



# Environmental Remediation in Affected Areas in Japan

October, 2019



Ministry of the Environment, Japan

# < Topic of the Month >

## Green Challenge Day event @Shinjuku Gyoen

- The Ministry of the Environment(MOE) co-sponsored the event “Green Challenge Day” on October 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> held in Shinjuku-Gyoen .
- MOE helped the local communities to set up various booths with Fukushima products and food to show the regeneration of Fukushima area. Fukushima high school students, for instance, made their original sweets using Fukushima Peaches and hand out to the visitors.



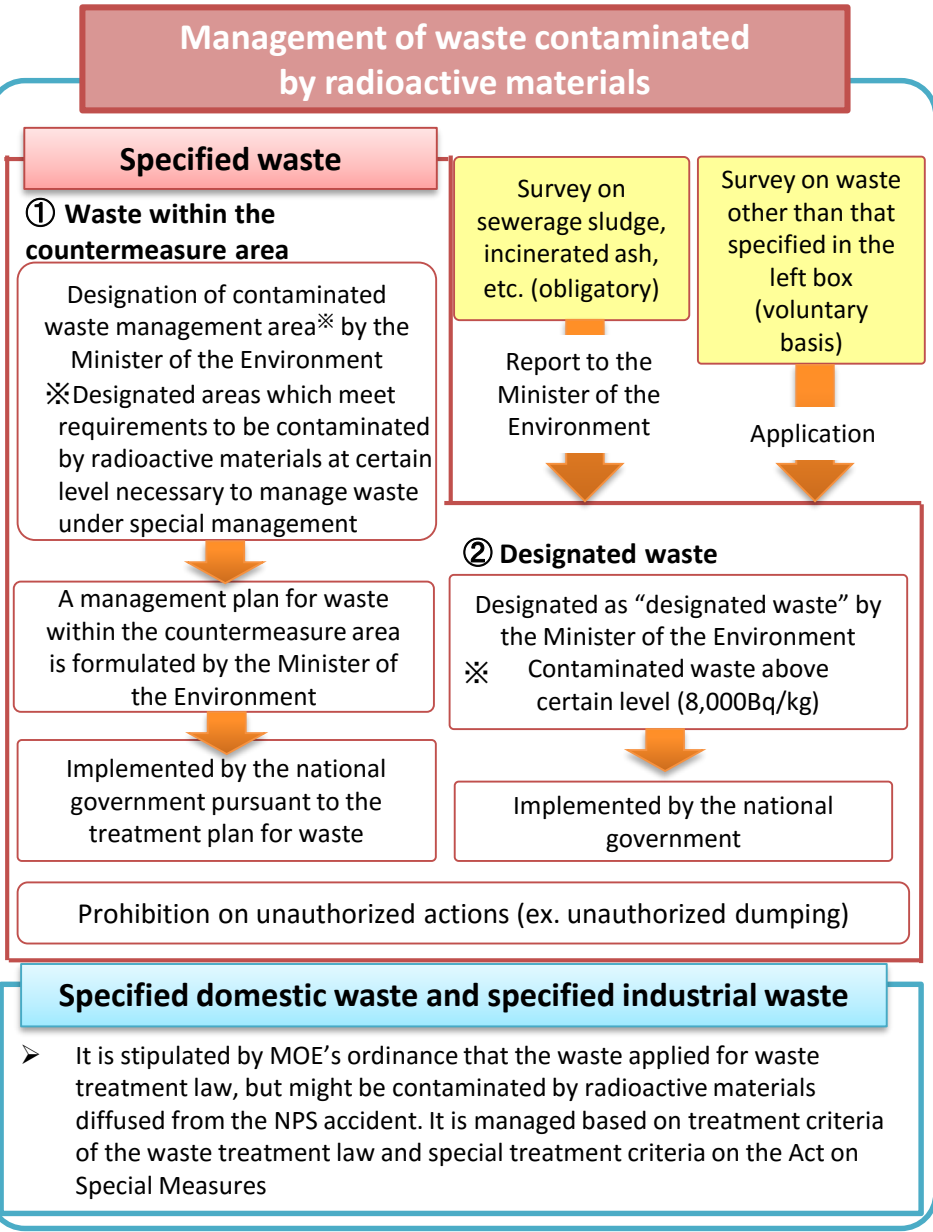
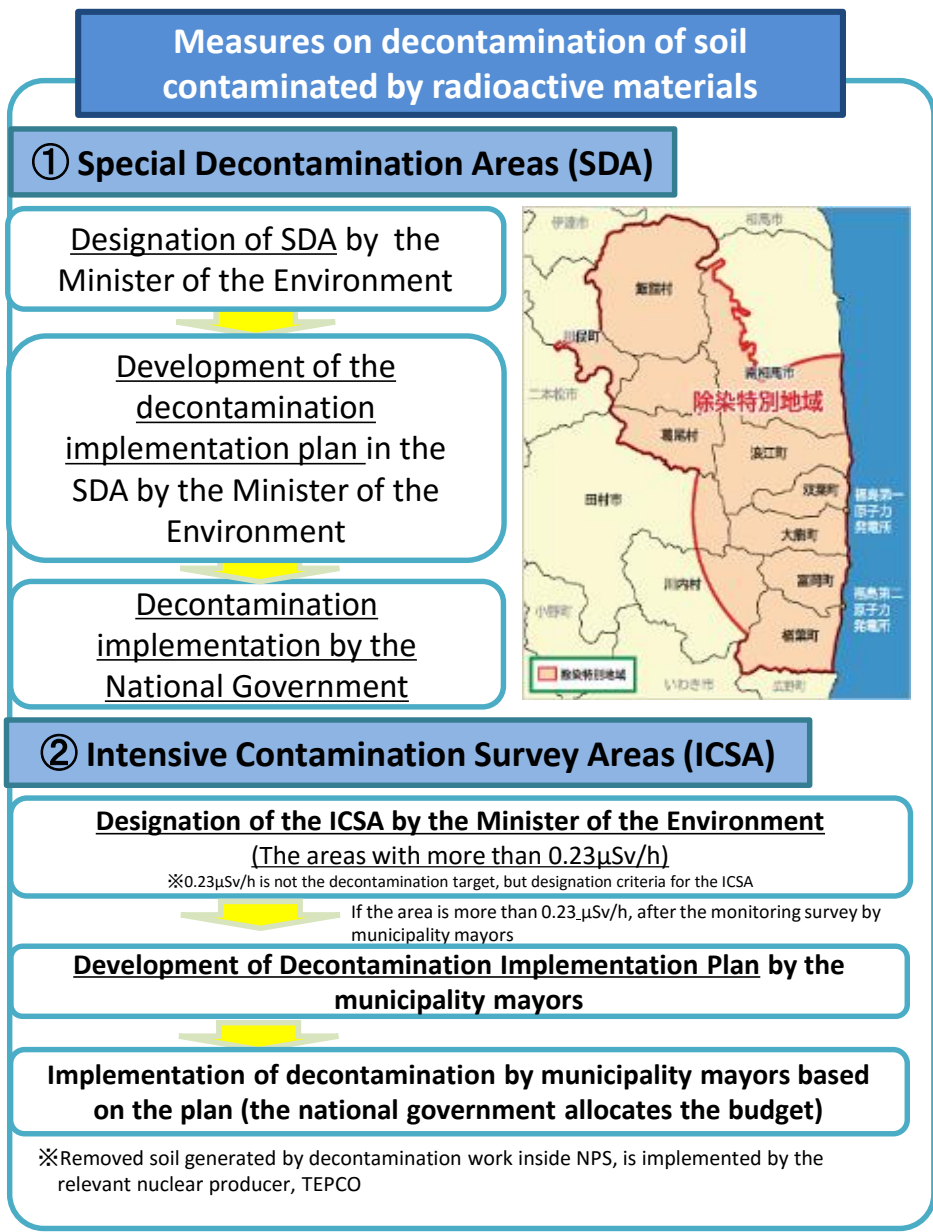
# **Result and Effect of the Whole Area Decontamination**

Interim Storage Facility

Disposal of the Specified Waste

Communication to the Public and  
International Societies

# Decontamination and Waste Treatment based on the “Act on Special Measures”

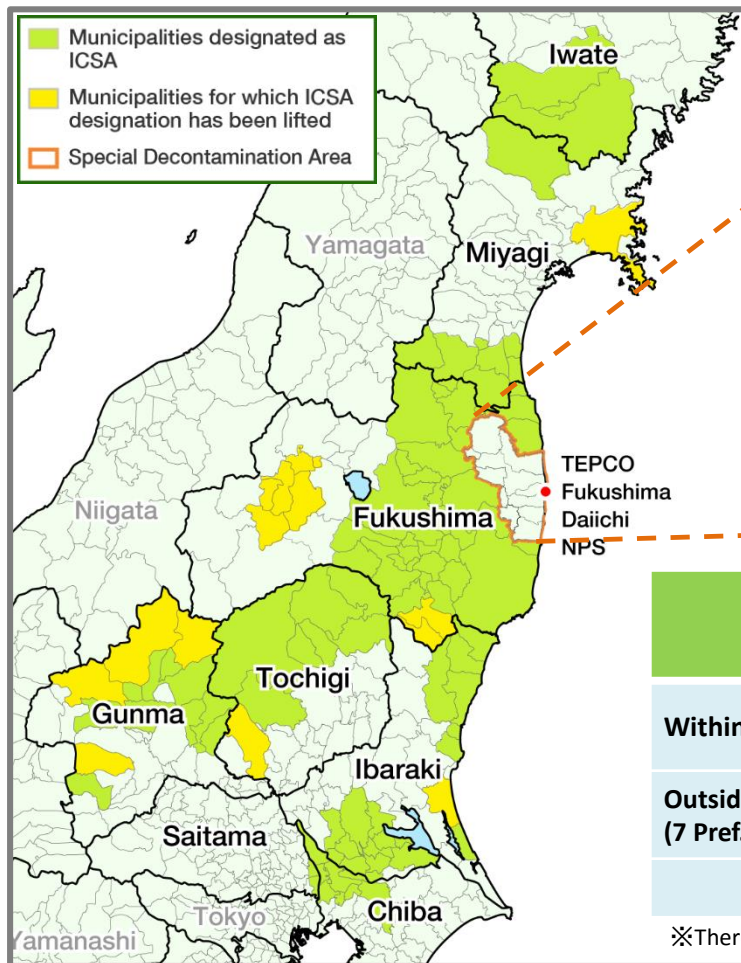




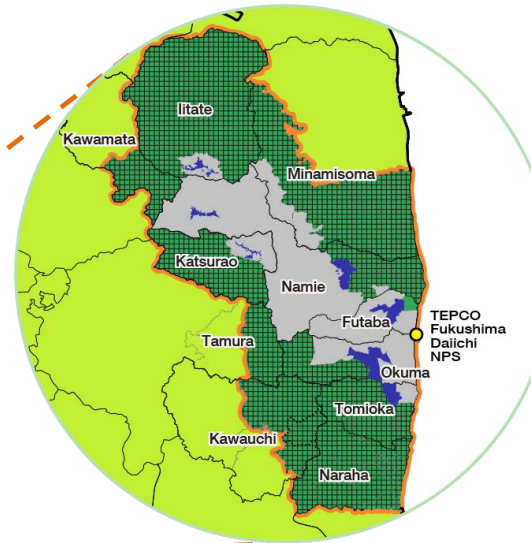
# Result of Whole Area Decontamination

Whole area decontamination based on the Act on Special Measures was completed on March 19, 2018, excluding the Difficult-to-Return Zones (DRZ)

