

Off-Site Environmental Remediation in Affected Areas in Japan

August 2020



Ministry of the Environment, Japan



Result and Effect of Off-Site 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”

Measures on decontamination of soil contaminated by radioactive materials

① Special Decontamination Areas (SDA)

Designation of SDA by the Minister of the Environment

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

Decontamination implementation by the National Government



② Intensive Contamination Survey Areas (ICSA)

Designation of the ICSA by the Minister of the Environment
(The areas with more than 0.23μSv/h)

※0.23μSv/h is not the decontamination target, but designation criteria for the ICSA

If the area is more than 0.23μSv/h, after the monitoring survey by municipality mayors

Development of Decontamination Implementation Plan by the municipality mayors

Implementation of decontamination by municipality mayors based on the plan (the national government allocates the budget)

※Removed soil generated by decontamination work inside NPP, is implemented by the relevant nuclear producer, TEPCO

Management of waste contaminated by radioactive materials

Specified waste

① Waste within the countermeasure area

Designation of contaminated waste management area※ by the Minister of the Environment
※Designated areas which meet requirements to be contaminated by radioactive materials at certain level necessary to manage waste under special management

A management plan for waste within the countermeasure area is formulated by the Minister of the Environment

Implemented by the national government pursuant to the treatment plan for waste

Prohibition on unauthorized actions (ex. unauthorized dumping)

Survey on sewerage sludge, incinerated ash, etc. (obligatory)

Report to the Minister of the Environment

Survey on waste other than that specified in the left box (voluntary basis)

Application

② Designated waste

Designated as “designated waste” by the Minister of the Environment
※ Contaminated waste above certain level (8,000Bq/kg)

Implemented by the national government

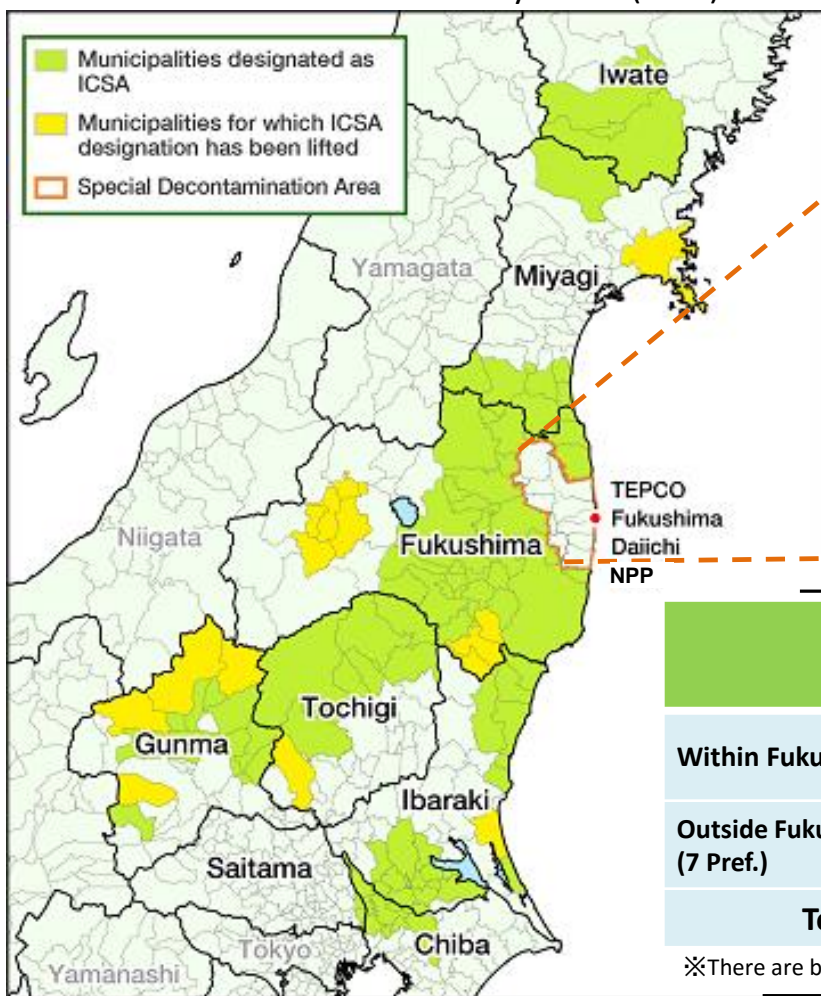
Specified domestic waste and specified industrial waste

- It is stipulated by MOE’s ordinance that the waste applied for waste treatment law, but might be contaminated by radioactive materials diffused from the NPP accident. It is managed based on treatment criteria of the waste treatment law and special treatment criteria on the Act on Special Measures

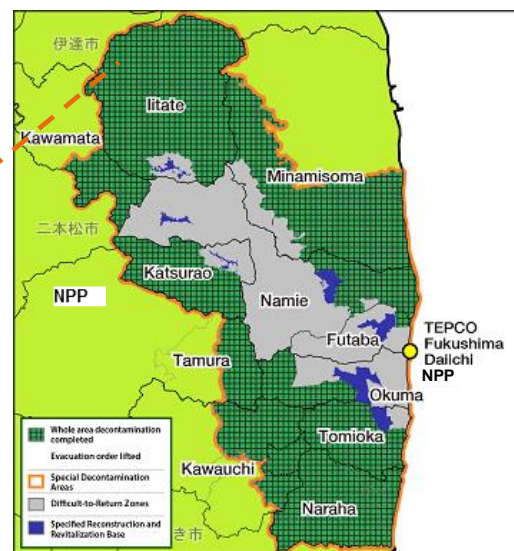
Result of Whole Area Decontamination

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
Total	100	Completed in March 2017	Completed in March 2018

