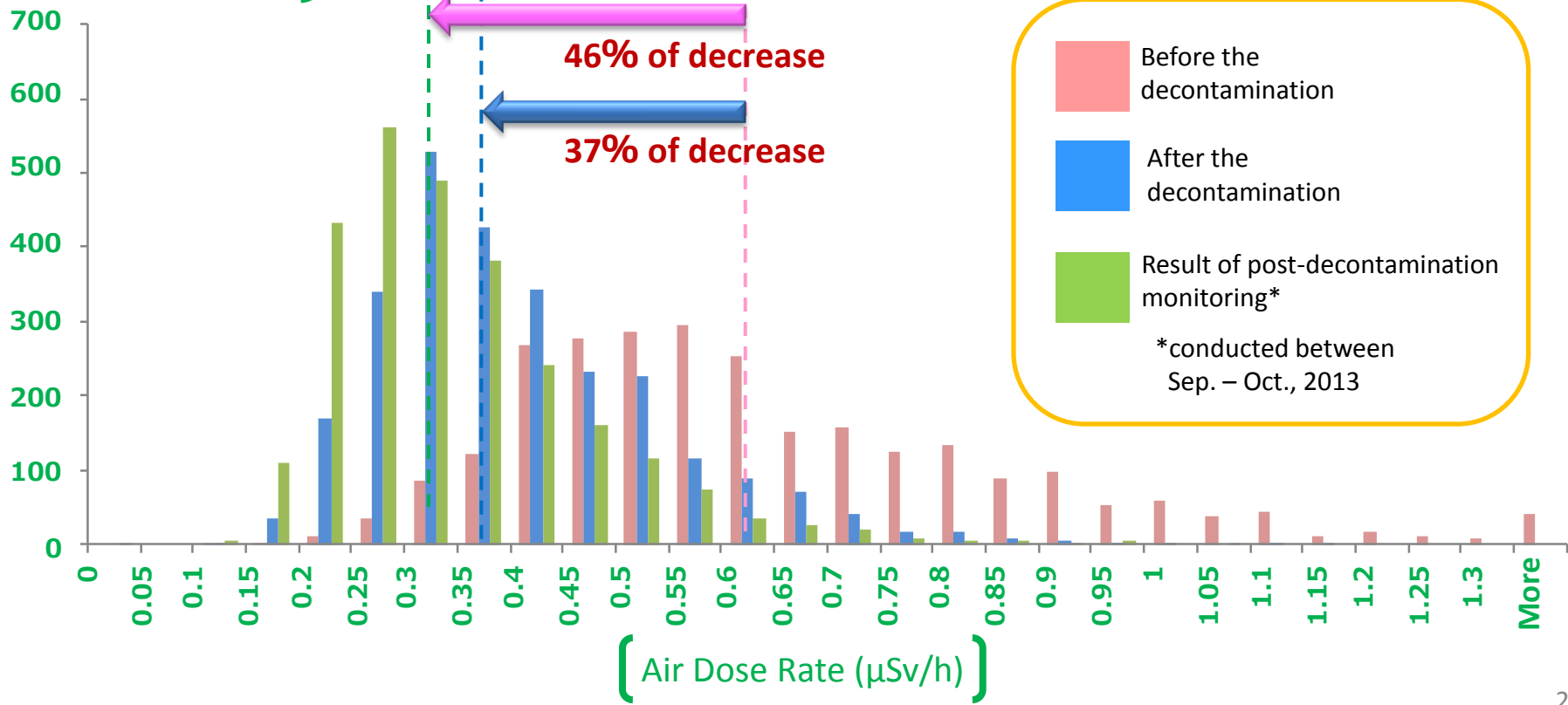
(Number of Measurement Points)

46% of decrease

37% of decrease

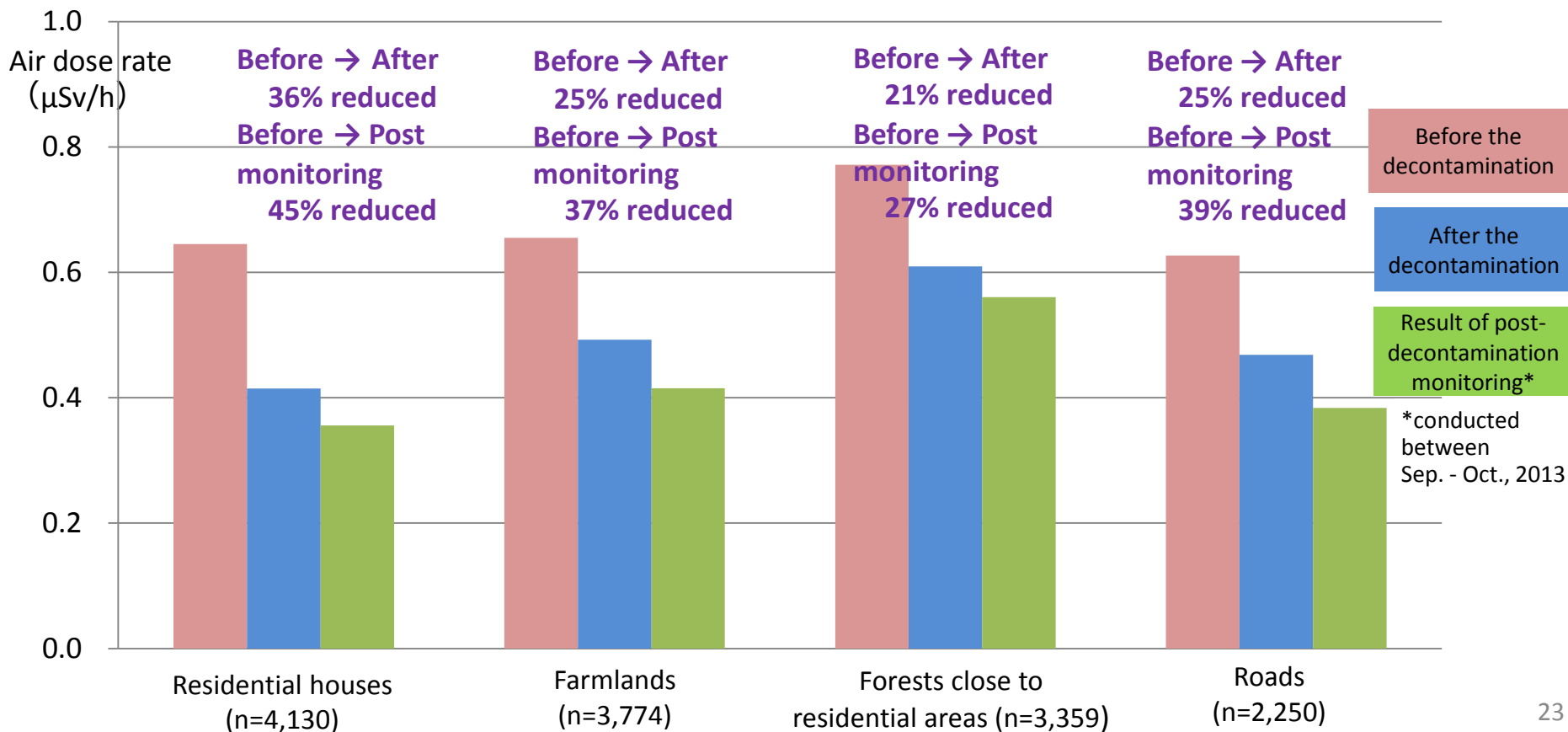
- Before the decontamination
- After the decontamination
- Result of post-decontamination monitoring*

*conducted between Sep. – Oct., 2013



Effects on Decontamination Work in Tamura City ②

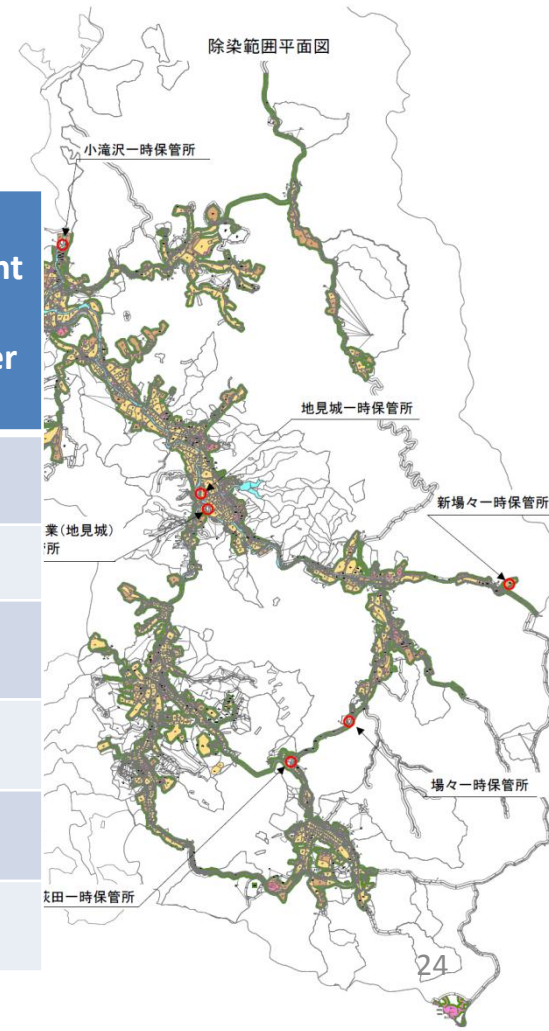
- ◆ Decontamination work has reduced air dose rates.
e.g. by approx. 36% for residential houses
- ◆ The data from the post-decontamination monitoring confirm that the effects of whole area decontamination have been maintained and show that air dose rates have been continuously decreasing.