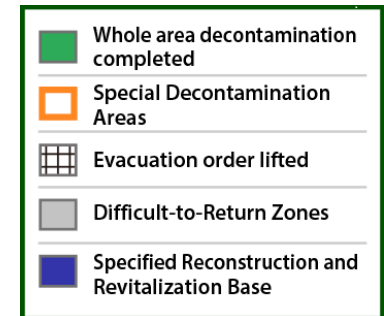
<Intensive Contamination Survey Areas (ICSA)>



<Special Decontamination Areas (SDA)>



→ **Whole area decontamination**  
in the SDA was completed at  
the end of March 2017



	Municipalities where whole area decontamination was completed		
		SDA (11)	ICSA (93)
Within Fukushima Pref.	43※	11	36
Outside Fukushima Pref. (7 Pref.)	57	—	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Completed in March 2017</b>	<b>Completed in March 2018</b>

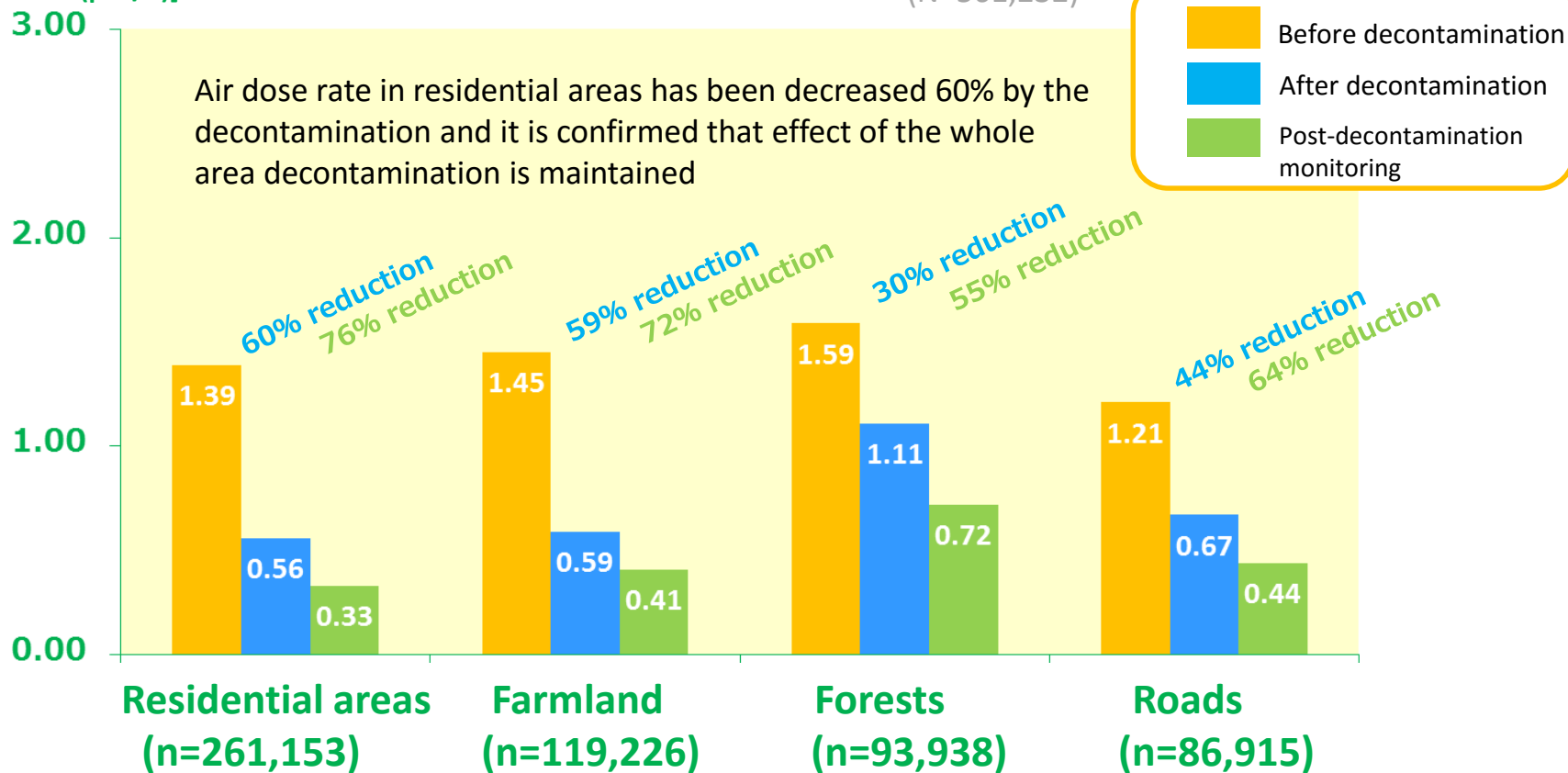
※There are both SDA and ICSA in Minamisoma, Tamura, Kawamata, and Kawauchi

# Effects of Decontamination in SDA

<Air dose rate measured at the height of 1m from the ground / Transition according to land category>

[Air dose rate ( $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ )]

(N=561,232)



NOTE: The chart shows the air dose rate average in each category (aggregated data of measuring points).

Residential areas include schools, parks, cemeteries, and large-sized facilities, farmland includes orchard, and forests include slopes, grassland and lawn.

Post-decontamination monitoring was implemented after 6 months to a year after the decontamination work. The latest result of post decontamination monitoring in municipalities were summarized

[Implementation period] • Monitoring before decontamination

• Monitoring after decontamination

• Post decontamination monitoring

Nov.2011 - Nov. 2016

Dec. 2011 - Dec. 2017

Oct. 2014 - Aug. 2018

# Scale of Whole Area Decontamination Project

- ◆ The MOE has budgeted approx. JPY 2.9 trillion (= USD 27 billion) for decontamination until FY2018.
- ◆ 17mil. m<sup>3</sup> (among which approx. 16.5mil. m<sup>3</sup> were from Fukushima Prefecture) of contaminated soil and wastes were removed until the end of FY2017.
- ◆ MOE published "Decontamination Project Report" to leave a record behind of the experiences, knowledge and lessons learned through decontamination works.

## Decontamination in SDA

- Total number of labor:  
approx. 13,700,000 workers  
※as of the end of March 2018
- Budget: approx. JPY 1.5 trillion  
※ MOE's budget until FY2018
- Volume of the generated soil:  
approx. 9,100,000 m<sup>3</sup>  
※Estimation as of the end of March 2018
- Transported volume of soil from TSS\*:  
approx. 1,900,000 m<sup>3</sup>  
(ISF: approx. 280,000 m<sup>3</sup>, Volume Reduction Facility: approx. 1,620,000 m<sup>3</sup>) ※Estimation as of the end of 2018

※Considered 1US\$ =JPY107

## Decontamination in ICSA

- Total number of labor:  
approx. over 18,400,000 workers  
※ estimated from interviews with relevant municipalities as of the end of March 2018
- Budget: approx. JPY 1.4 trillion  
(within Fukushima Pref. : approx. JPY 1.4 trillion,  
outside Fukushima Pref. : approx. JPY 40 billion  
※MOE's budget until FY2018)
- Volume of the generated soil:  
approx. 7,900,000 m<sup>3</sup> (estimation)  
(within Fukushima Pref.: approx. 7,400,000m<sup>3</sup>, outside Fukushima Pref.:  
approx. 500,000m<sup>3</sup>, both are estimation as of March 2018)
- Transported volume of soil from TSS:  
approx. 1,700,000 m<sup>3</sup>  
(ISF: approx.500,000 m<sup>3</sup>, Volume Reduction Facility:  
approx. 1,200,000 m<sup>3</sup>) ※Estimation as of the end of March 2018

# Prospects on Export of Removed Soil and Restoration of Land in Temporary Storage Sites (TSS) <Estimation>

By early 2020, max. 60% of the removed soil from approx. 1,300 TSS\*<sup>1</sup> will be transported to the ISF, and up to 40% of land restoration will be completed, according to estimation based on prospect\* of the transportation to the ISF and continuously aim to proceed transportation and land restoration at an early stage

\*FY2018: Approx. 1.8 mil. m<sup>3</sup>  
FY2019: Approx. 4 mil. m<sup>3</sup> are planned