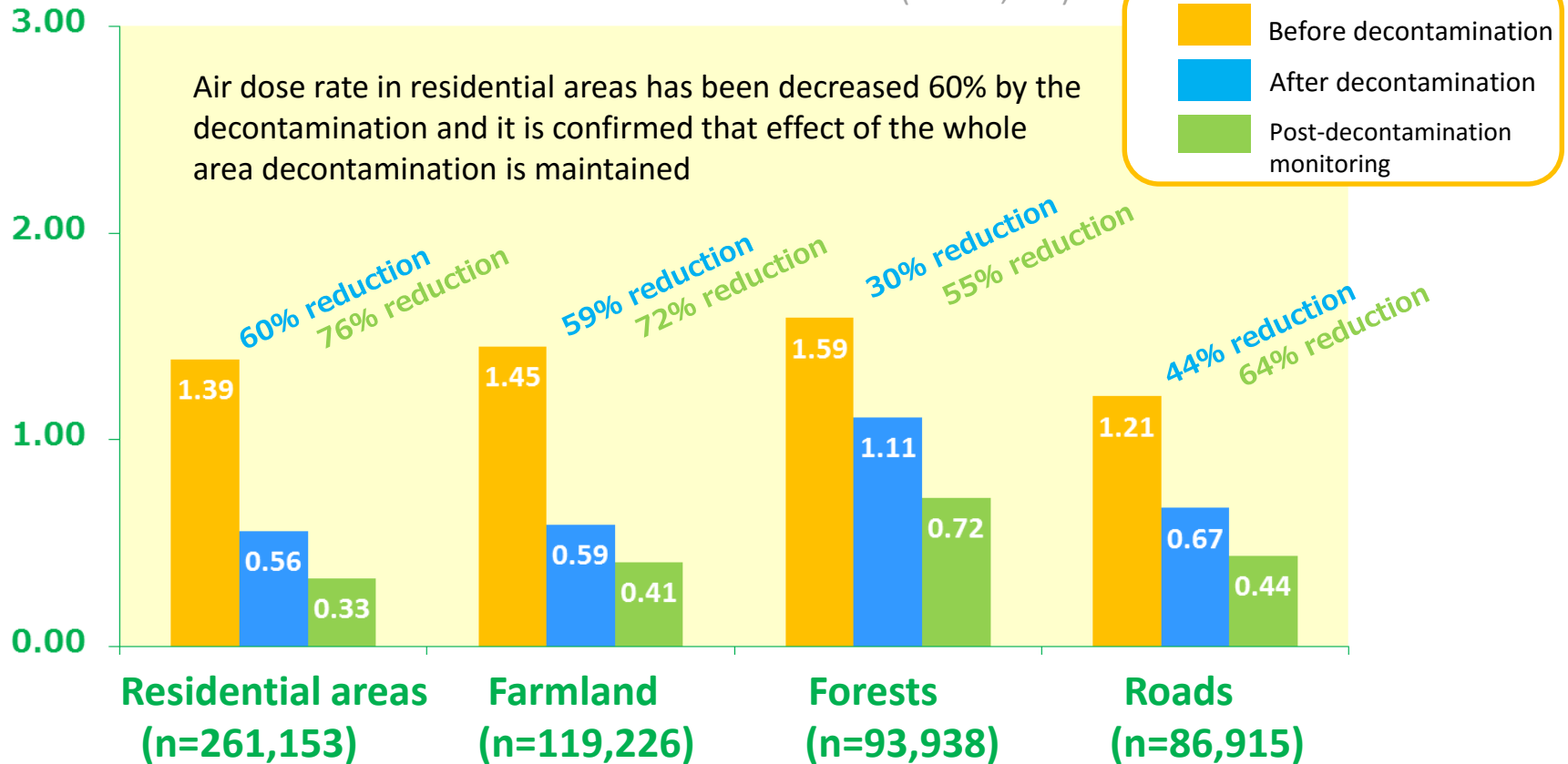
※There are both SDA and ICSA in Minamisoma, Tamura, Kawamata, and Kawauchi

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

Progress of Land Restoration in Temporary Storage Sites (TSS)

- Currently, the volume of removed soil stored in Fukushima Prefecture has decreased to approx. 6.7 mil. m³.※
※ It is the volume as of the end of April 2020 in SDA and as of the end of March 2020 in ICSA, calculating a bag as 1 m³.
- 194 TSS are planned to complete land restoration by the end of March 2020 and in FY2020, MOE will aim to restore land in about 280 TSS.

<Image of transportation and land restoration>

Transportation to the ISF and restoration in TSS

Storage situation

After land restoration

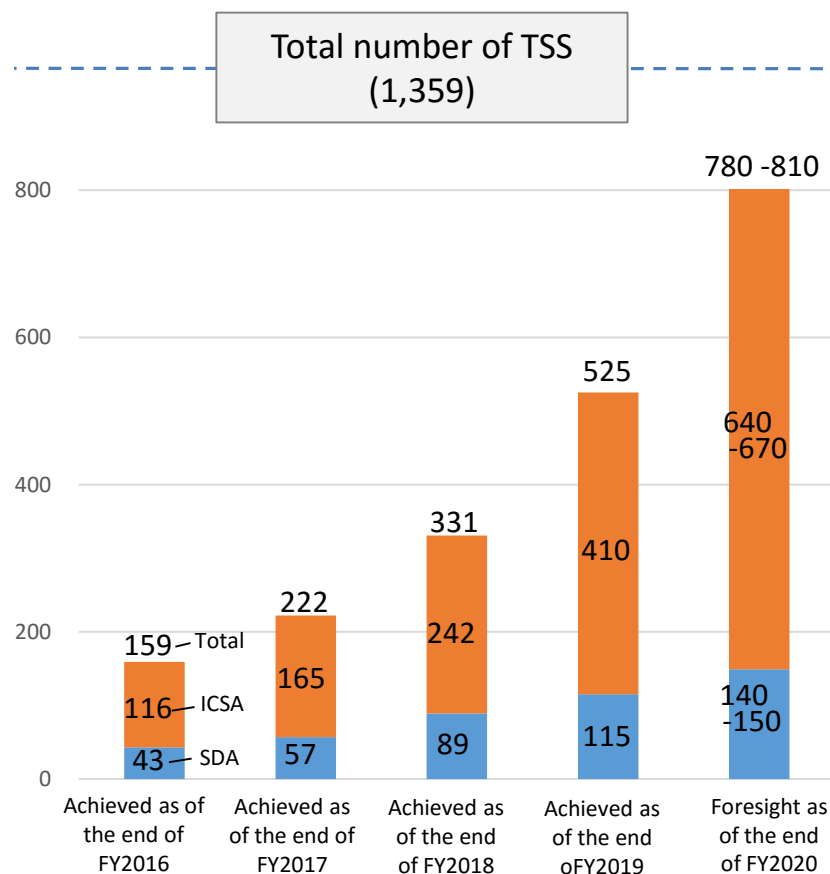


Restart of farming by the landowner



Photos: provided by
Nihonmatsu City

<Number of TSS which will be restored (Estimation)>



Progress in Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Base (SRRB)

- In all 6 municipalities (Futaba, Okuma, Namie, Tomioka, Iitate and Katsurao), demolition of houses and decontamination work have started. Especially, in public facilities such as station square, nurseries, and gymnasium, demolition and decontamination work were completed.
- Towards the goal of lifting evacuation order at entire SRRB in Spring of 2022-2023, MOE is conducting demolition and decontamination cooperating with relevant ministries

Examples

Before decontamination

Decontamination work

After decontamination

Tsushima Elementary School (Namie)



Farmland (Tomioka)