Overview of Temporary Storage Site in Tamura City

- Removed soil has been collected and stored in temporary storage sites.
- Air dose rate at the entrance of the sites shows no difference after removed soil is stored.
- Radioactive materials has never been detected from leachate or groundwater under the sites.

District	Air Dose Rate just after Installation (1m)	Latest (5/27) Air dose Rate (1m)	Amount of Removed soil (m ³)	Measurement Result of Leachate	Measurement Result of Groundwater
Kotakizawa	0.36	0.36	4,242	ND	ND
Jikenjo	0.32	0.38	2,743	ND	ND
Jikenjo (Model Project)	0.38	0.34	2,626	ND	ND
Shin-Baba	0.60	0.56	7,985	ND	ND
Baba	0.40	0.45	1,974	ND	ND
Goshi, Ogita	0.39	0.43	12,149	ND	ND



Results of decontamination on Joban Expressway

After the synergistic work of decontamination by MOE and restoration by East Nippon Expressway Company Limited, the air dose rates have been decreased and fallen much below the targets in the "Decontamination Policy".

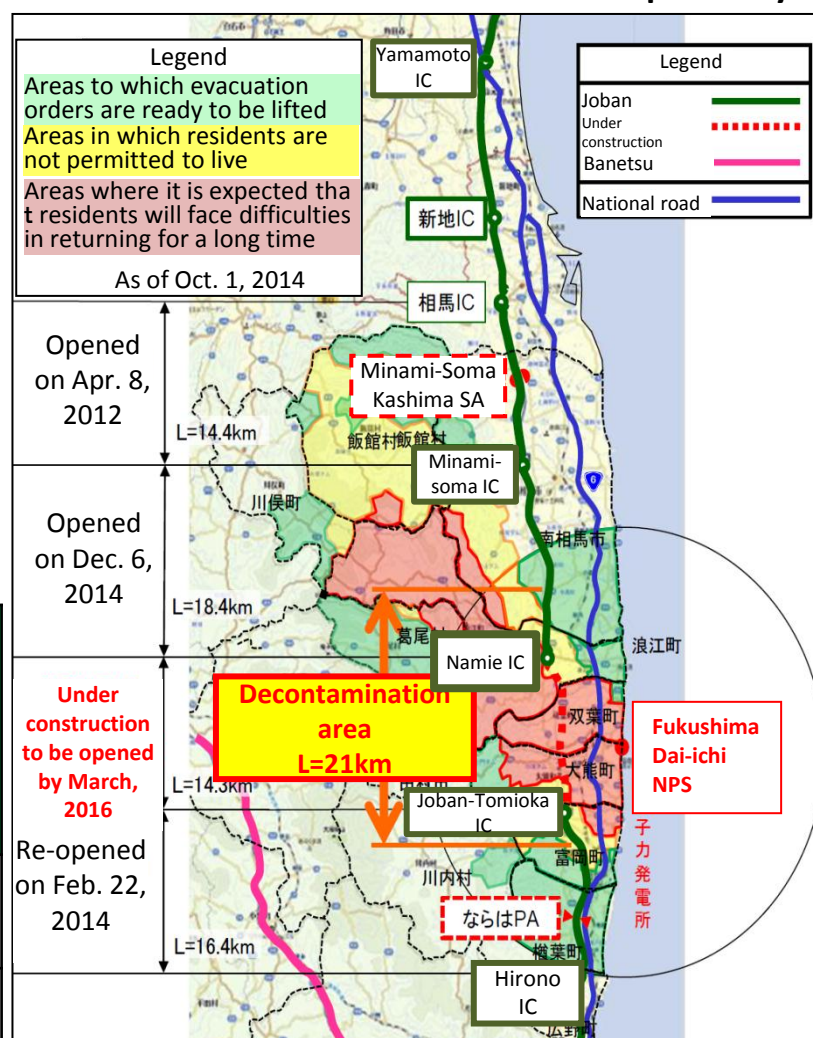
● Outline of decontamination

Period	December, 2012 ~ June, 2013
Decontamination area	Areas where air dose rates exceeded $3.8 \mu\text{Sv/h}$ (equivalent to 20 mSv/year) on the roads
Main Decontamination method	<p>Side slope : Weeding (removing vegetation)</p> <p>Road surface : High pressure water jet washing</p> <p>Future site : Weeding, Soil mixture, Surface compaction</p> <p>Bridge (handrail, safety fence) : Wiping out ※Top soil removal of road surface was omitted for the not-yet-opened areas of the main line.</p>

● Result of decontamination

Section (as of June, 2012)	Target ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$)	Average air dose rate at the height of one meter ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$)			Decreasing rate for Oct.2014 to pre-decontamination
		Before	After	Oct. 2014	
① $3.8 \mu\text{Sv/h} < \sim \leq 9.5 \mu\text{Sv/h}$	≤ 3.8	4.3	2.8	0.9	79%
② $> 9.5 \mu\text{Sv/h}$	≤ 9.5	15.7	9.9	2.3	85%

● Zones of decontamination on Joban Expressway

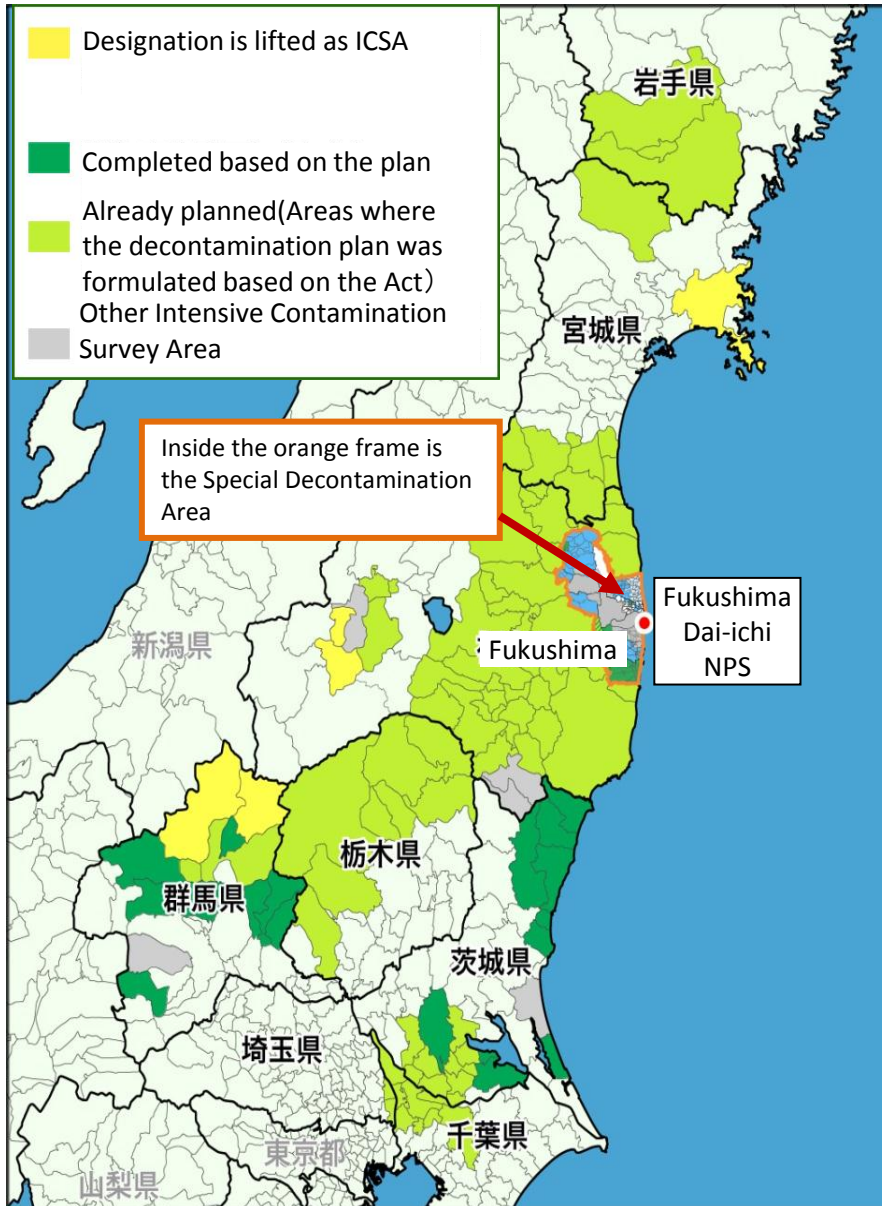


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Progress in Intensive Contamination Survey Area ①