## Image of transportation and land restoration

### Transportation to the ISF / Land restoration



Storage situation



After land restoration

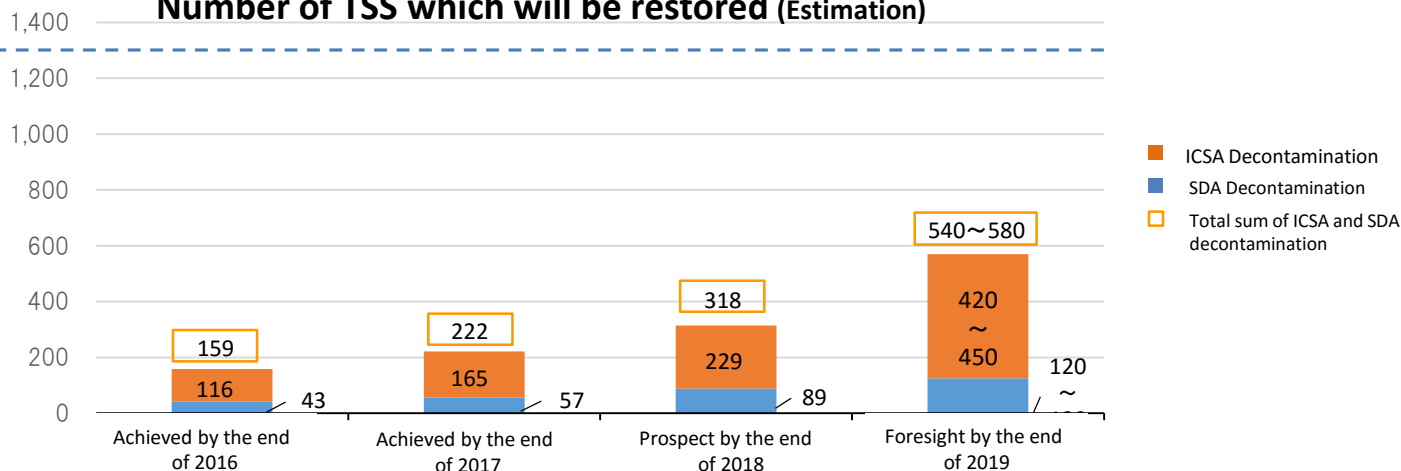
### Restart farming by the land owner



Photos provided by Nihonmatsu City

## Number of TSS which will be restored (Estimation)

Total number of TSS: about 1300





# Progress in Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Base (SRRB)

- ◆ By revised “Act on Special Measures for the Reconstruction and Revitalization of Fukushima in 2017, 6 municipalities could make plans to construct “Special Reconstruction and Revitalization Base(SRRB)”, aiming at lifting evacuation orders and allowing the residents to return homes.
- ◆ The dismantling and decontamination works started in 6 municipalities.

## Examples

Before  
decontamination

Decontamination work

After decontamination

Tomioka



Okuma



Before dismantling

Dismantling work

After dismantling

Futaba



Result and Effect of the Whole Area  
Decontamination

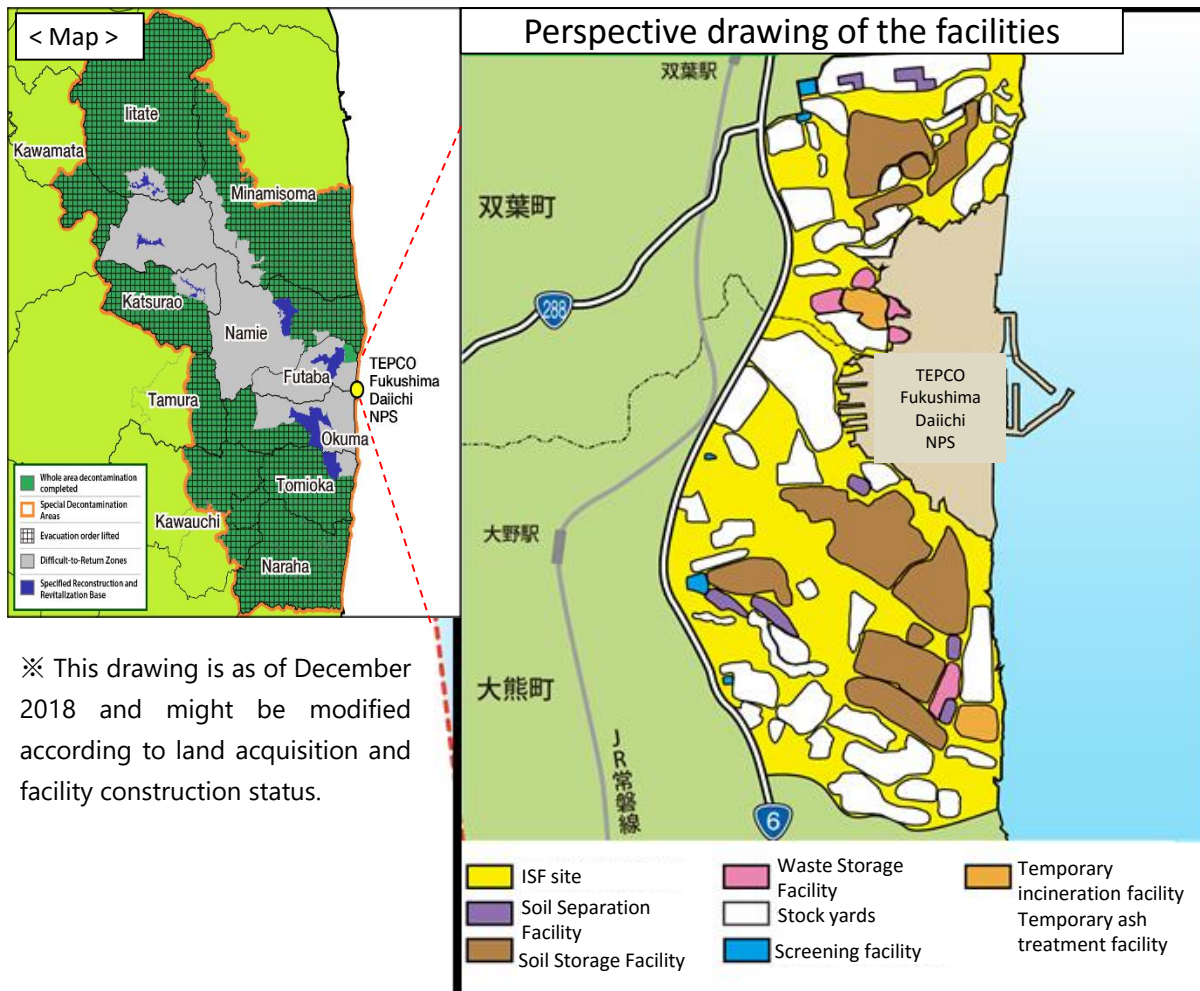
## **Interim Storage Facility**

Disposal of the Specified Waste

Communication to the Public and  
International Societies

# Interim Storage Facility (ISF)

- In Fukushima Prefecture, large quantities of removed soil and waste have been generated from decontamination works.
- **The Interim Storage Facility is necessary to safely and intensively manage and store the soil and waste until the final disposal.**
- Removed soil and waste derived of decontamination works, and specified wastes ( $> 100,000 \text{ Bq/kg}$ ) are stored.
- The total volume is currently estimated at around 14 mil.  $\text{m}^3$ , with the further review reflecting the actual circumstances.



## 【Process of the ISF Project】

**Land acquisition**

**Construction of facilities**

For soil separation and soil storage facility

**Transportation of soil  
and waste from TSS to ISF**

**Processing and storage  
of soil and waste**

※ This drawing is as of December 2018 and might be modified according to land acquisition and facility construction status.



# Current Status of Interim Storage Facility

## Photo of the ISF taken by drone



Source : [http://www.jesconet.co.jp/interim\\_infocenter/index.html](http://www.jesconet.co.jp/interim_infocenter/index.html)



# Progress of Land Acquisition of the ISF

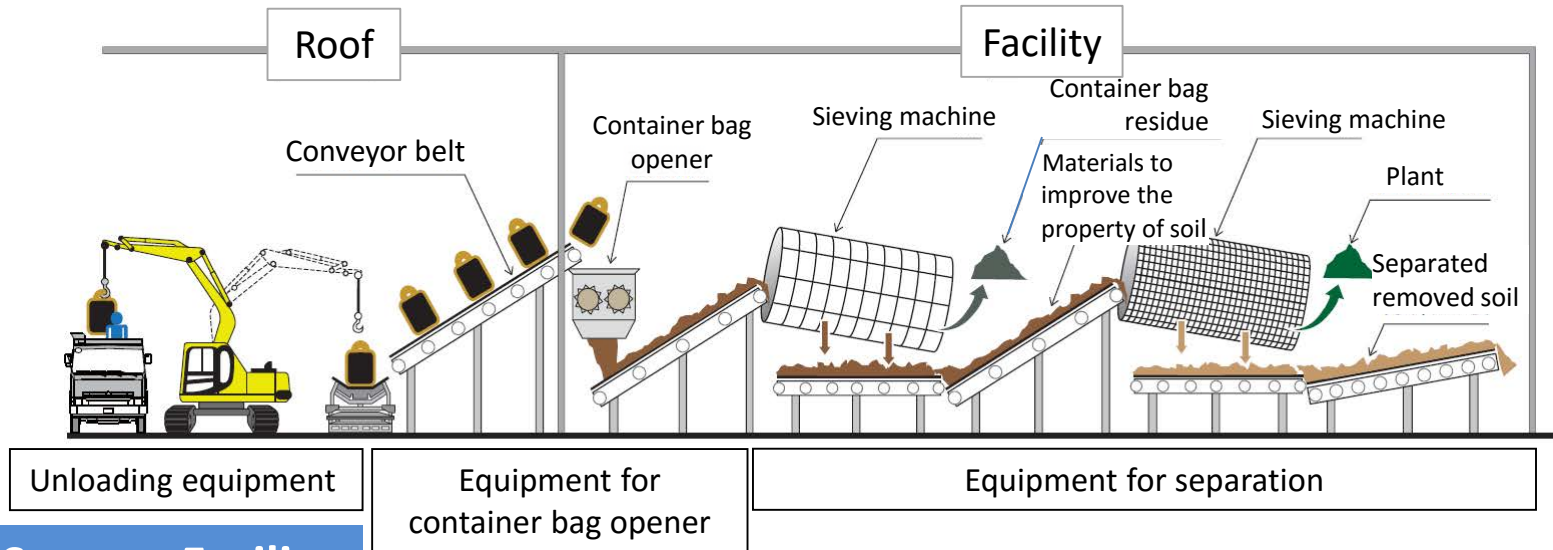
As of the end of  
September 2019

Whole Area Ca. 1,600ha	Item	Ratio to the whole area	Ratio and the number of people registered to whole registration record (2,360 pers.※ <sub>1</sub> )
	Landowners with contact information	Ca. 1,560ha ※ <sub>1</sub> 97.5%	Ca. 1,950 pers. ※ <sub>1</sub> 82.6%
Private land Ca. 1,270ha (Ca. 79%)	<div><div>Contracted</div><div><div>Private land out of contracted land Ca. 1,081ha</div><div>Public land out of contracted land Ca. 39ha</div></div></div>	<div><div>Ca. 1,119ha (69.9%)</div><div>&lt;Reference&gt; Ca. 1,410ha (88.1%)</div></div>	<div><div>1,717 pers. ※<sub>2</sub> 72.8%</div><div>The ratio to 1,950 pers. landowners with contact information: 87.8%</div></div>
National/ Municipality land Ca. 330ha (Ca. 21%)	Other public land	Ca. 291ha (18.2%)	※ <sub>1</sub> Including National/Municipality institutions ※ <sub>2</sub> Private landowner: 1,715 pers. Public land: 2pers.