Before dismantling

Dismantling work

After dismantling

Community Center in Iitate



Result and Effect of Off-site
Decontamination

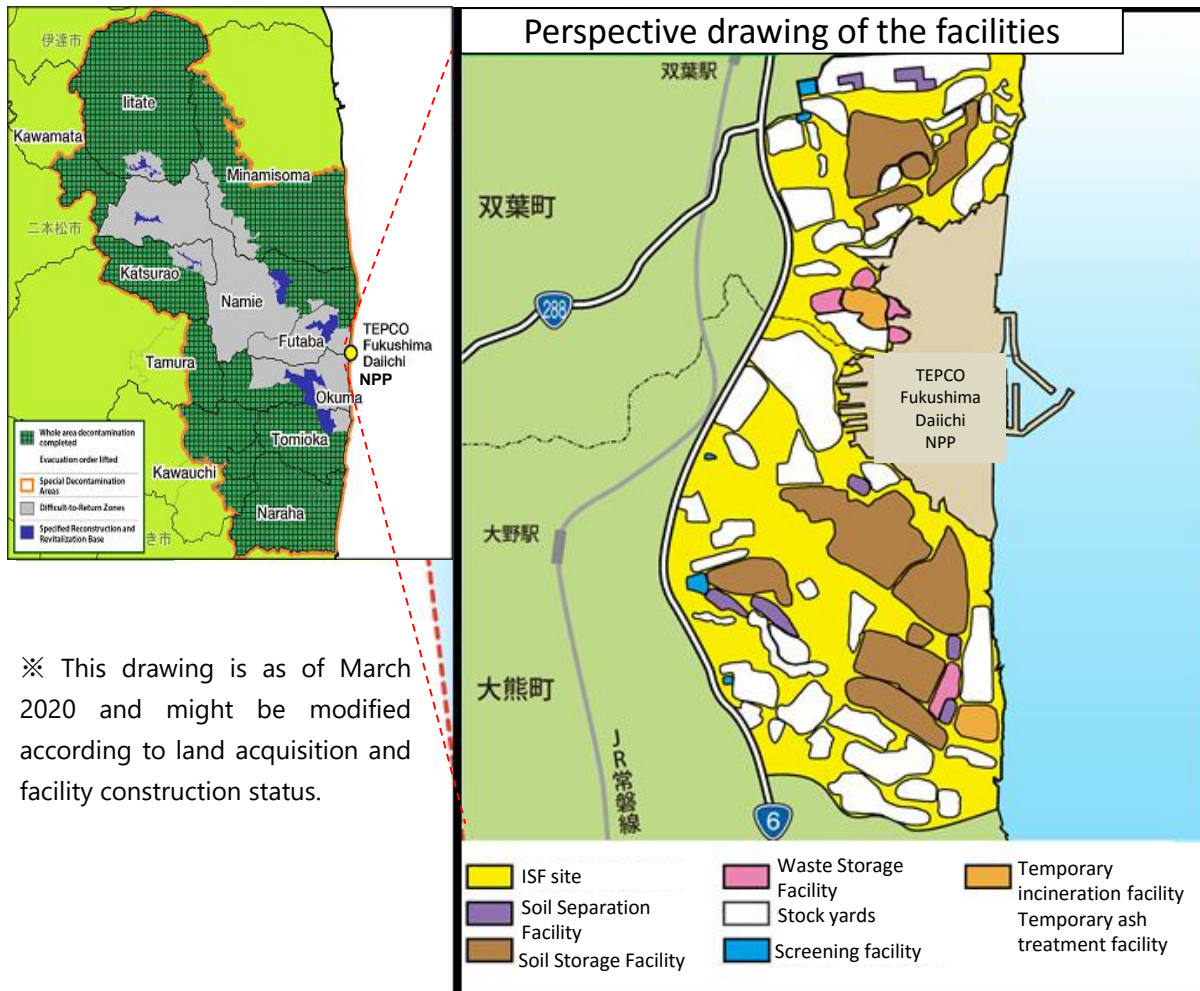
Interim Storage Facility

Disposal of the Specified Waste

Communication to the Public and
International Societies

Interim Storage Facility (ISF)

- In Fukushima Prefecture, large quantities of the soil and waste have been generated from off-site decontamination work.
- ISF is necessary to manage and store above mentioned soil and waste, as well as the specified waste (>100,000 Bq/kg) intensively and safely until the final disposal.
- The total volume is currently estimated at around 14 mil. m³, 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 the soil and waste from TSS to ISF

Processing and storage of soil and waste

※ This drawing is as of March 2020 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

Progress of Land Acquisition of the ISF

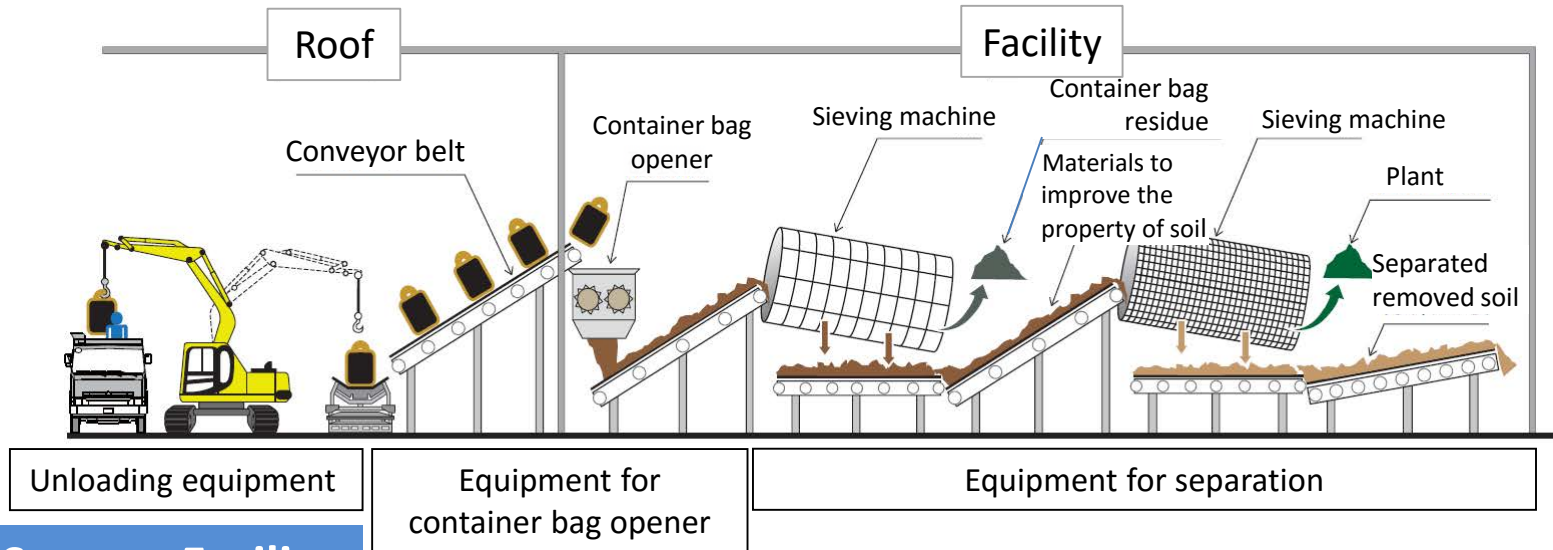
As of the end
of July 2020

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.※1)
	Landowners with contact information	Ca. 1,590ha ※1 99.4%	Ca. 2,090 pers. ※1 88.6%
Private land Ca. 1,270ha (Ca. 79%)	<div data-bbox="473 564 888 635">Already contracted</div> <div data-bbox="454 678 685 821">Private land Ca. 1,141ha 89.9%</div>	<div data-bbox="830 792 1043 935">Total Ca. 1,185ha (74.1%)</div>	<div data-bbox="1439 564 1854 635">Already contracted</div> <div data-bbox="1487 813 1777 913">1,778 pers. ※2 75.3%</div> <div data-bbox="1477 921 1854 1071"> (The ratio to 2,090 pers. landowners with contact information: 85.1%) </div>
National/ Municipality land Ca. 330ha (Ca. 21%)	<div data-bbox="473 963 666 1106">Public land Ca. 43ha 13.2%</div> <div data-bbox="386 1242 753 1299">Other public land</div>	<div data-bbox="1101 892 1323 1085"><Reference> Ca. 1,471ha (92.0%)</div> <div data-bbox="850 1220 1023 1320">Ca. 287ha (17.9%)</div>	<div data-bbox="1410 1178 1835 1335"> ※1 Including National / Local government ※2 Private landowner: 1,776 pers. Public land: 2pers. </div>