As of the end of January, 2015

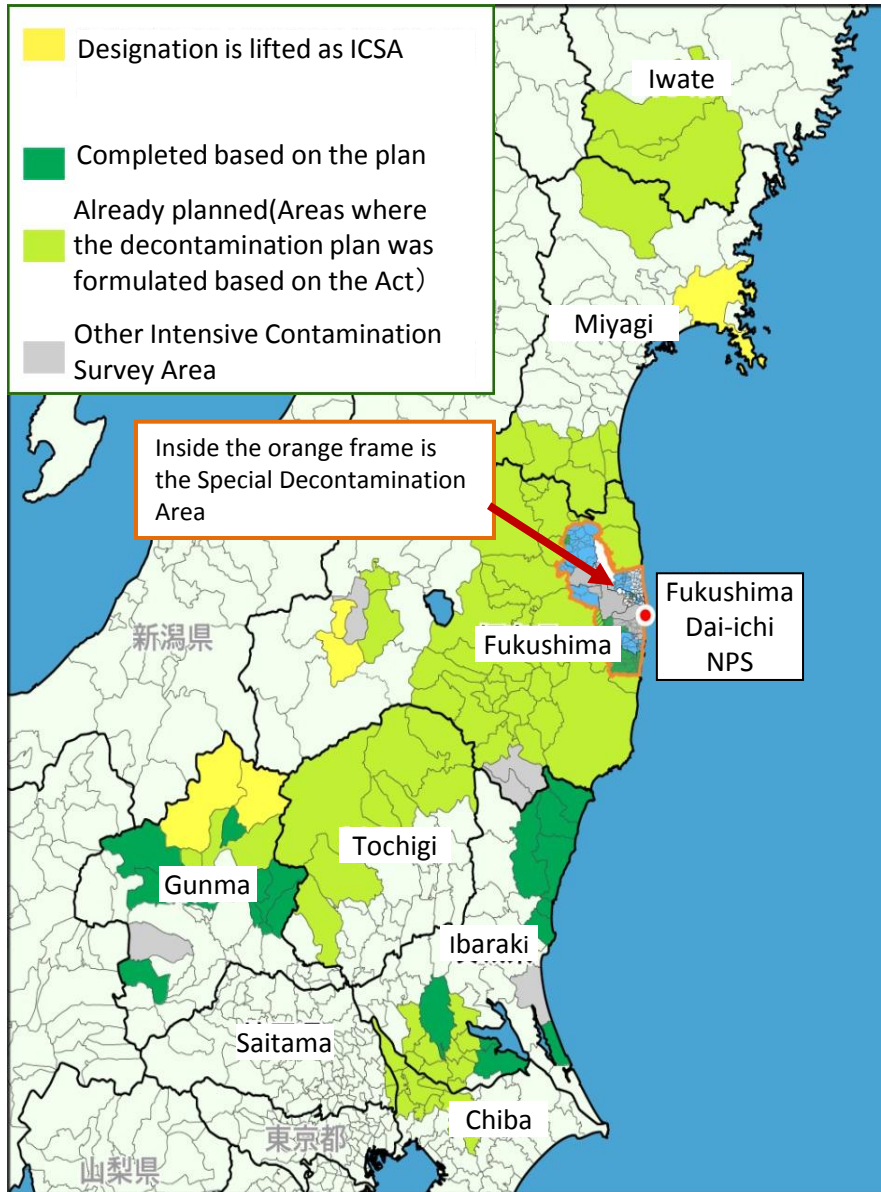


< In Fukushima prefecture >

- ◇ Number of municipalities designated as the Intensive Contamination Survey Area:
41 (at the start) → 39 (at present)
When the situation becomes different from the required condition of designation, the designation can be lifted. The designation was lifted in two municipalities up to now because of the radiation dose decrease, etc.
- ◇ Municipalities that formulated decontamination implementation plans (all municipalities that had intended to do):
36 municipalities
- ◇ Municipalities in process of implementing decontamination based on the plans:
36 municipalities
- ◇ The progress of decontamination (as of the end of February 2015)
Public facilities: approx. 80%
Residential houses: approx. 70%
Roads: approx. 40%
- ◇ The end of most of the decontamination plans are set between FY2015- FY2016.

Progress in Intensive Contamination Survey Area ②

As of the end of December, 2014



< Outside Fukushima prefecture >

- ◇ Number of municipalities designated as the Intensive Contamination Survey Area: 63 (at the start) → 60 (at present)
When the situation becomes different from the required condition of designation, the designation can be lifted. The designation was lifted in two municipalities up to now because of the radiation dose decrease, etc.
- ◇ Municipalities that formulated decontamination implementation plans (all municipalities that had intended to do): 58 municipalities
- ◇ 18 out of 58 municipalities have completed their plans (and continued monitoring of air dose rates).
- ◇ 27 out of 58 municipalities have almost completed.
- ◇ The progress of decontamination (as of the end of December 2014)
Schools & nurseries: almost completed
Residential houses: approx. 90%
Roads: approx. 90%

Progress in Intensive Contamination Survey Area ③

Decontamination implementation plans were formulated in 94 municipalities, and progress has been made (in Fukushima: as of the end of Jan. 2015, other prefectures: as of the end of Dec. 2014)

	Number of municipalities	Municipalities designated as Intensive Contamination Survey Area			
		Already formulated the plans			No plan at present
		decontamination work in progress	Almost completed	Completed	
Fukushima	39	36			3
Iwate	3	1	2		
Miyagi	8	5	3		
Ibaraki	20	1	7	11	1
Tochigi	8	4	4		
Gunma	10	1	1	7	1
Saitama	2		2		
Chiba	9	1	8		
Total	99	49	27	18	5

Progress in Intensive Contamination Survey Area ④

Within Fukushima prefecture (As of the end of Feb., 2015)	Ordering Ratio (Number of ordering/Number of planning)	Executing Ratio (Number of actual achievement/Number of planning)
Public facilities, etc.	mostly ordered	approx. 80%
Residential houses	mostly ordered	approx. 70%
Roads	approx. 70%	approx. 40%
Farmlands & meadows	mostly ordered	approx. 80%
Forests(in living areas)	approx. 80%	approx. 50%

Note: The table is based on the investigation result conducted by Fukushima prefecture.

The number of planning is the total number until the end of FY2013, which might be increased in future depending on each municipality's status.

Outside Fukushima pref. (As of the end of Dec., 2014)	Ordering Ratio (Number of Ordering/number of planning)	Executing Ratio (Number of actual achievement/number of planning)
Schools and nurseries	ordered	almost completed
Park, Sports facilities	mostly ordered	approx. 90%
Residential houses	mostly ordered	approx. 90%
Other facilities	approx. 90%	approx. 90%
Roads	approx. 90%	approx. 90%
Farmlands & meadows	ordered	almost completed
Forests(in living areas)	mostly ordered	approx.70%

Note: The number of planning is the total number including future plan as of the end of 2014, and might be increased aftertime

Result of the review on decontamination in Sep. 2013

Checkup the status of municipalities tackling leading decontamination and completing decontamination work based on on-going decontamination plan. Effective information shall be shared widely among municipalities in consideration of municipalities' status.

○The municipalities, implementing leading decontamination work, have been accumulating various original and innovative measures and know-hows, from the view point of the promotion of effective and efficient decontamination work and mutual understanding between local residents.