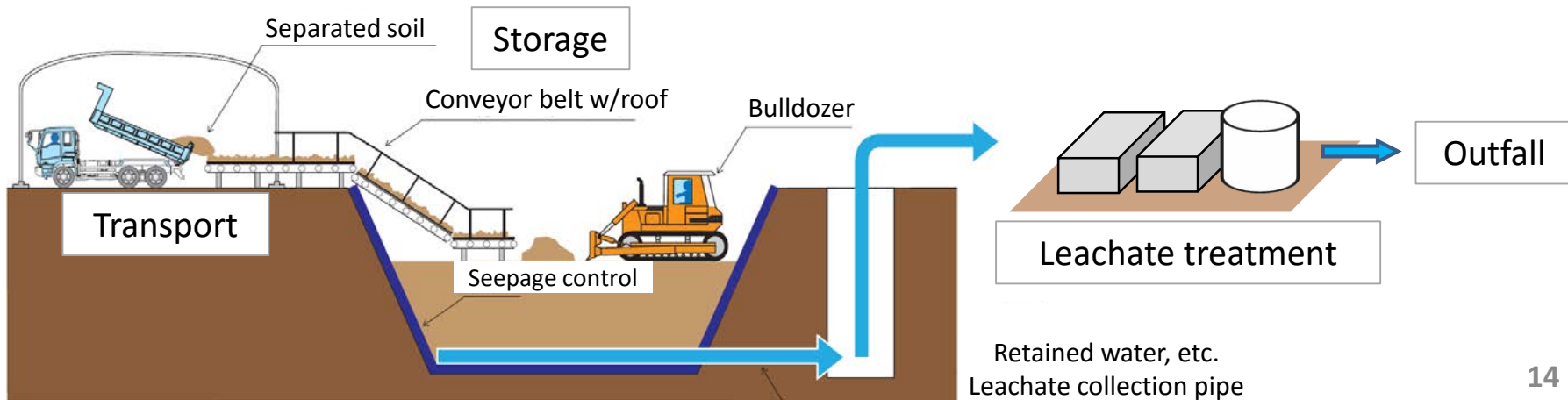
# Soil Separation / Storage Facility

- ◆ Soil Storage Facility started the operation in October 2017 in Okuma and in December 2017 in Futaba

## Soil Separation Facility



## Soil Storage Facility

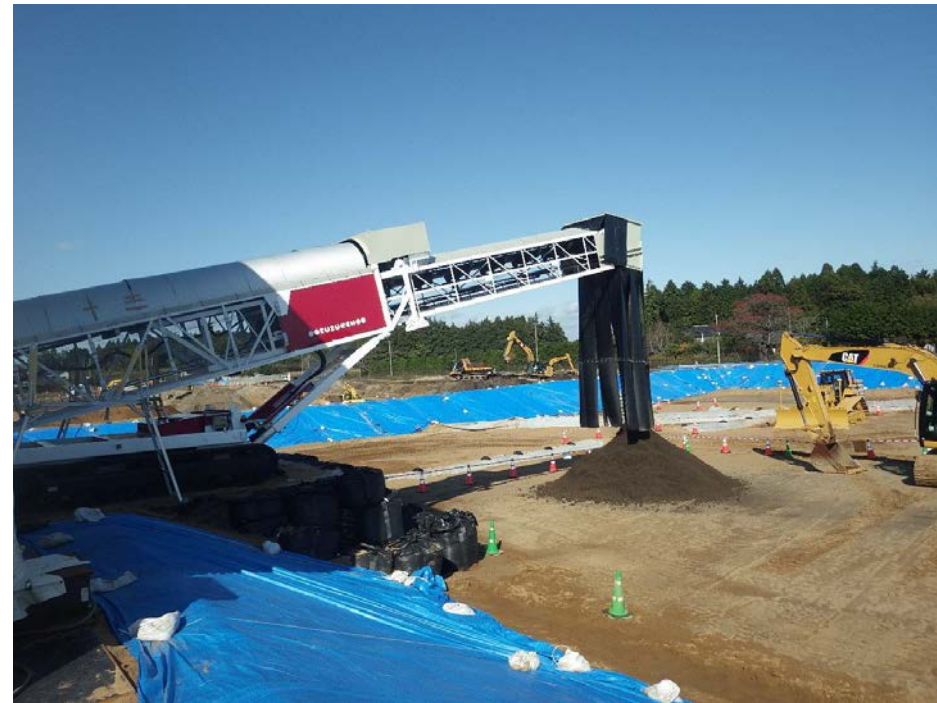


# Operational Status of the ISF

- ◆ Construction of the facility started in November 2016
- ◆ The operation of Soil Separation Facilities started in June 2017 in Futaba, and in August 2017 in Okuma
- ◆ The storage of the **removed soil started in October 2017 in Okuma and in December 2017 in Futaba** after the completion of the Soil Storage Facilities



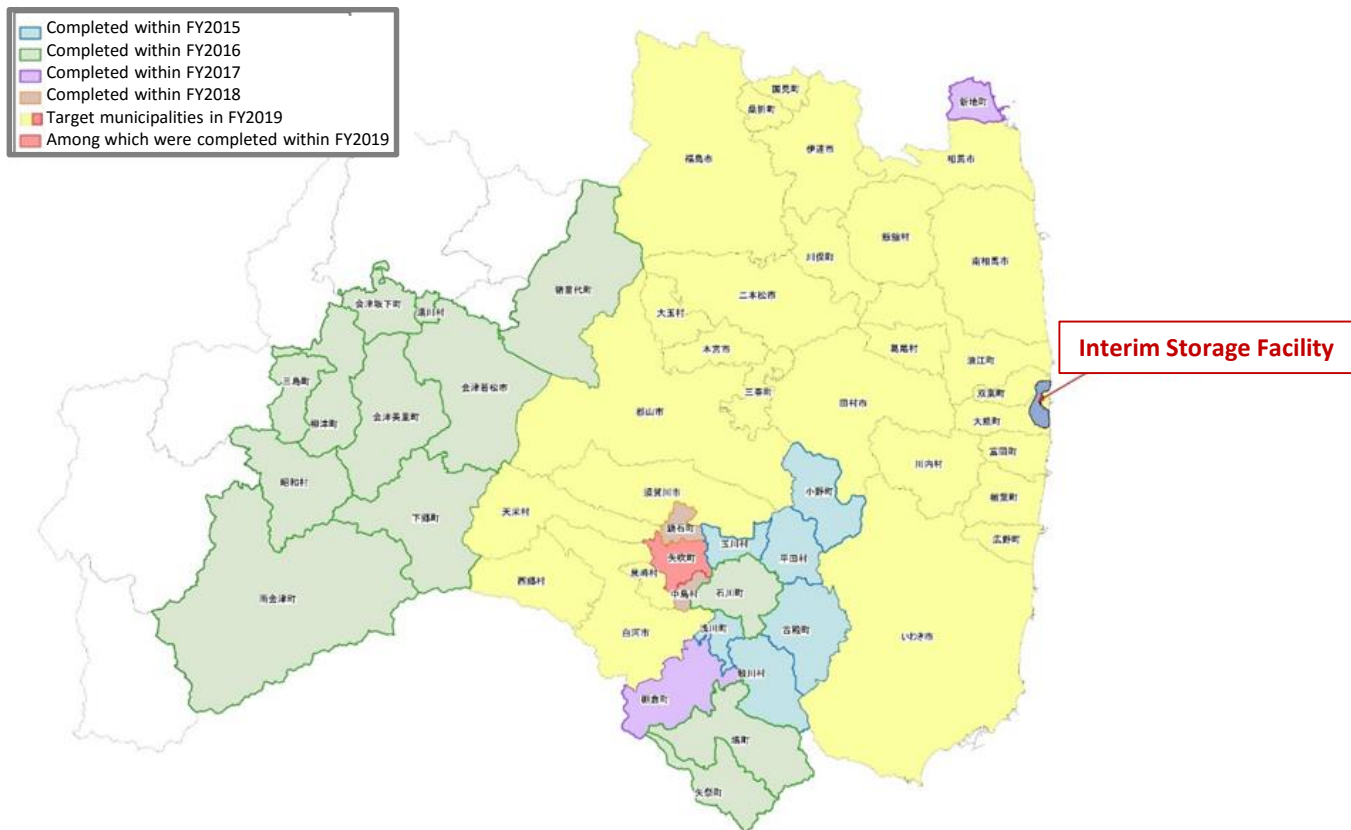
Soil Separation Facility (in Futaba)



Soil Storage Facility (in Okuma)

## Transportation to the ISF

- ◆ Transportation of the removed soil from TSS to the ISF has been implemented mostly using 10tons-dump truck
- ◆ The transportation started since the end of FY2014 and it was already completed from some municipalities, such as Aizu and Nakadori. Currently it is under operation in 28municipalities
- ◆ Cumulative total of approx. 4.24mil. m<sup>3</sup> has been transported so far, which makes 30.3% of the whole transport target object (14mil. m<sup>3</sup> as of the end of July 2019), was delivered to the ISF (as of the end of September 2019)
- ◆ Safe and secure transportation has been sequentially conducted on the transportation.