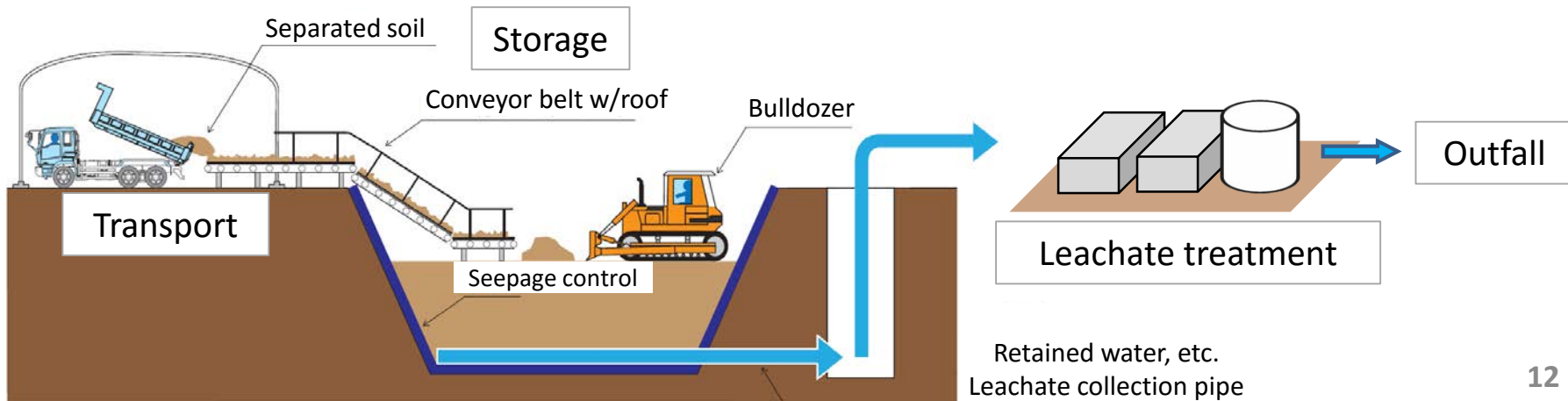
Soil Separation / Storage Facility

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

Soil Separation Facility



Soil Storage Facility

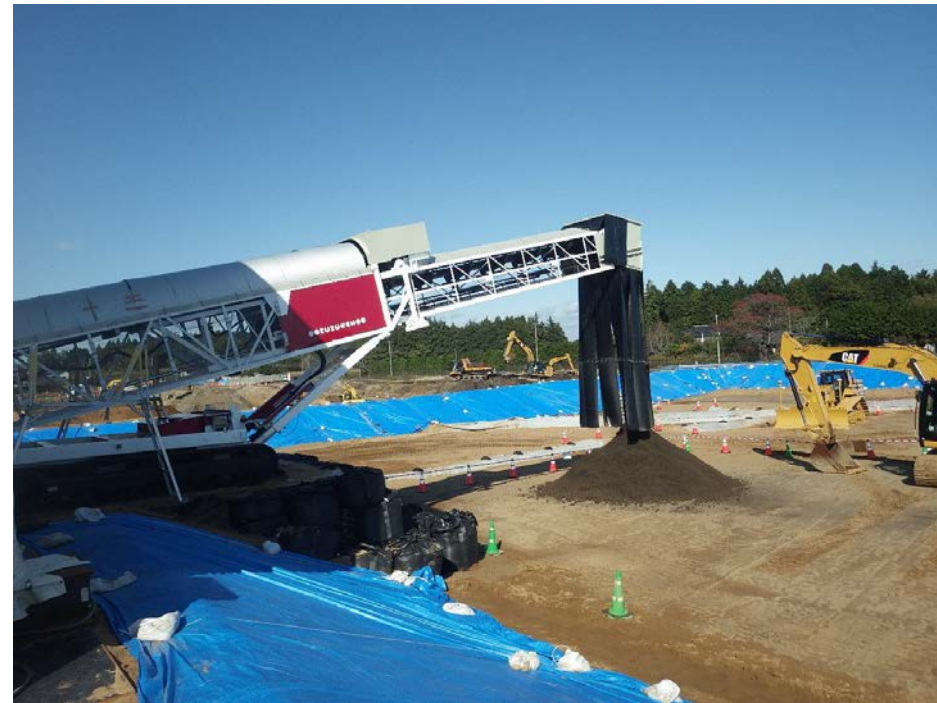


Operational Status of the ISF

- 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 and waste 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)



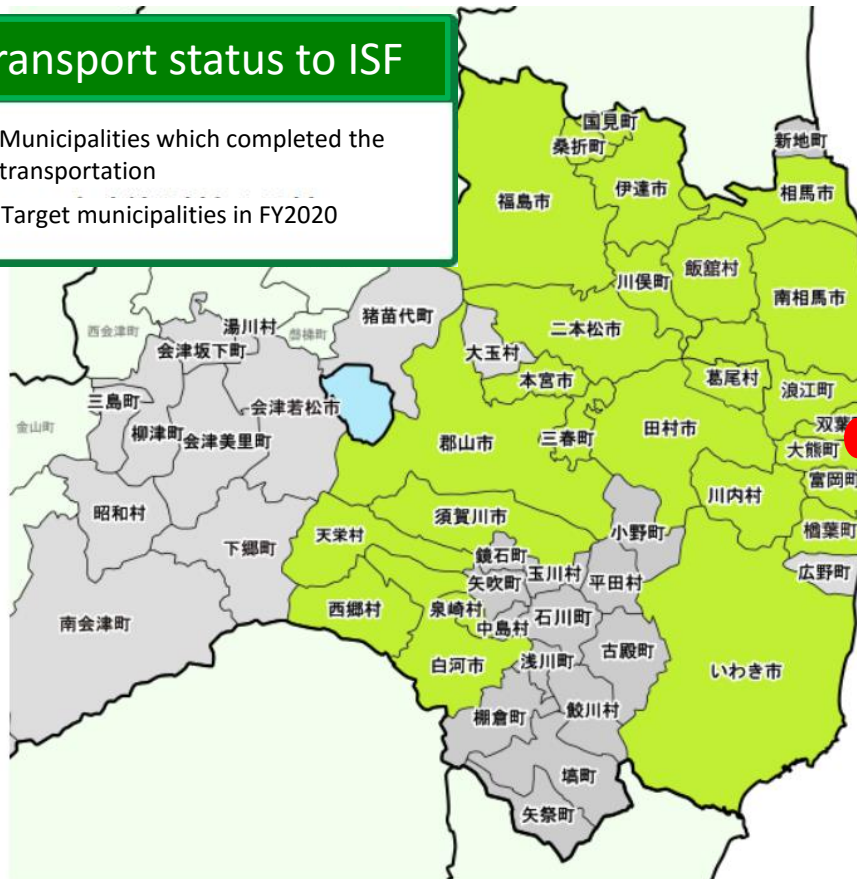
Soil Storage Facility (in Okuma)

Transportation to the ISF

- Transportation of the soil and waste from TSS to the ISF has been implementing mostly using 10-ton dump trucks.
- Cumulative total of approx. 8.33mil. m^3 has been transported so far, which makes approx. 60% of the whole transport target object (14mil. m^3 as of the end of October 2019), was delivered to the ISF (as of the end of June 2020).
- Safe and secure transportation will be sequentially conducted.