Example: Excerpted from " Good Practice Collection"(compiled by Fukushima Office for Environmental Restoration, MOE)

•Volume reduction of the waste(twigs, etc.) discharged from decontamination work (in Date city)

•Cooperation with local residents, delivery of Q & A materials for smooth operation for explanatory meetings (in Fukushima city)

Chipping operation in decontamination site



Committee for countermeasures for decontamination area



Questionnaire booth



○There are municipalities of which decontamination work have completed according to the plan as of Jun., 2013

➡ With accelerating and streamlining of decontamination work in consideration of each municipality's status, information shall be shared by updating Good Practice Collection and by guidelines, and also exchanging opinions among municipalities.

Dissemination of Information regarding Decontamination Progress on the Website

In case of Fukushima City:



Information Site on Decontamination

URL: <http://josen.env.go.jp/en/>

For Acceleration of Decontamination and Reconstruction①

- Interim report of the strategies of the national government and the 4 cities -

Background

- The 4 cities (Fukushima, Koriyama, Soma, Date) requested the national government to accelerate the decontamination and reconstruction and to provide accurate information that could remove public misinterpretation of the target of decontamination.
- The national government and the 4 cities developed together an interim report as their common view of the strategies.

What the national government could not correctly convey

The long term target of radiation protection is the additional exposure dose of 1 mSv/yr. Decontamination is only one of the radiation protection methods. 1 mSv/yr is not a limit of exposure or a boundary between safety and danger. The government uses the value of air dose rate 0.23 μSv/h as a criterion to specify the Intensive Contamination Survey Area but does not set it as a goal to be achieved only by decontamination activities. 0.23 μSv/h is a numerical value conservatively estimated based on a hypothetical life pattern.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{1000}\mu\text{Sv/year} \\ \text{(マイクロシーベルト)} \\ \parallel \\ \text{1 mSv/year} \\ \text{(ミリシーベルト)} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Estimated} \\ \text{conservatively} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{0.19} \\ \mu\text{Sv/h} \\ + \\ \text{0.04} \\ \mu\text{Sv/h} \\ \parallel \\ \text{0.23} \\ \mu\text{Sv/h} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \text{Depending on} \\ \text{patterns of living} \\ \downarrow \\ \{ (8 \times 1) + (16 \times 0.4) \} \\ \text{hours shielding outdoors hours shielding indoors} \\ \times 365 \\ \text{days} \\ \text{Background radiation} \\ \text{Criterion to specify ICSA} \end{array}$$

For Acceleration of Decontamination and Reconstruction②

- Interim report of the strategies of the national government and the 4 cities -

New findings

(1) Air dose rate

Decontamination and radioactive decay over the past three years have decreased air dose rates.

(2) Individual exposure dose

The level of annual individual additional exposure is about 1 mSv for many residents. Individual additional exposure is approx. 1 mSv/yr for the residents living in the area where the air dose rate is about 0.3-0.6 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$. Actual exposure dose tends to be lower than that is estimated from the air dose rate.

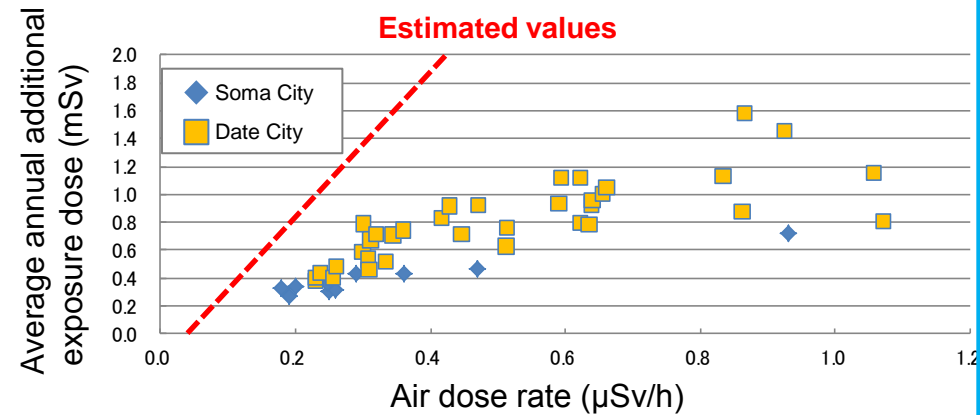
(Based on the estimation, annual additional exposure of 1 mSv is converted to air dose rate of 0.23 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$.)

(3) Change of contamination situation

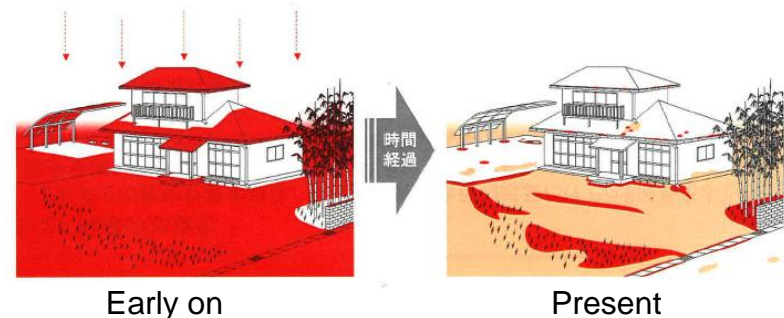
Contamination tends to be topically concentrated under rain gutters etc. in a garden due to weathering and human activities, while it was widespread early on in the incident.

Correlation between the Average Air Dose Rate and the Average Annual Additional Exposure Dose

- Soma City (elementary school pupils) and Date City (0 to 15 years old) -



Change of contamination situation



For Acceleration of Decontamination and Reconstruction③

- Interim report of the strategies of the national government and the 4 cities -

Direction of the future strategies

(1) Promote radiation protection of the public, focusing on individual exposure dose

- Enhance activities for radiation protection, focusing on individual exposure dose in areas where decontamination was done as planned.
- Promote monitoring of individual doses by providing residents with personal dosimeters.

(2) Enhance risk communication

- Convey clearly and deliberately the government policy on decontamination, scientific knowledge about radiation, and new findings on effects of decontamination and relationships between air dose rate and individual exposure dose.
- Improve officials' knowledge about decontamination and health impacts of radiation.
- Secure and cultivate human resources who can convey knowledge and ideas of the government and experts.

(3) Conduct decontamination effectively, depending on the situation of contamination

- Determine whether to conduct decontamination and select appropriate measures, depending on the radiation level.
- Improve effectiveness and efficiency of decontamination activities.

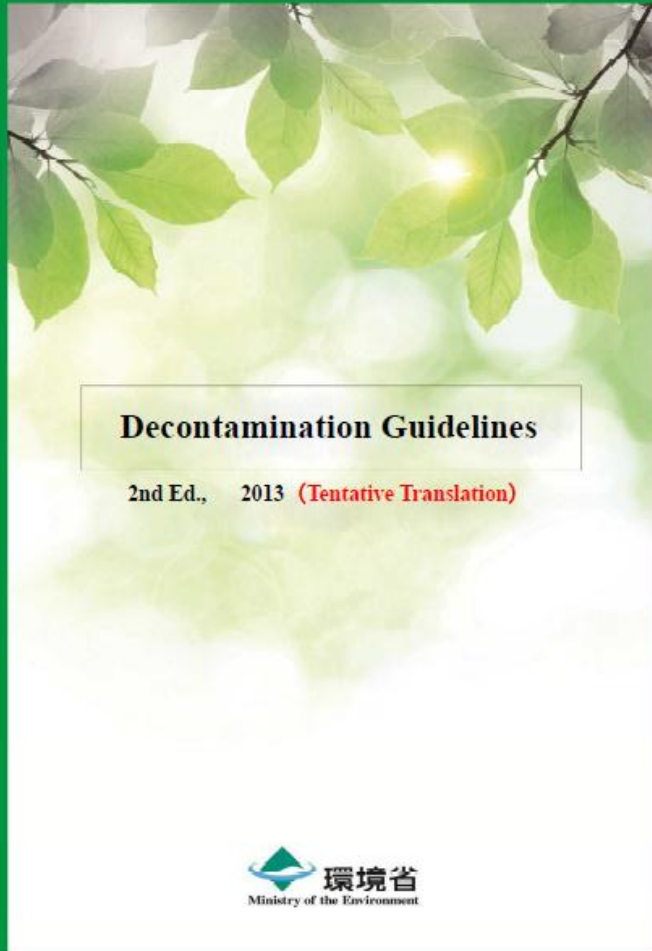
(4) Enhance comprehensive policies to secure radiation protection and address anxieties of the public

- By effectively combining policies of (1)-(3), address people's concern and retrieve their sense of security.