A truck transporting removed soil

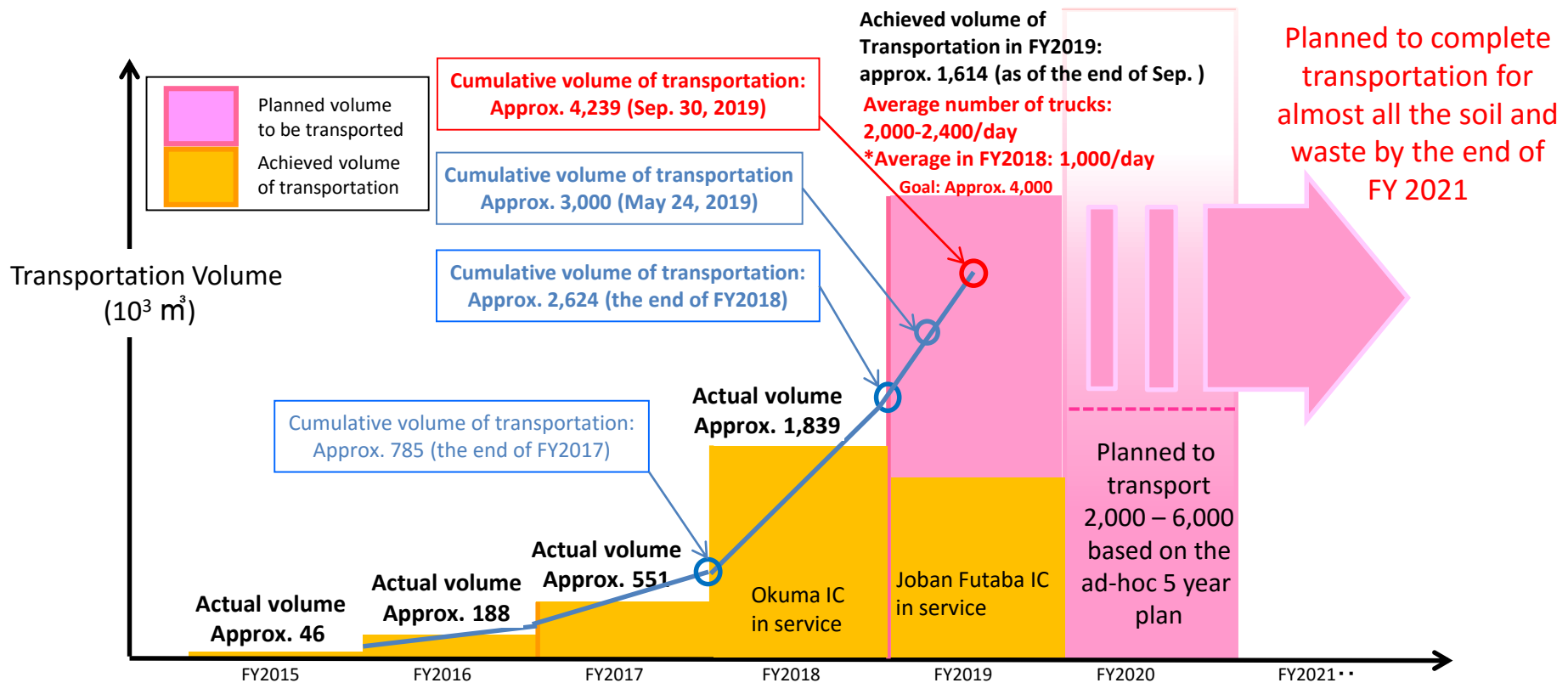


A truck leaving from the ISF gate



# Ad-hoc Policy on Transportation to the Interim Storage Facility

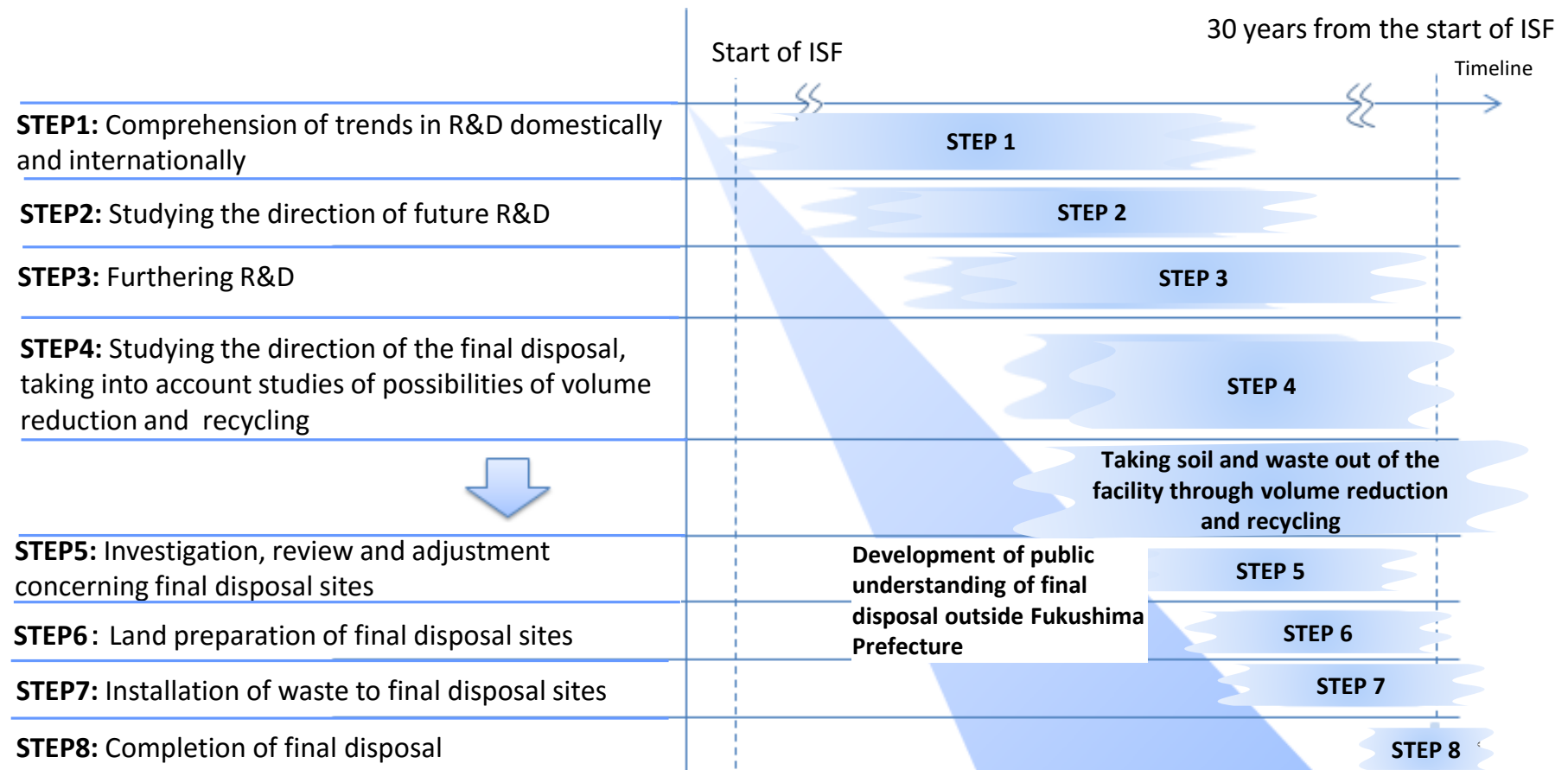
- ◆ Towards the transportation of all the targeted objects (14 mil.  $\text{m}^3$  \*) to the ISF, the transportation volume will be sequentially increasing in the light of land acquisition and facility construction.  
\*As of July 2019
- In FY 2019, approx. 4 mil.  $\text{m}^3$  will be transported, aiming to reduce a number of TSS close to the residential areas within early 2020.
- By the end of FY 2021, MOE aims to complete transportation of most of the removed soil and waste (except in DRZ) which are temporarily stored in Fukushima Prefecture.



◆ Okuma IC has been used for the transportation in the wake of its opening on March 31, 2019 (700/day)

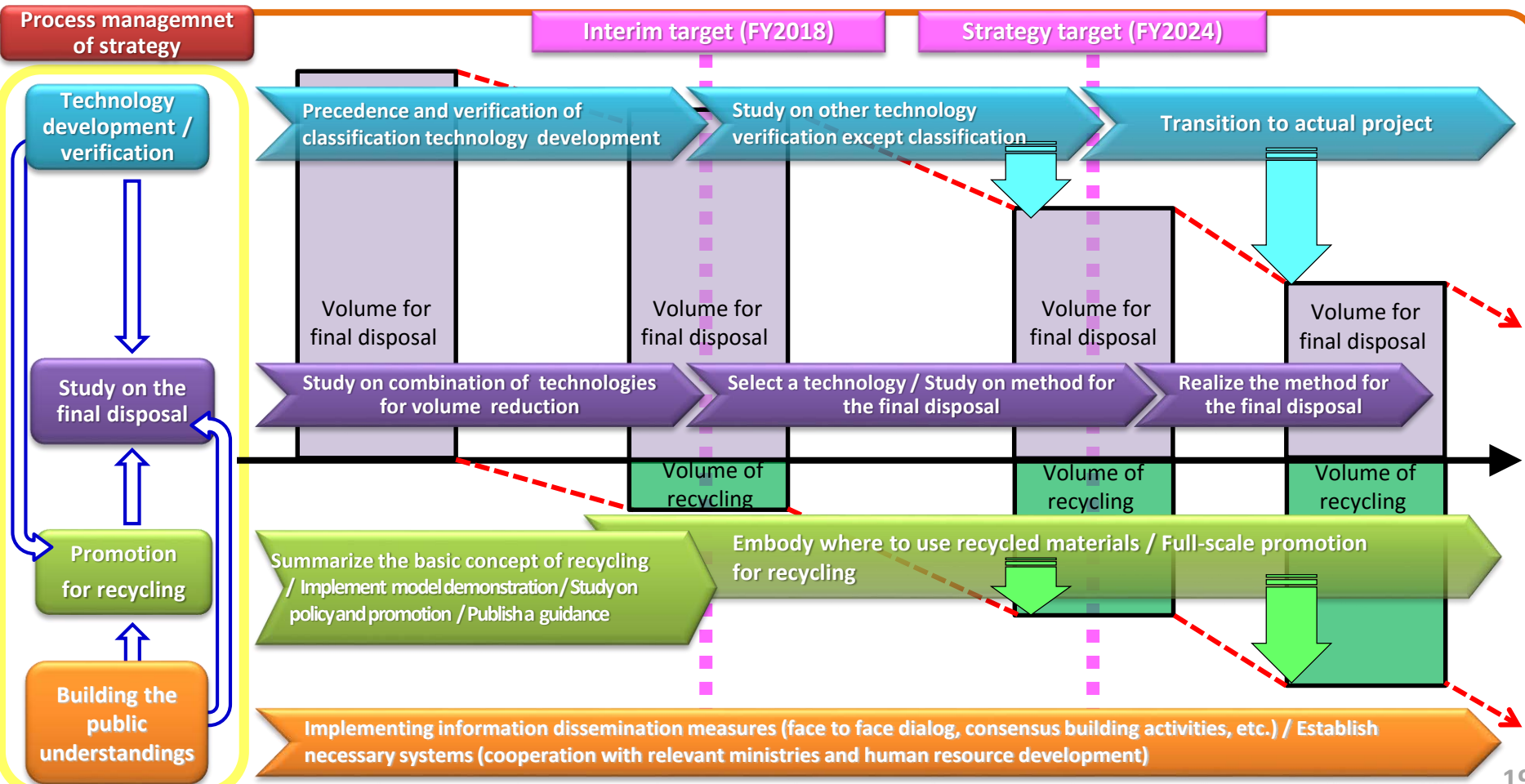
# 8 Steps towards the Final Disposal outside Fukushima Prefecture within 30 years from the Start of the ISF