Transport status to ISF

- Municipalities which completed the transportation
- Target municipalities in FY2020



Interim Storage Facility



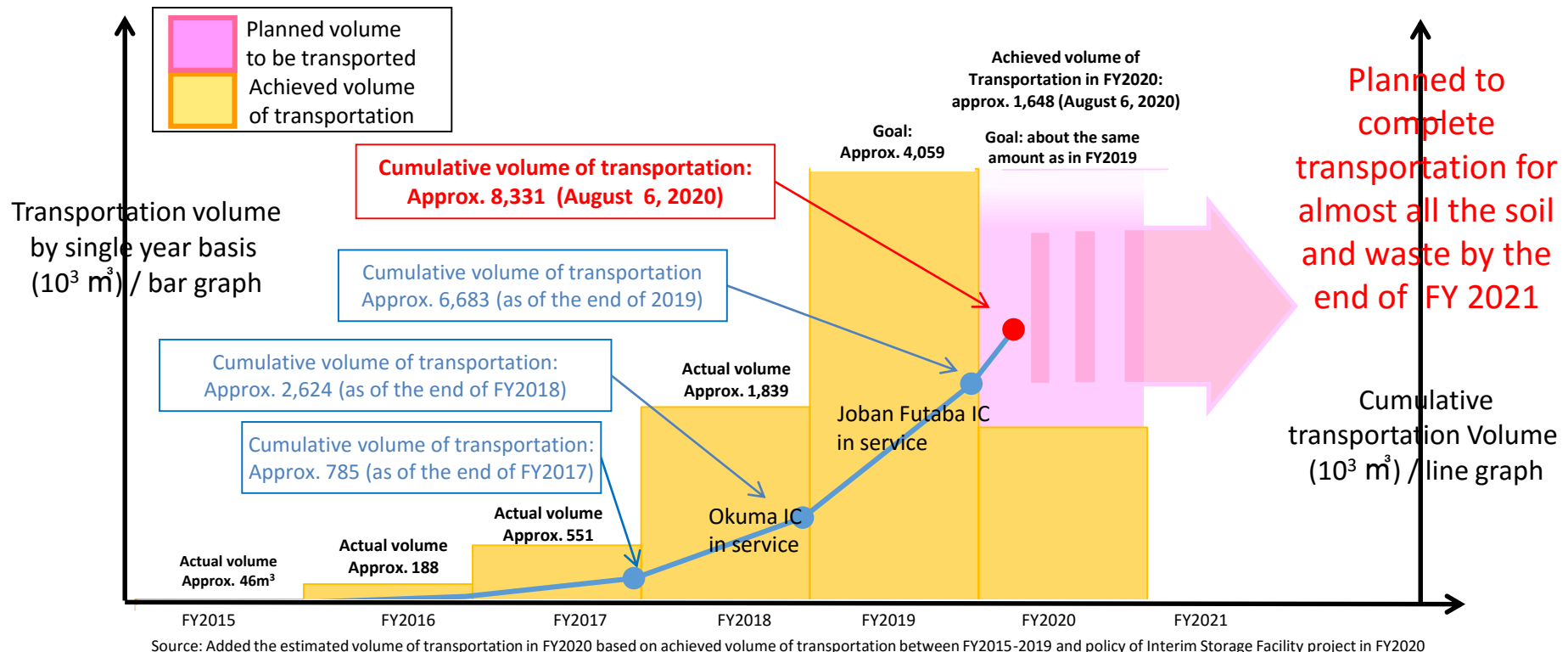
A truck transporting the soil and waste



A truck leaving from the ISF gate

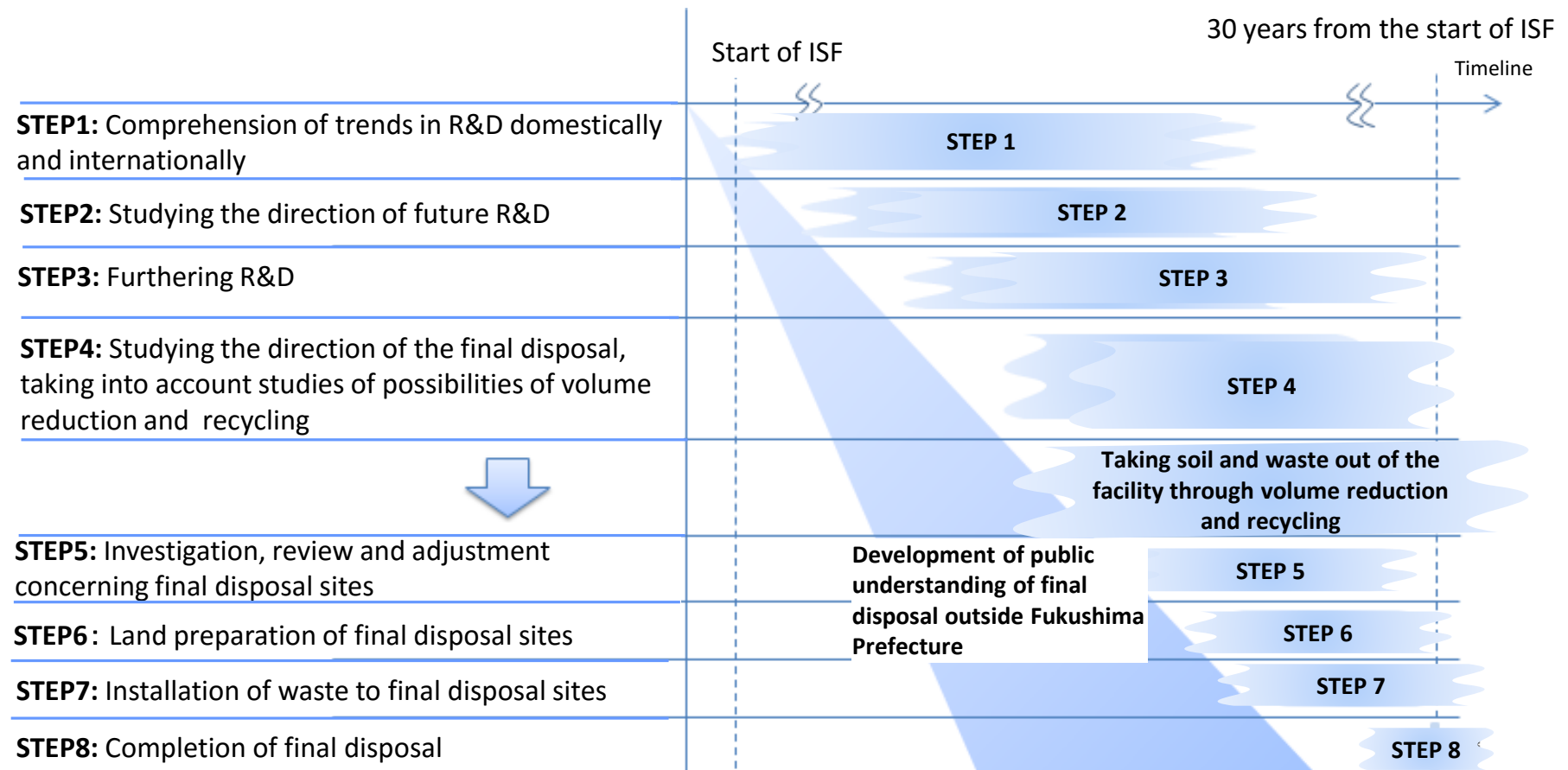
Ad-hoc Policy on Transportation to the Interim Storage Facility

- In order to transport estimated volume of 14 mil. m^3 to ISF, MOE is conducting the transportation, getting the local understanding on the “Safety first” basis. ※As of October 2019
- By the end of FY2021, MOE aims to complete the transportation of the removed soil and waste (except in DRZ) which are temporarily stored in Fukushima Prefecture.
- In FY2019, approx. 4 mil. m^3 of the soil and waste will be transported to ISF and MOE plans to transport almost the same amount in FY2020.