Outline

- Policy Framework
- Progress in Special Decontamination Area
- Progress in Intensive Contamination Survey Area
- **Decontamination technology**
- New policies announced in Sep 2013
- Efforts to secure Interim Storage Facility
- Public Communication

Formulation of the Decontamination Guidelines



- Technical guidelines for carrying out decontamination
- Developed to complement the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment
- Used as reference when ordering decontamination projects and the like

Contents

1. Guidelines on the methods of investigating and measuring the status of environmental pollution in intensive survey areas
2. Guidelines pertaining to measures on decontamination and the like
3. Guidelines pertaining to the collection and transportation of the removed soil
4. Guidelines pertaining to the storage of the removed soil

URL:

http://josen.env.go.jp/en/framework/pdf/decontamination_guidelines_2nd.pdf

Techniques Used for Decontamination ①

- Houses, buildings
Removal of deposits from the roof, deck, and gutters
Wiping off the roofs and walls, high-pressure washing etc.
- Gardens and standing trees
Mowing, removal of fallen leaves, topsoil stripping etc.
- Roads
Removal of deposits in the ditch, high-pressure washing etc.

Decontaminating paved surfaces
(by a collective type high-pressure water cleaner)



Decontaminating roofing tiles (by wiping-off)



Decontaminating gardens (by removing soils etc.)



Techniques Used for Decontamination ②

- **Schoolyards, gardens and parks**
Stripping of soils and topsoil etc.
- **Farmlands**
Reversal tillage, stripping of topsoil etc.
- **Forests and woods**
Removal of fallen leaves and lower twigs, pruning etc.

Decontaminating a schoolyard



Photo provided by: JAEA

Decontaminating a grass plot



Photo provided by: Japanese Society of Turf grass Science


Decontaminating a forest (by removing fallen leaves)



Photo provided by: JAEA

Summary on Decontamination Effect

Effect of decontamination works by national and local governments (Major results)

Air dose rate^{*1,2} (Measured at 1m height)	Before decontamination: 0.36-0.93 μSv/h  After decontamination: 0.25-0.57 μSv/h		
Reduction rate (average) of air dose rate^{*2,3}	<1μSv/h before decontamination	1-3.8μSv/h before decontamination	> 3.8μSv/h before decontamination
	32%	43%	51%
Example of reduction rate of surface concentration of contamination^{*4}	Asphalt-paved roads: 50-70% by washing, 30-70% by high-pressure washing Playground(Soil): 80-90% by stripping off surface-dirt		

*1: Range from 25 to 75 percentile values of the air dose rate.

*2: Data measured at 50cm height in children's living environment are not included.

*3: Average reduction rate of the air dose rate for different dose levels before decontamination.

(Reduction rate (%))= (1-air dose rate after decontamination / air dose rate before decontamination) x100.)

*4: Already in press release of "Announcement on 'Effectiveness of decontamination work which is implemented by the national government and relevant municipalities in decontamination project' (Jan. 18, 2013)"

<Original Data>

○Projects: Mostly, decontamination projects after FY2012

(Projects by national government: 10 municipalities;
Projects by municipalities: 90 municipalities in 8 prefectures)

○Data measurement term : Roughly from Mar. 2012 to Oct. 2013

○Measured item: Air dose rate (measured at 1m and 50cm heights; Unit: μSv/h)

○Number of data: About 250,000 (A pair of data collected before and after decontamination is counted as one item of data)

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- Policy Framework
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- Decontamination technology
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New Policies announced in Sep 2013

MOE has announced new policies for two items below in September 2013.

1. Follow-up policy after decontamination work is completed

Follow-up policy has newly been established by MOE, according to the completion of decontamination work based on the decontamination plans in several municipalities.

2. Decontamination policy in forest areas

Decontamination in forest area has been limited to within 20 m from the residential area under the current policy.

Taking into account voices from Fukushima that hope to widen decontamination target area, decontamination policy for forest areas is also renewed based on relevant results of research.

Follow up Measures after Completion of Decontamination Work Based on a Plan

(Confirmation of maintenance of decontamination effects)

- Conduct relevant monitoring so as to confirm whether air dose reduction by decontamination would be maintained.

(Follow-up decontamination work)

- Implement decontamination work in the case of that newly-found contaminated areas(*) or areas in which un-decontaminated points are found, while considering radiation level there.

(*) Supposing such area whose air dose rate is higher than that of surrounding area because contaminated soil, etc. is re-accumulated there associated with fallen leaves or rain water and, as a result, air dose rate goes up significantly after the decontamination.

- Require a careful judgment to decide the follow-up decontamination implementation, considering various circumstances of each case. MOE will publish guidance for it by analyzing actual cases.

(Others)

- Take relevant measures including risk communication matters based on the ongoing discussion at the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters on radiation protection measures.
- In regard with measures on rivers and lakes, monitoring will have been conducted.

. Measures on forest areas

A. Around residential areas

- Make an additional measure possible to remove organic residuals 5m in width from the edge in the case the effects of prior decontamination (by removing organic deposits such as fallen leaves 20m in width) is found to be limited.
- Make an exceptional measure possible to widen the area of decontamination to over 20m in case relatively high air dose rate is monitored around the house even though prior decontamination has been done, supposing such a house located in a valley, etc.



Reflected to “Decontamination Guidelines” (December, 2013)

B. Cultivating farm for mushroom

- Make the implementation of standard decontamination method possible, which have been approved around residential areas (20m wide), in a case where cultivating business is expected to be sustained.



Described a decontamination method clearly in “Q&A for decontamination” (October, 2013)

C. Forest in whole

- Collaborative measures will be conducted by the Ministry of the Environment and the Forestry Agency.

MOE: measures regarding monitoring on runoff and/or diffusion of contaminated soil as well as countermeasures against them

Forestry Agency: measures to take proper forestry management



Implementation planned in FY2014

(Reference) Related Responses towards Evacuees Returning Home

“The Policy for accelerating Fukushima’s reconstruction from the nuclear disaster”
(Cabinet Decision, December 20, 2013)

Integrated and multi-tiered protective actions are taken by the related ministries in collaboration with each other. The ministries conduct, or continue to examine, measures of measuring and managing individual doses, reducing radiation exposure in various manners, and establishing a consultation system. With these measures, we continue to pursue the long-term goal (additional individual dose of 1mSv per year or below) for the returned evacuees.

URL; http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/96_abe/actions/201312/20gensiryoku_e.html

“Practical Measures for Evacuees to Return Their Homes” (Nuclear Regulation Authority, November 20, 2013)

One of the practical measures for evacuees to return their home is to focus on the individual dose. For the evacuees to return home, measures that contribute to measure, manage the individual dose, and to reduce radiation exposure of residents are suggested. Also, to establish a system of supporting the evacuees who choose to return home in a comprehensive manner, the necessity of allocating counseling staff and developing a system of supporting them was suggested.

URL; http://www.nsr.go.jp/english/library/data/special-report_20140204.pdf

Outline

- Policy Framework
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- **Efforts to secure Interim Storage Facility**
- Public Communication

What is an Interim Storage Facility (ISF)?

- In Fukushima prefecture, large quantities of contaminated soil and waste have been generated from decontamination activities.
- It is difficult to clarify methods of final disposal of such soil and waste at the current stage.
- Until final disposal becomes available, it is necessary to establish an Interim Storage Facility (ISF) in order to manage and store soil and waste safely and intensively.

The following materials generated in Fukushima prefecture will be stored in the ISF.

1. Soil and waste (such as fallen leaves and branches) generated from decontamination activities, which have been stored at the Temporary Storage Sites.



2. Incineration ash with radioactive concentration more than 100,000 Bq/kg.

* In principle, combustible materials will be incinerated, and incinerated ash will be stored.

Note) MOE's policy is that materials such as incinerated ash with radioactive concentration less than 100,000 Bq/kg will be finally disposed at a privately managed disposal site (named Fukushima Eco Tec Clean Center) in Tomioka .