- MOE conducts R&D to examine how the final disposal to be implemented taking into account the effect of radioactive decay and the potential of volume reduction and recycling
- MOE shares the information with the public to build the consensus for recycling of lower contaminated soil and the final disposal outside Fukushima Prefecture



# Technology Development Strategy for Volume Reduction & Recycling of the Removed Soil

- Towards the final disposal of the removed soil outside Fukushima Pref., MOE will promote recycling of the soil after volume reduction technology as much as possible, which consequently would lead to reduce the volume of soil for the final disposal
- After clarifying the objectives and priority of technology development and volume reduction & recycling, basic technology development is planned to be completed within 10 years, then move onto a phase of treatment
- On the premise of securing safety, MOE will try to realize the recycling in the possible field, building public understandings for the safety
- Based on technology development and prospect of recycling in the future, MOE would propose some options for structure and necessary dimension of the final disposal



# Concepts on Safe Use of the Removed Soil after Recycling (June 2016)

## 【Basic Concept】

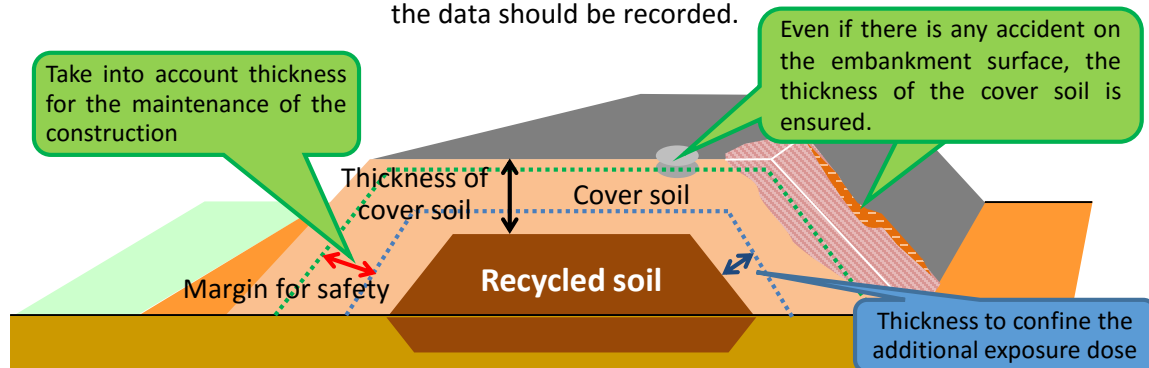
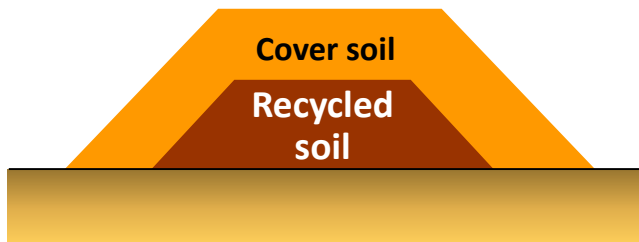
The removed soil should be used mainly for public projects with a responsible management system for the controlled materials (with a radioactivity level below 8,000Bq/kg in principle and set according to purpose) after necessary treatment, e.g. removal of debris, classification treatment. The use will be limited, such as the basic structure material of an embankment which is not assumed to change shape artificially, and be managed appropriately.

### Limited use

- The use will be limited to the material which is not assumed to change shape artificially for a long time period, e.g. basic structure material of banking for coastal levees or seaside protection forests, embankment materials for roads, cover soil for waste disposal sites, landfill materials and basic structure for farms of flowers and energy crops.

### Appropriate management

- The projects will be mainly public projects with a responsible management system.
- The radioactive cesium concentration in the removed soil should be limited in order to confine the additional exposure dose. The additional exposure dose should be below 1mSv/y during the construction and below 0.01mSv/y at the time of service.
- Covering soil should be installed, scatter and leakage should be prevented, ground form change should be observed, and the data should be recorded.



The thickness of cover soil should be designed to ensure the necessary thickness to confine the additional exposure dose, even when the general maintenance for the construction is conducted.

### How to proceed recycling

As the environmental improvement towards the practical recycling of the removed soil, demonstration projects and model projects based on the above concepts should be implemented keeping the safety against radiation, studying specific verification of the management method and building stakeholders' and public understanding.



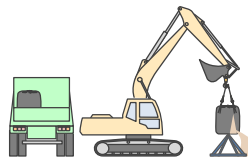
# Demonstration Project for Recycling in Minamisoma City

Demonstration project is currently being implemented in Minamisoma City, studying specifically on handling radiation during the procedure of recycling and ensuring the quality of the recycled soil as construction material in order to promote safe recycling and reuse of the removed soil in a step by step manner.

## 1. Preliminary treatment / quality control process (April 2017-)

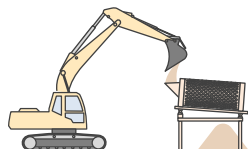
1. Open sandbags and remove large stones and debris

Open large sandbags and remove large foreign materials



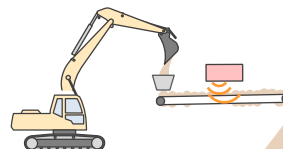
2. Further eliminate smaller debris

Eliminate small foreign materials through sieves



3. Classify soil by concentration

Measure radiation and classify soil



4. Control quality

Control quality of soil to be used for an embankment (such as water content and grain sizes)



vegetation



stones



pebbles

## 2. Test embankment process (May 2017-)

5. Construct test embankment / Monitoring

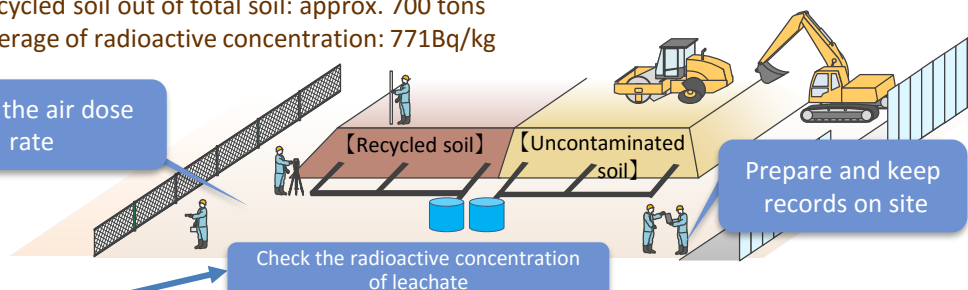
- Construct a test embankment (covered with uncontaminated soil by 50cm)
- Continue to measure the air dose rate and other indicators

Check the air dose rate

Check the radioactive concentration of leachate

Prepare and keep records on site

- Total amount of soil in embankment: approx. 4,000 tons
- Recycled soil out of total soil: approx. 700 tons
- Average of radioactive concentration: 771Bq/kg



Air dose rate was not much changed before and after opening of sandbags of the removed soil

Since the test embankment was constructed, **radioactive materials have not been detected in the leachate**



【Result of council of advisers】

- ◆ **Confirmed safety in this method** for recycling demonstration
- ◆ To accumulate data continuously conducting demonstration project

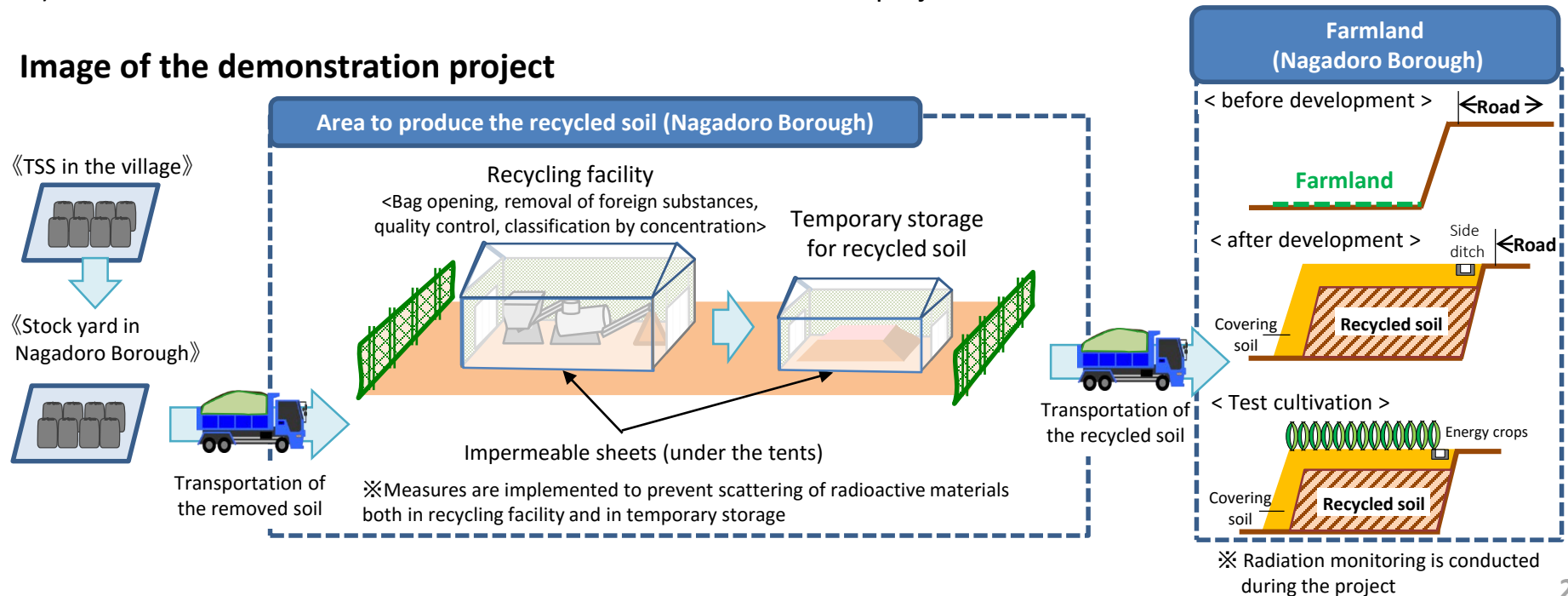
# Demonstration Project for Recycling in Iitate Village

Another demonstration project is planned in Iitate Village. In response to the request from Iitate Village, the removed soil stored at TSS in Iitate Village will be recycled, and experimented in cultivation of flowers and energy crops in Nagadoro Borough of the village.