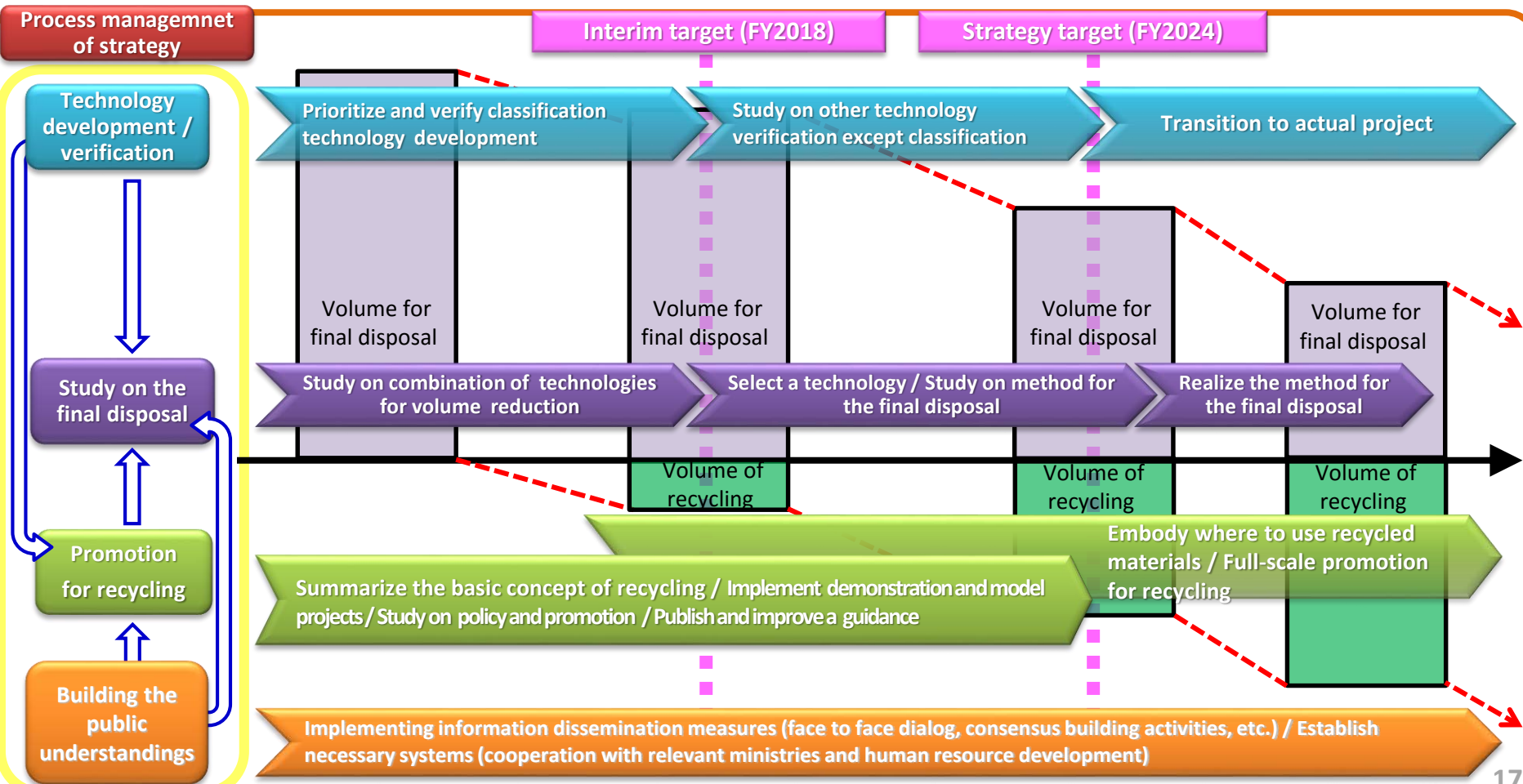
8 Steps towards the Final Disposal outside Fukushima Prefecture within 30 years from the Start of the ISF

- 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 Soil from Off-site Decontamination Work

- Towards the final disposal of the removed soil outside Fukushima Pref., MOE will promote recycling of the soil after volume reduction 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 Soil from Off-site Decontamination Work after Recycling

- MOE announced “Basic concept” in June 2016 to realize the use of the removed soil under proper management after volume reduction and recycling materialization as basic premise of radiation safety.
- According to a policy of this Basic Concept, MOE implements demonstration project, confirms radiation safety, studies specific management system, as well as to foster understandings of public all over Japan, and proceed with full-scale recycling towards environmental improvement.

Limited Use

- ✓ The use of contaminated soil will be limited to public project whose management entity and responsible system are clear such as basic structure of banking, which assumed not to change shape artificially for a long time.

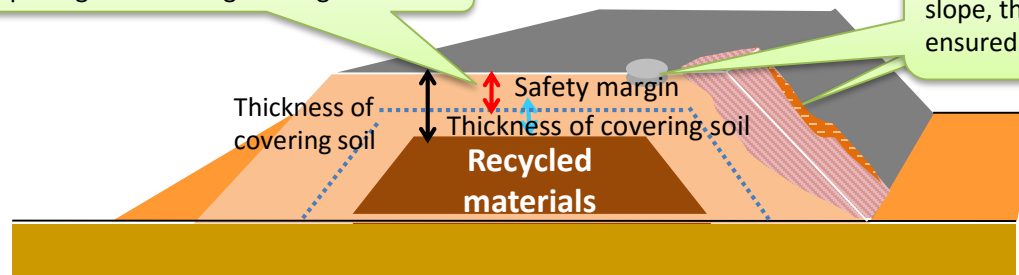
E.g. coastal levee, seaside protection forest, embankment materials for roads, cover soil for waste disposal site, landfill materials and filler for land development, and farmland for flowers and energy crops

Proper Management

- ✓ The additional exposure dose should be restricted below 1mSv/y during the construction and below 0.01mSv/y in use
- ✓ Radioactivity concentration level possible for recycling of the soil is below 8,000Bq/kg as a principle and set in accordance to the use.
- ✓ Shielding is installed to cover soil and prevent the leakage and scattering. The data is also recorded .

Thickness allowable enough to conduct repairing as a civil engineering structure

Even if there is any cave-in or collapse of slope, the thickness of cover soil is ensured



Covering soil should be designed to ensure the necessary thickness to confine the additional exposure dose, even under general repairing of a civil engineering structure