Process regarding the Interim Storage Facility ①

Time	Contents
Oct. 2011	<p>MOE announced the Basic Principles of the roadmap of the Interim Storage Facility (ISF).</p> <p>✖ Main Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Government will secure, maintain and manage the ISF • The National Government will make utmost efforts to start operating the ISF in about 3 years after start of full-scale collection of soil to the temporary storages sites • Only soil and waste generated in Fukushima prefecture will be stored in the ISF • The above materials will be finally treated outside Fukushima prefecture within 30 years after launch of interim storage
Mar., 2012	<p>MOE explained the Fukushima prefecture and the 8 towns that the ISF may be located separately in 3 towns (Futaba, Okuma and Naraha).</p>
Nov., 2012	<p><u>The Governor of Fukushima announced the acceptance of the investigation proposed by MOE, subject to in-depth explanation to the local communities.</u></p>
Apr., 2013-	<p>MOE started the field survey including boring survey, obtaining the consent from the local communities.</p>
Jun.-Sep., 2013	<p><u>The study groups on safety measures and environmental protection were held.</u></p>
Dec., 2013	<p><u>MOE requested the Fukushima prefecture and the 3 towns (Futaba, Okuma and Naraha) to accept the establishment of the ISF (and also requested Tomioka and Naraha at the same time to utilize the Eco-Tec Clean Center).</u></p>
Dec. 2013 — Sep. 2014	<p><u>MOE reviewed transportation of removed soil, etc. in a study group.</u></p>

Process regarding the Interim Storage Facility ②

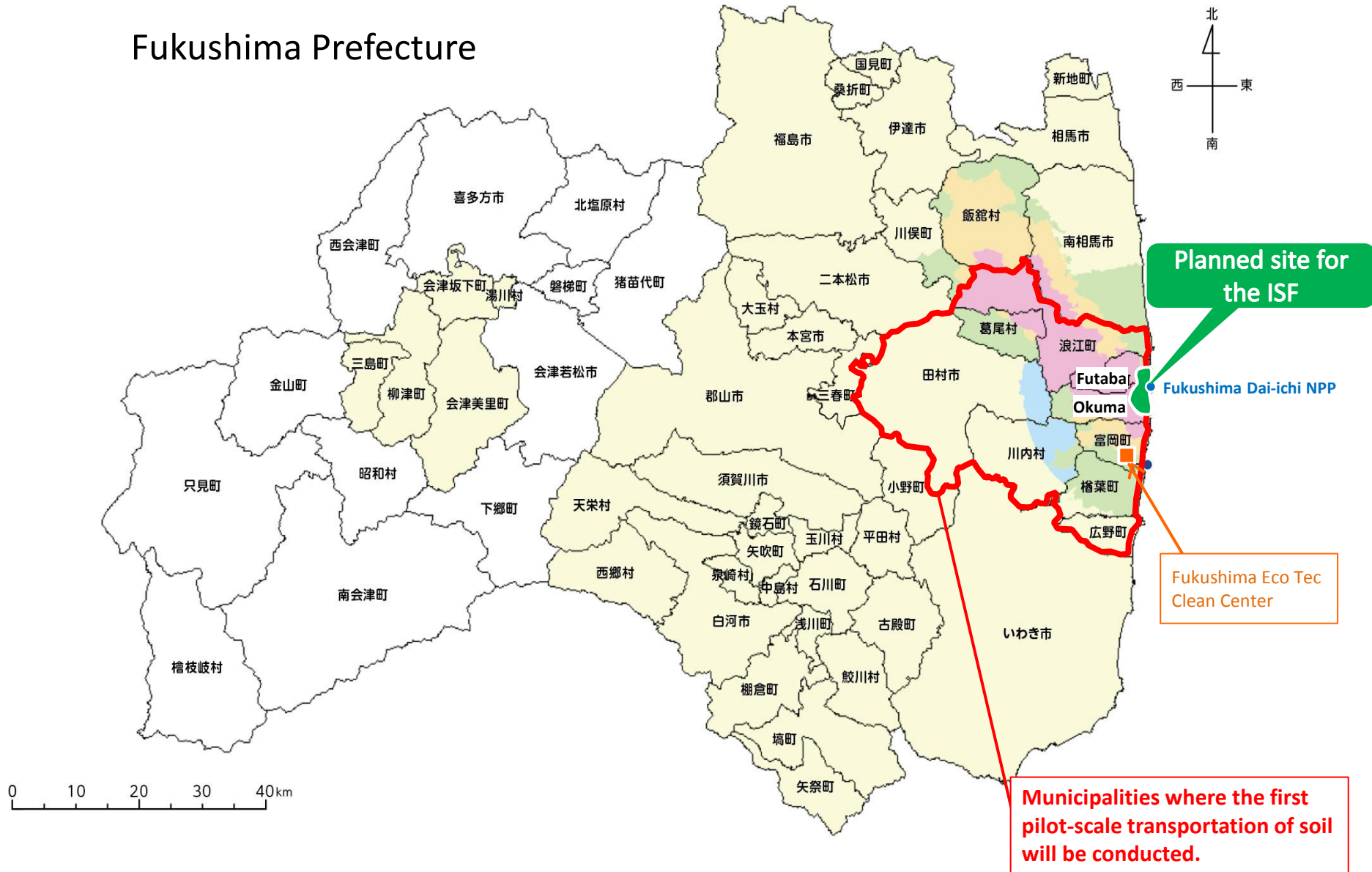
Time	Contents
Sep. 1, 2014	<u>The Governor accepted the construction of the ISF, and both mayors of Okuma and Futaba conveyed that they took the Governor's acceptance seriously and agreed that the government would explain to the landowners. The Prime Minister Abe met the Governor of Fukushima and the both mayors and the Governor told the Prime Minister the acceptance as well.</u>
The end of Sep. — Oct. 2014	MOE held <u>explanatory meetings for landowners</u> (12 times in total: 9 times in Fukushima and 3 times outside Fukushima).
Oct. — Nov. 2014	In Oct., the amendment bill for the Japan Environmental Safety Corporation (JESCO) Law in order to legislate the final disposal of contaminated soil and waste outside Fukushima prefecture was approved by the Cabinet and submitted to the Diet. <u>The amendment of JESCO Law was enacted in Nov. and implemented in Dec..</u>
Nov. — Dec. 2014	<u>MOE finalized the Basic Transportation Plan and proposed a transportation implementation plan in a transportation liaison and coordination meeting consisted of relevant ministries and organizations.</u>
The end of Nov. — Jan. 2015	<u>It announced tender of construction work for stockyard. The contracts were concluded in Jan..</u>
Dec.-Jan., 2015	<u>Both Okuma and Futaba accepted the construction of the ISF.</u>

Process regarding the Interim Storage Facility ③

Time	Contents
Jan. 16, 2015	<u>MOE confirmed the commencing time of delivery of removed soil to the ISF, announcing if things go according to the plan, it will start the construction of stock yards at the beginning of Feb. and will make every efforts to start the delivery of soil through the pilot-scale transportation before Mar. 11, 2015, if the 5 conditions requested from Fukushima prefecture be fulfilled.</u>
Jan. 2015	<u>On the basis of transportation liaison and coordination meeting held on 26th, MOE finalized the transportation implementation plan.</u>
Feb. 3, 2015	<u>The construction of stock yards started.</u>
Feb. 8, 2015	<u>The Minister of the Environment and the Minister for Reconstruction explained to the Governor of Fukushima the progress related to 5 conditions which should be confirmed before the delivery of soil and waste to the ISF.</u>
Feb. 25 & 27, 2015	<u>On 25th, the Minister of the Environment and the Minister for Reconstruction had a meeting with the Governor of Fukushima and both mayors of Okuma and Futaba. The Governor and mayors conveyed the acceptance and requested the delivery to be started after Mar. 12, also to pay respect to the residents' visit to their ancestors' graves during the Buddhist season. Based on these requests, the Minister of the Environment announced that MOE will start the delivery from Mar. 13 and will stop the delivery and construction work of the stock yards between Mar. 18 and 24.</u>
Mar. 13 & 25	<u>MOE started the delivery from a temporary storage site in Okuma and Futaba, respectively.</u>