## Contents of the demonstration project

- 1) Transport the removed soil from TSS in Iitate Village to the stock yard in Nagadoro Borough
- 2) Produce the recycled soil by separating foreign materials from the removed soil, classifying upon the radioactive concentration, and controlling the quality after construction of the recycling facility
- 3) At the demonstration project site, develop the basement of the farmland with the recycled soil covering the surface with uncontaminated soil
- 4) Conduct test cultivation at the farmland in the demonstration project site

## Image of the demonstration project



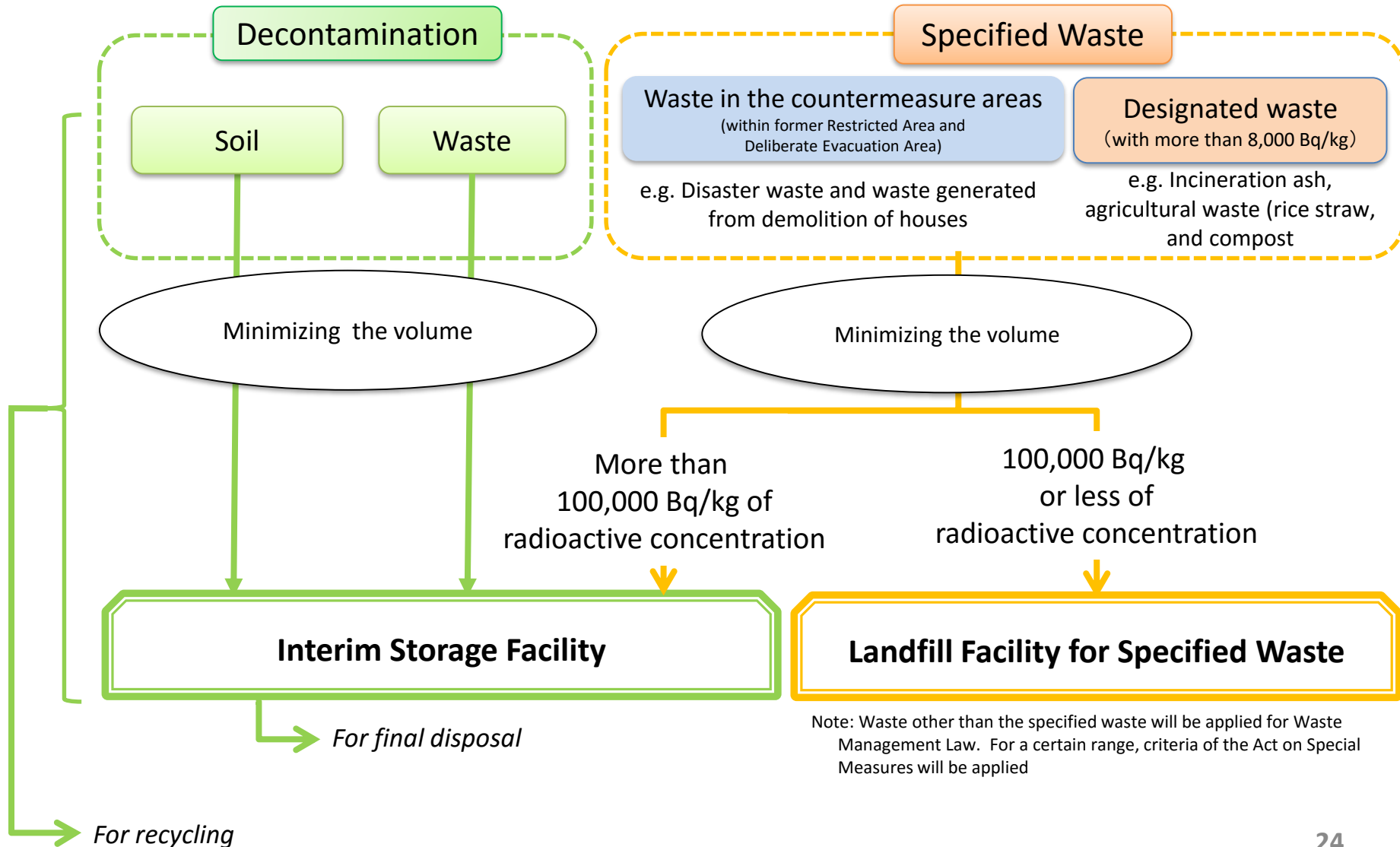
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# Flowchart of the Specified Waste and Removed Soil Treatment Generated within Fukushima Prefecture

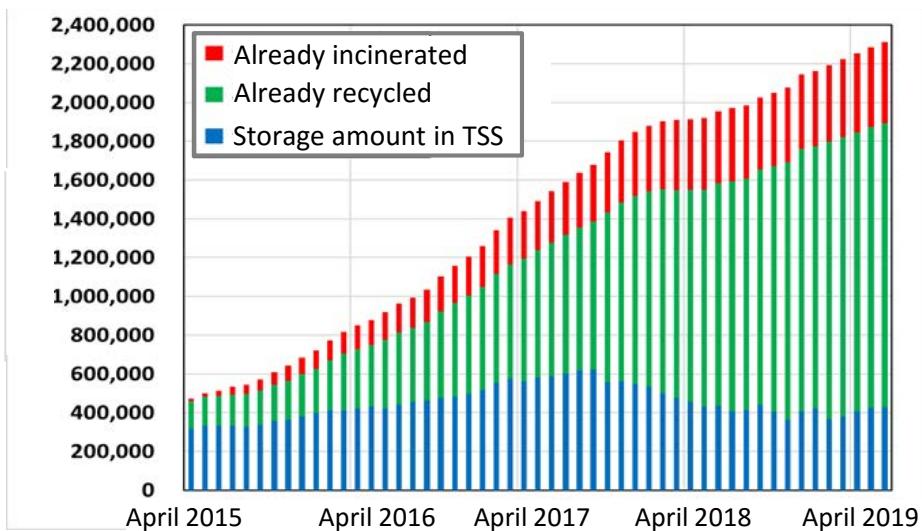




# Progress on Waste Disposal in the Countermeasure Areas (Fukushima Prefecture)

- ◆ Transportation of disaster waste to the TSS has completed 2.38mil. tons as of the end of August 2019, of which 430,000 tons were incinerated, 1.5mil. tons were recycled and 90,000 tons were landfilled
- ◆ 11 Temporary incineration facilities (TIF) are to be established in 9 municipalities and 1.04 mil. tons (including decontamination waste) were already treated as of the end of August 2019

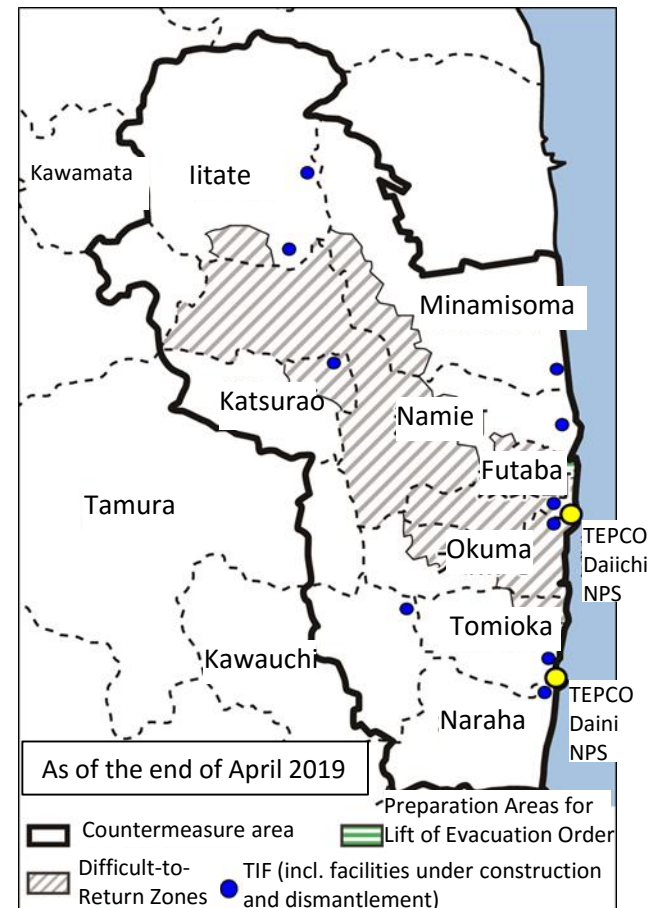
Transported amount of disaster waste already transported to the TSS (t)



Dismantling of a damaged house



Temporary incineration facility at Okuma



# Implementation Situation of Waste Disposal across Municipalities

- To promote waste disposal across municipalities: city/town/village hosting Temporary Incineration Facilities accept waste from other cities.