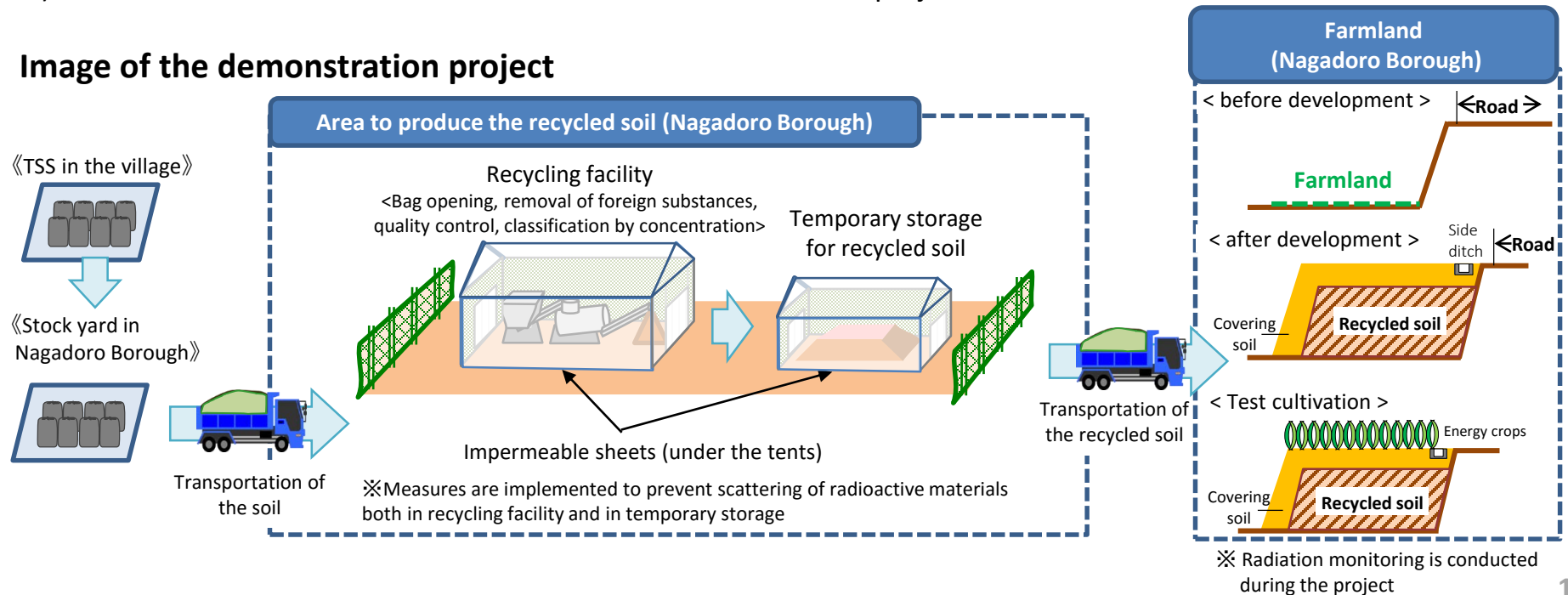
Demonstration Project for Recycling in Iitate Village

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

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 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



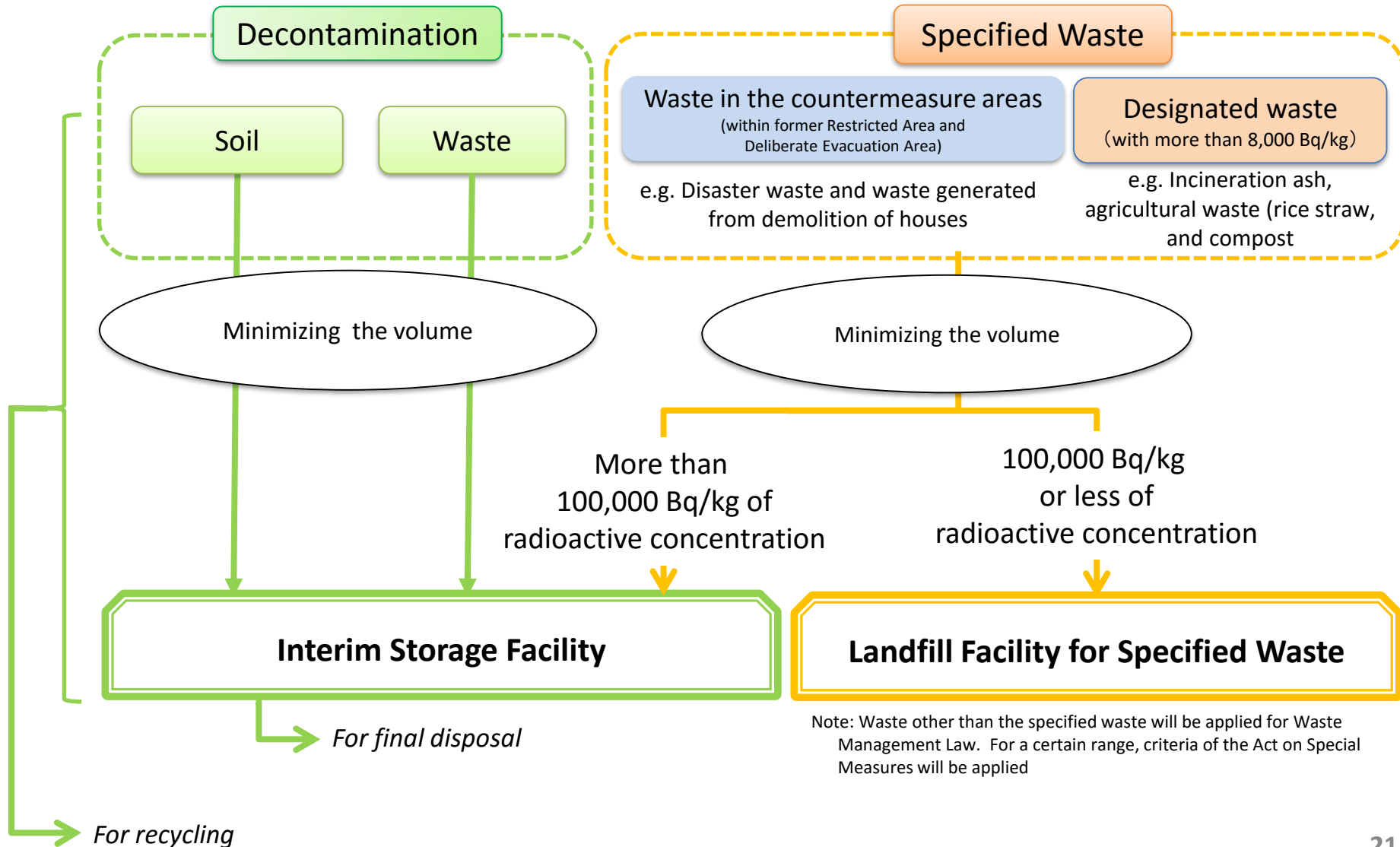
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Flowchart of the Specified Waste and Removed Soil Treatment Generated within Fukushima Prefecture



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

- ◆ Approx. 2.72 mil. tons of disaster waste have completed the transportation to the TSS

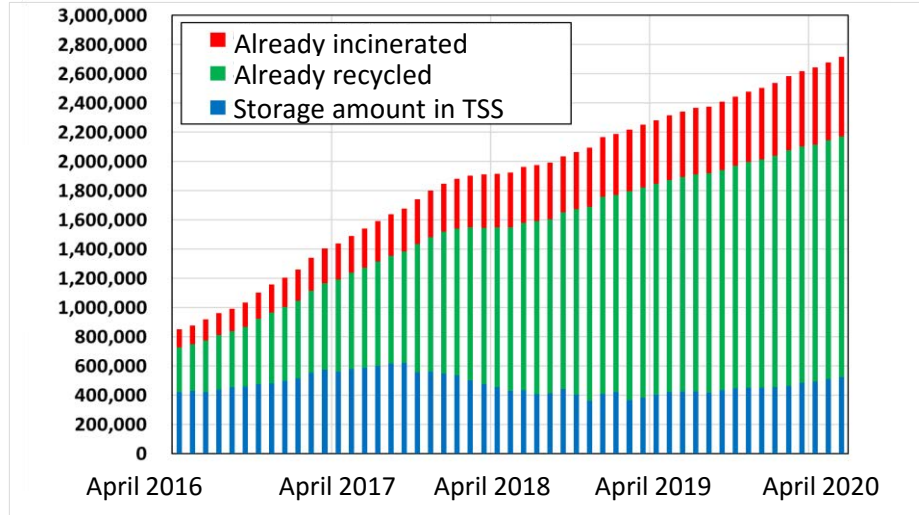
*As of the end of June 2020

480,000 tons of them were incinerated, while 1.65mil. tons of them were recycled.