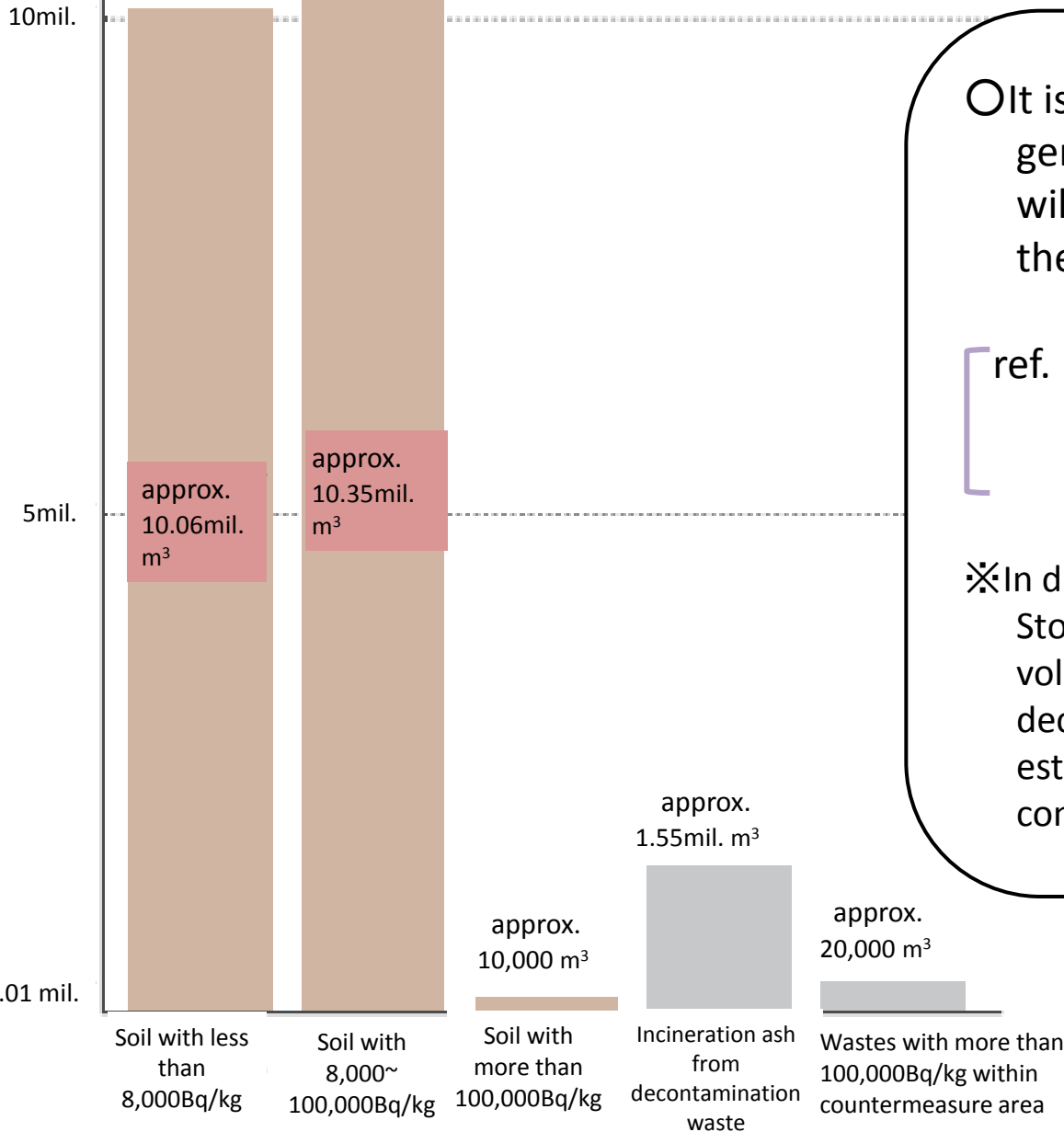
Planned Site for the Interim Storage Facility

Fukushima Prefecture



Possible Stockpile in the Interim Storage Facility

(m³) Estimated volume of generated soil, etc. from decontamination work (in case of 22 million m³)



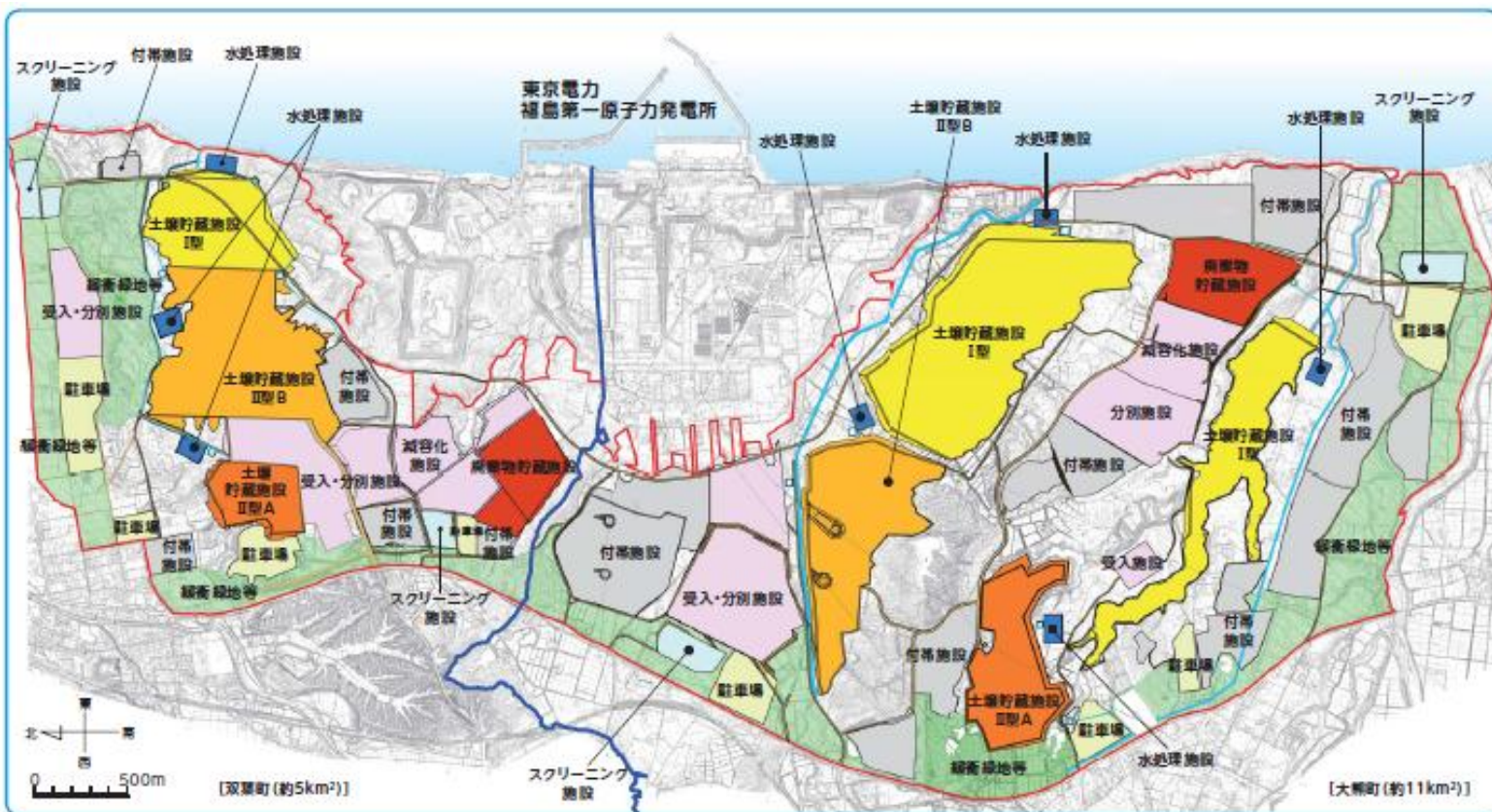
○ It is estimated that stockpile of soil generated from decontamination will be approx. 16 ~22 mil. m³ after the volume reduction (incineration)

ref. : approximately 13~18 times as much as the volume of Tokyo Dome (1.24 mil. m³)

※ In discussing the plan for the Interim Storage Facility, possible increase in volume of soil due to additional decontamination that is difficult to estimate for now will be also considered.

Layout Drawing of Interim Storage Facilities (draft)

- Interim Storage Facility will be consisted of facilities with various functions.
- Those facilities will be developed in accordance with the consent of landowners and the generation of removed contaminated soil, etc.



- Type - I Soil Storage Facility
- Type - II - A Soil Storage Facility
- Type - II - B Soil Storage Facility
- Waste Storage Facility
- Acceptance & Separation Facility/Volume Reduction Facility
- Attached facilities: Admin Office/R&D Facility/Public Information Center etc.
- Screening Facility
- Parking Lot
- Water Treatment Facility
- Buffer Green Zone
- Boundary of lot
- Boundary of administration

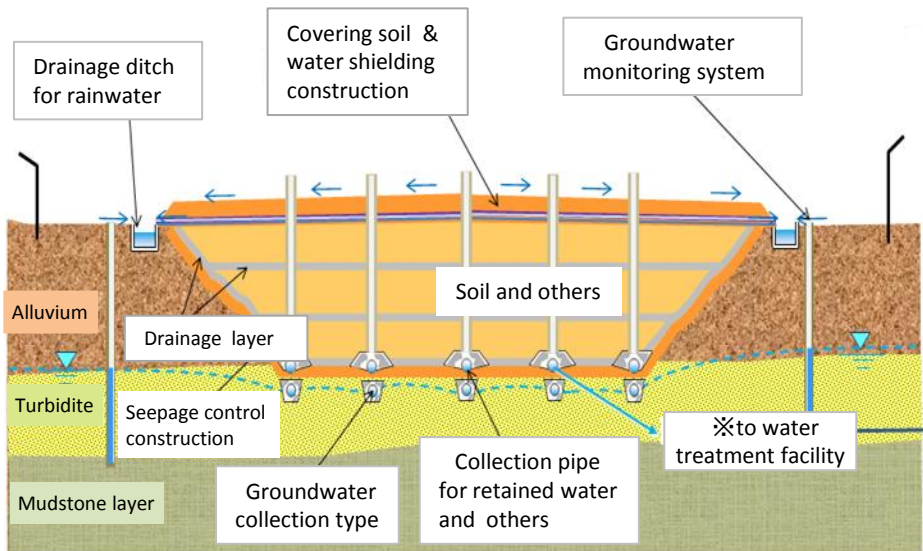
本図面に示す各施設の配置は、ボーリング調査等の結果に基づき、現段階での案として示したものであり、今後変更の可能性があります。