## Date City (130t/day) <Completed>

- Waste generated by decontamination from Date area (Date City, Kunimi Town, Kori Town, Kawamata Town)

## Nihonmatsu City (120t/day)

- Agricultural waste, waste generated by decontamination from Adachi area (Nihonmatsu City, Motomiya City, Otama Village)

## Katsurao Village (200t/day)

- Waste generated by decontamination, disaster waste in the village
- From Tamura City, Miharu Town, Kawauchi Village

## Tamura City, Kawauchi Village (60t/day)

- Agricultural waste from 24 municipalities in Aizu-Kennan, such as Kenchu, Kennan, Iwaki, Kawauchi Village

## Iitate Village (240t/day) <Completed>

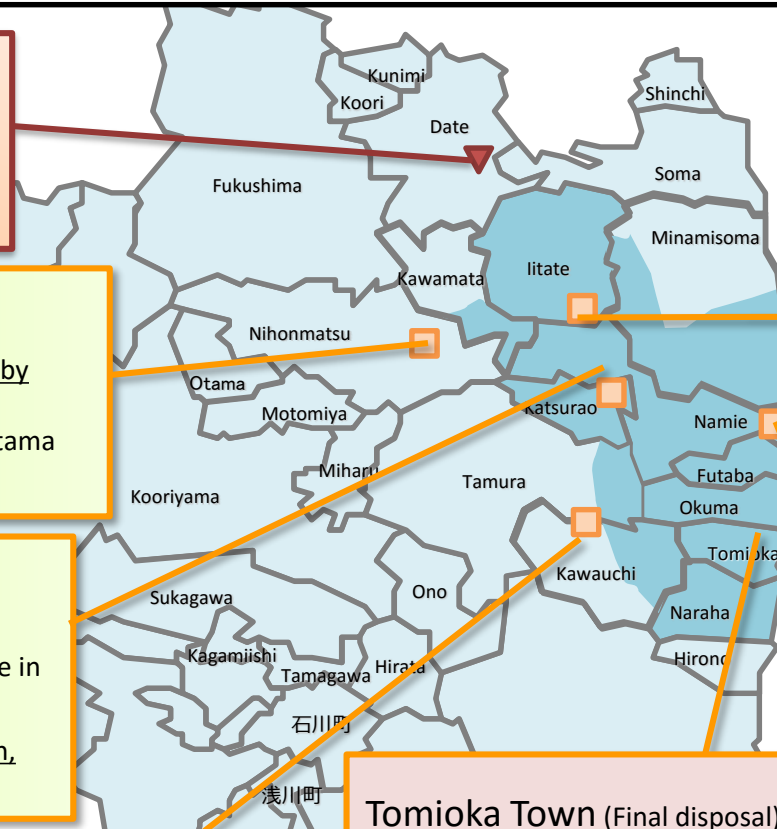
- Waste generated by decontamination, disaster waste in the Village
- Sewage sludge, agricultural waste from outside the village (Fukushima City, Date City, Kunimi Town, Kawamata Town, Minamisoma City)

## Namie Town (300t/day)

- Waste generated by decontamination, disaster waste in the Town
- Waste generated by decontamination, disaster waste in Tomioka Town
- Disaster waste from Futaba Town
- Buried livestock in Futaba Town, boars caught in the DRZ (July 2019-)

## Tomioka Town (Final disposal)

- Household waste from 8 towns and villages in Futaba County
- Waste within Countermeasure Areas,
- Designated waste within the Prefecture



- Countermeasure area
- TIFs managed by the government
- TIF managed by municipalities in Date district

# Disposal Project utilizing Existing Controlled Landfill Site

- ◆ As for Landfill disposal project for specified waste, the transportation to the site started on Nov. 17, 2017
- ◆ 86,820 container bags of waste mostly from Tomioka and Naraha Towns were transported (as of the end of July 2019)
- ◆ Monitoring survey result before and after transportation shows no significant increase of air dose rate

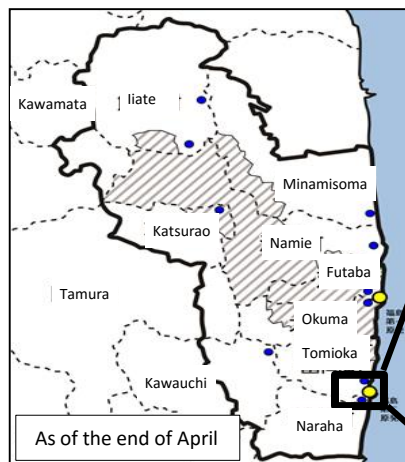
※Specified waste: Waste within Countermeasure areas or designated waste

## Outline of the facility

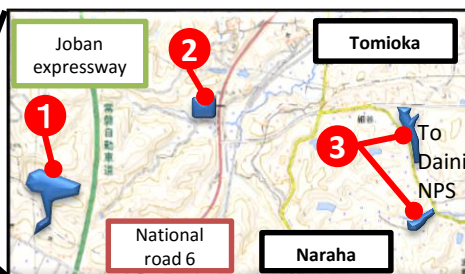
- ◆ To use **existing controlled landfill site** (formerly Fukushima Eco Tech Clean Center)
- ◆ To locate it in **Tomioka** (access from **Naraha**)
- ◆ The facility has been **nationalized** after local coordination
- ◆ Positioning as **the final disposal site**

## Landfill object/Transport period

- ◆ **Waste within the countermeasure areas** (with radioactivity concentration of 100,000Bq/kg or less): 6years
- ◆ **Designated waste** within Fukushima Pref. (100,000Bq/kg or less) : 6years
- ◆ **General waste** in 8municipalities in Futaba County: 10years
- ◆ Waste with more than 100,000Bq/kg will be transported to the ISF



- TIFs (incl. those under construction and those removed)
- ▭ Contaminated Waste within Countermeasure area
- ▨ Preparation area for lift of evacuation order
- ▨ Difficult-to-Return Zone



## Outline of the history

- ◆ 14.12.2013 The government requested Fukushima Pref, Tomioka and Naraha Towns to **accept the project**
- ◆ 04.12.2015 Fukushima Pref., Tomioka and Naraha conveyed the message to **accept the project**
- ◆ 18.04.2016 **Nationalized** the controlled landfill site
- ◆ 27.06.2016 Fukushima Pref. and both Towns **signed the safety agreement**
- ◆ 13.11.2017 The government announced **Fukushima Pref. and both Towns** to start the transportation
- ◆ **17.11.2017 Started transportation**
- ◆ 24.08.2018 Established Reprun Fukushima, the information center of the specified waste
- ◆ 20.03.2019 Solidification treatment facility for the specified waste has started operation

## Related facilities

- 1 Landfill facility for specified waste
- 2 Specified waste information facility, Reprun
- 3 Solidification treatment facility for specified waste



1. Store→2. Solidification→3. Curing→4. Store and transport

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# Transmission of information on Environmental Regeneration

- ◆ “Decontamination Information Plaza” (“Environmental Regeneration Plaza” at present) was opened to provide information of decontamination projects, Interim Storage Facility and activities of environmental regeneration in January 2012.
- ◆ “Reprun Fukushima” was opened in August 2018 to introduce landfill disposal project of specified waste in Tomioka Town.
- ◆ ISF Information Center was opened in January 2019 in Okuma Town to transmit progress of Interim Storage Facility and the safety efforts.

## Environmental Regeneration Plaza

“Environmental Regeneration Plaza” is the base to transmit information of radiation, ISF, and environmental regeneration. provides seminars and dispatches experts to town meetings and schools with the cooperation of Fukushima Prefecture



## “Reprun Fukushima”, information center for landfill disposal of specified waste

- \* Informs the progress of disposal and the updated information about monitoring results with the concept of ‘moving, touching and playing’.



Exhibition room

## ISF Information Center

- \* Informs the progress of Interim Storage Facility construction and the efforts of regeneration and reconstruction in Fukushima showing video picture taken by a drone.



Video picture of ISF

# Current PR Activities by MOEJ

Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ) released an English booklet in August 2017. English web-site, “Environmental Remediation” was also renewed and two TV shows are available on MOE’s web site.

## English booklet



A comic style booklet, “Nasubi no Gimon”, was released in August 2017, explaining radiation measures for food, etc.

## Renewal of the MOE web-site



MOE renewed the web-site, adding more updated information  
<http://josen.env.go.jp/en/>

## TV programs

**“Fukushima Diaries” by Discovery Channel:** In this 30-minitues show, three famous bloggers from overseas visited different destinations in Fukushima Prefecture with their own interests. They showed the viewers what is really going on in Fukushima  
[http://josen.env.go.jp/en/movie\\_publication/cooperation\\_index.html](http://josen.env.go.jp/en/movie_publication/cooperation_index.html)



**Channel Japan/CNBC ASIA:** CNBC broadcasted 15-minitues program 4times in a row. Each program showed you the key persons in Fukushima how hard they work to fight against misconceptions and to revitalize Fukushima. Each content is as follows;



#1 The story of Mr. McMichael, who tries to help widely communicate correct information on Fukushima to international communities



#2 The story of two young people who are eager to revitalize their hometown, Fukushima



#3 The story of small factories that tackle on the development of robots for decommission.

#4 The story of Dr. Hayano, who teaches what is radiation from academic point of views.

# Cooperation with International Societies

## **Apr. 17-21, 2017**

The 3rd IAEA-MOE Experts Meeting on Environment Remediation of Off-Site areas after the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station Accident (@Tokyo)

## **Oct. 26-27, 2017**

The 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Japan-UK Nuclear Dialogue (@London)

## **Nov. 6-10, 2017**

The 4<sup>th</sup> IAEA-MOE Experts Meeting on Environment Remediation of Off-Site areas after the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station Accident (@Tokyo)

## **Nov. 21, 2017**

The 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Japan-France Nuclear Cooperation Committee (@Tokyo)

## **Nov. 27, 2017**

The 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Japan-Ukraine Joint Committee for the cooperation to advance aftermath response to accidents at nuclear power stations (@Kiev)

## **Aug. 8, 2018**

The 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of US-Japan Bilateral Commission on Civil Nuclear Cooperation (@Tokyo)

## **Oct. 25, 2018**

The 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Japan-UK Nuclear Dialogue (@Tokyo)

## **Nov. 21, 2018**

The 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Japan-France Nuclear Cooperation Committee (@Paris)

## **Oct. 2, 2019**

The 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Japan-France Nuclear Cooperation Committee (@Tokyo)