MOE has already landfilled 140,000 tons of the disaster wastes.

- ◆ The transported disaster waste has been recycling as large as possible.

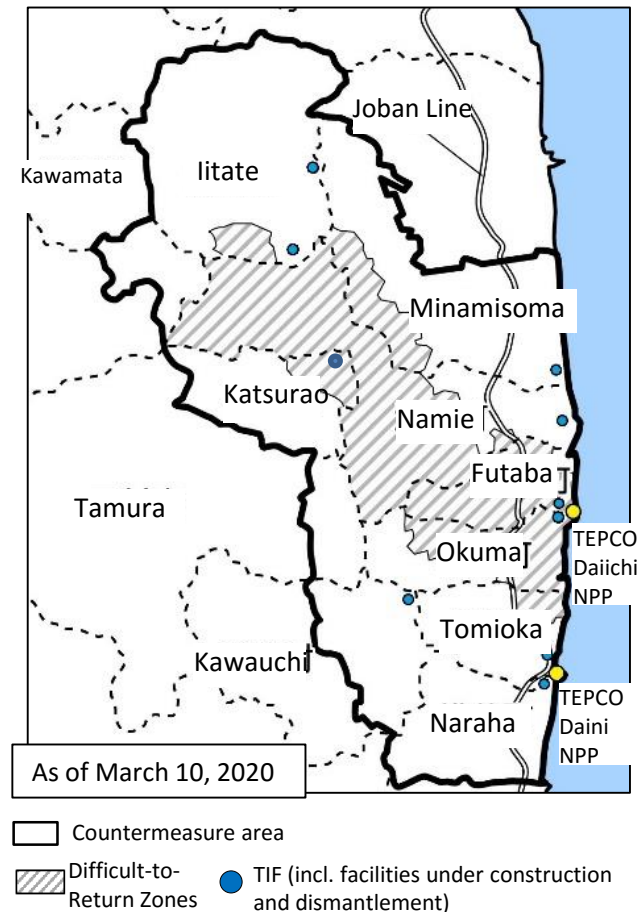
Amount of the disaster waste already transported to the TSS (t)



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)

- 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)

<Completed>

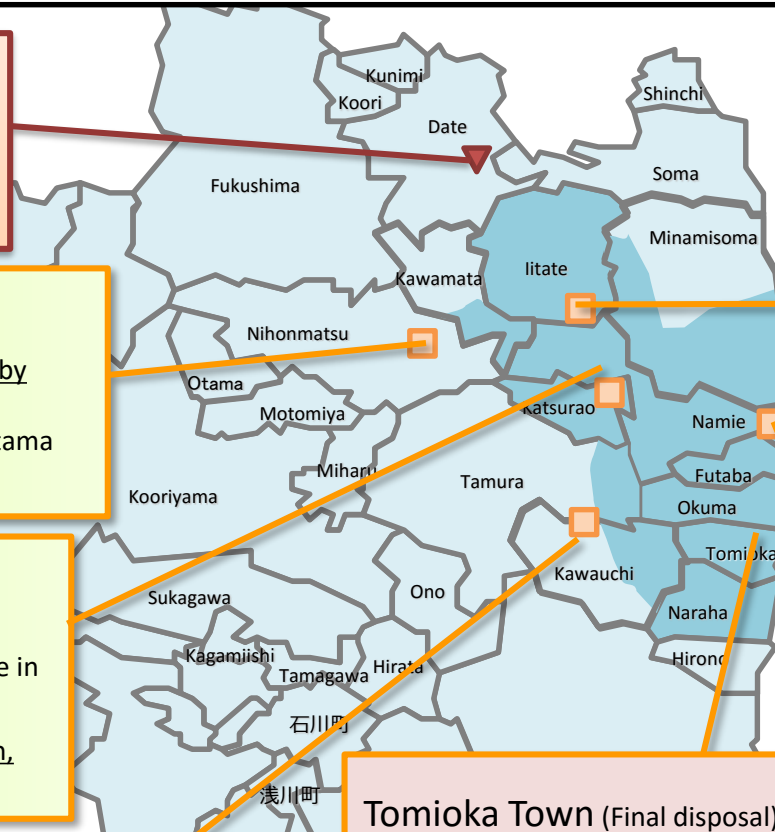
Namie Town (300t/day)

- 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
- ◆ 134,198 container bags of waste were transported (as of the end of July 2020)
- ◆ 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

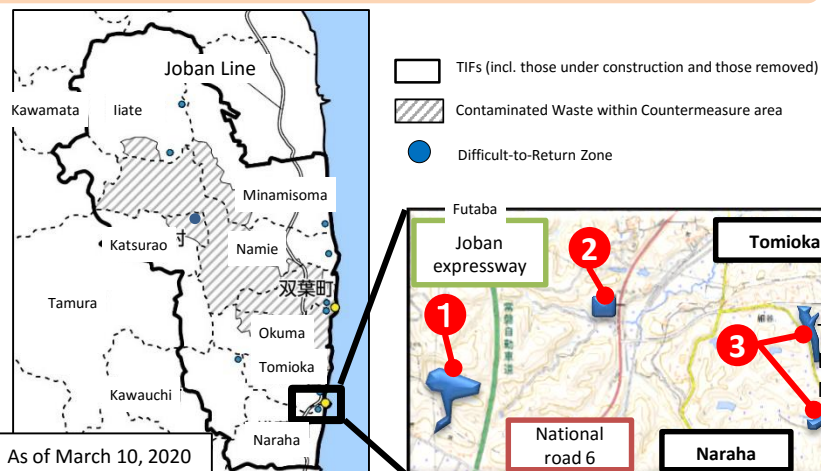
- ◆ Waste within the countermeasure areas (with radioactivity concentration of 100,000Bq/kg or less): 6years
- ◆ Designated waste within Fukushima Pref. (100,000Bq/kg or less) : 6years
- ◆ General waste in 8municipalities in Futaba County: 10years
- ◆ Waste with more than 100,000Bq/kg will be transported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

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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**Communication to the Public and
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Information Sharing with International Communities

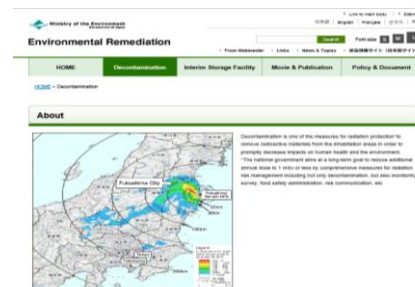
MOE has been making efforts to share correct information with international communities to eliminate misconception towards Fukushima Prefecture.

English booklet



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

MOE English web-site

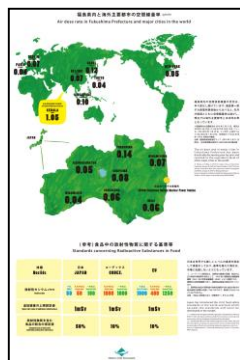
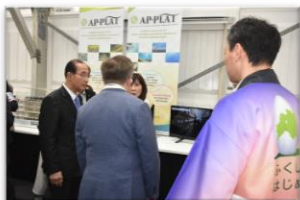


MOE renewed the web-site, adding more updated information.

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

Recent Activities on international matters

- MOE set a display booth in G20 Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth in 2019, introducing environmental remediation project in Fukushima. MOE also explained the current status to leaders and high-level government officials in the world.



- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and MOE held “IAEA-MOE Experts Meetings” on environmental remediation four times between 2016 and 2017, now working on a summary report of these meetings.