Structure Concept on Interim Storage Facility

< Schematic view of Soil Storage Facility >

Applicable geography and geology:
tableland

Radioactive cesium concentration:
more than 8,000Bq/kg

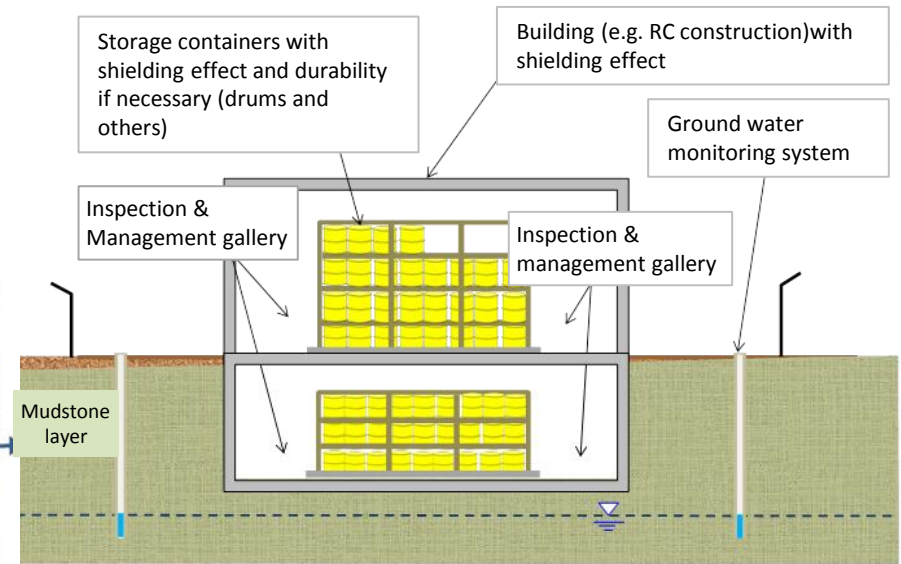


Soil storage facility
<Type II B>

< Schematic view of waste storage Facility >

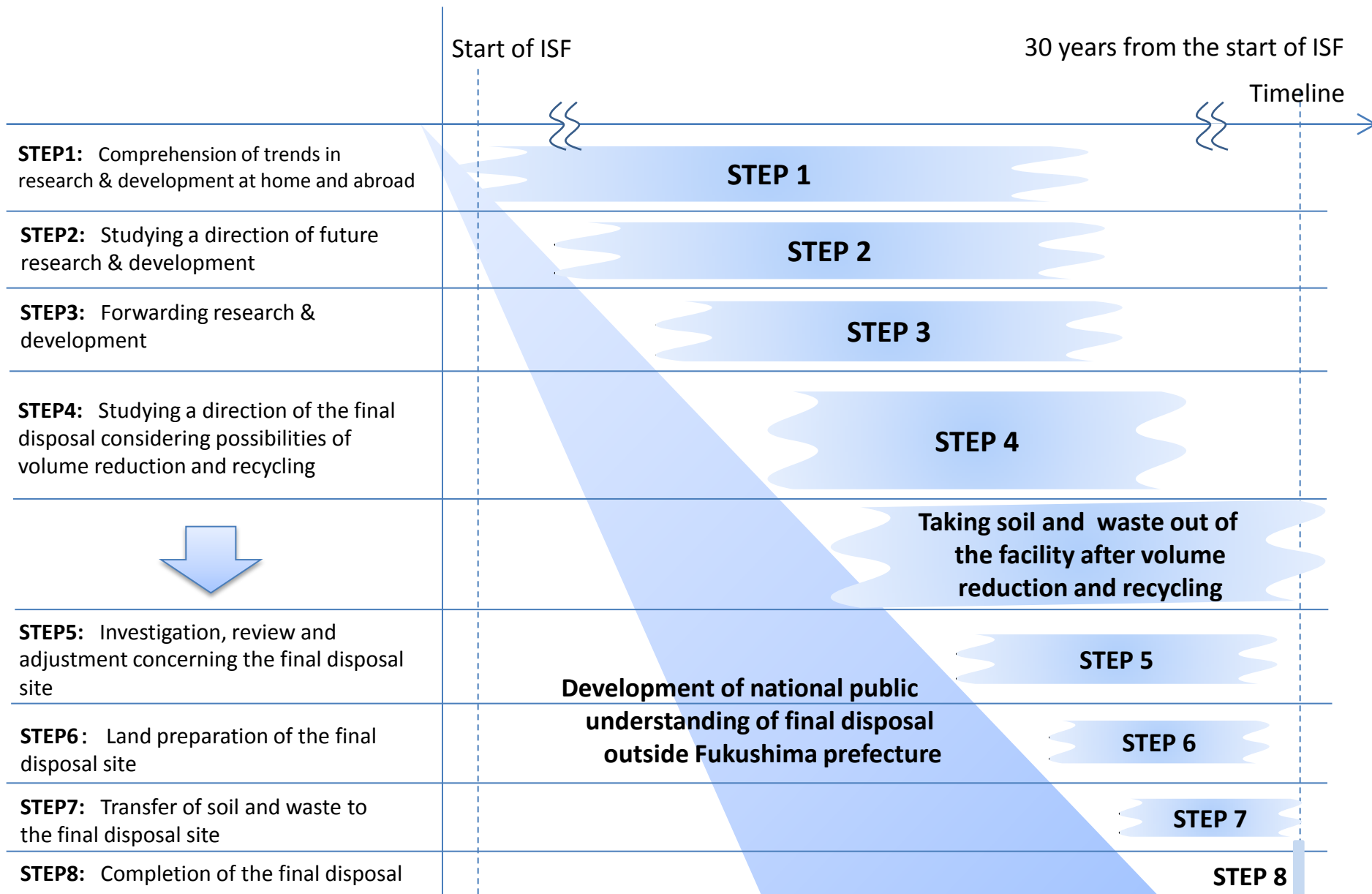
Applicable geography and geology:
Hill, tableland

Radioactive cesium concentration
more than 100,000Bq/kg



※Above pictures are schematic and details may be reviewed in future, considering geography and geology

Road Map for Final Disposal outside Fukushima Prefecture



Outline

- Policy Framework
- Progress in Special Decontamination Area
- Progress in Intensive Contamination Survey Area
- Decontamination technology
- New policies announced in Sep 2013
- Efforts to secure Interim Storage Facility
- **Public Communication**

Public Communication

WEB

- Comprehensive and instantaneous information

地域	状況	備考
茨城県	完了	
栃木県	完了	
群馬県	完了	
埼玉県	完了	
千葉県	完了	
東京都	完了	
神奈川県	完了	
新潟県	完了	
富山県	完了	
石川県	完了	
福井県	完了	
山梨県	完了	
長野県	完了	
岐阜県	完了	
静岡県	完了	
愛知県	完了	
三重県	完了	
滋賀県	完了	
京都府	完了	
大阪府	完了	
兵庫県	完了	
奈良県	完了	
和歌山県	完了	
徳島県	完了	
香川県	完了	
愛媛県	完了	
高知県	完了	
福岡県	完了	
佐賀県	完了	
大分県	完了	
熊本県	完了	
鹿児島県	完了	
沖縄県	完了	

Pamphlets and other materials

- Easy-to-understand and detailed information
- Distributed at meetings, workshops, city offices, banks, convenience stores, etc.
- Available on the Web



Newspaper ads and TV programs

- Media is the largest information source for people in FP

Decontamination Information Plaza

- Information hub of decontamination run by MOE and FP (located near the Fukushima Station)
- Providing people inside and outside of FP and municipalities with comprehensive and latest information of decontamination and radiation



Interactive exhibition, demonstration, and workshops



Dispatch of experts to municipalities, communities, schools, etc.

