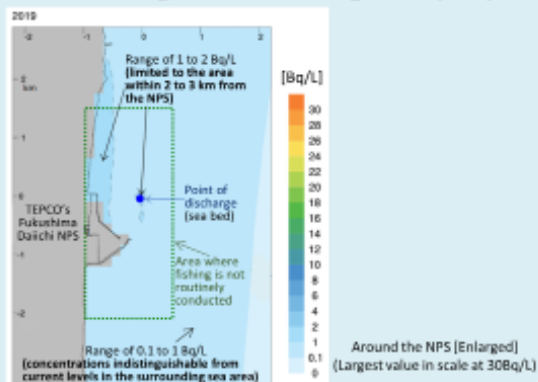


Assessment of the Radiological Impact of Discharge of ALPS Treated Water into the Sea

- When discharging ALPS treated water into the sea, dilution is to be surely conducted and the diffusion and potential radiological impacts on humans and the marine environment are to be scientifically assessed.
- The content of the assessment is to be reviewed as necessary based on the opinions of the IAEA and the Nuclear Regulation Authority.

Results of the dispersion simulation

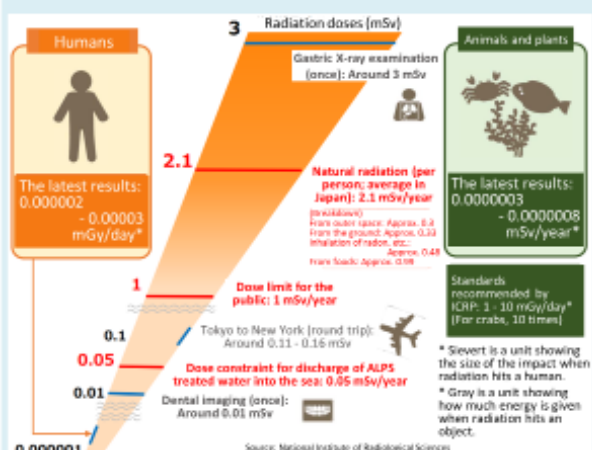
- The surrounding sea area where the tritium concentration was assessed to increase from the current level (0.1 to 1 Bq/L) is limited to the area within 2 to 3 km from the NPS.
- Even in this sea area, the sea water sufficiently satisfies the regulatory standard for tritium in Japan and the WHO's guideline for drinking-water quality.



(Source) Prepared based on the "Radiological Environmental Impact Assessment Report Regarding the Discharge of ALPS Treated Water into the Sea (Construction stage)" (May 2023) by Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, https://www.tepco.co.jp/decommission/progress/watertreatment/images/ria_202112.pdf

Assessment of the public's exposure

- The impact on humans is assessed to be approx. 1/1,000,000 to 1/70,000 of the exposure doses (2.1 mSv/year) of Japanese people from natural radiation.



Source: National Institute of Radiological Sciences

経済産業省
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Following the basic policy, which the Government of Japan announced in April 2021, Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings conducted assessment on the radiological environmental impact when discharging ALPS treated water into the sea in accordance with internationally recognized methods (as found in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safety Standard documents and International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) recommendations). The assessment was revised based on opinions received from Japan and abroad through a public comment procedure, observations in IAEA reviews and discussions with Nuclear Regulation Authority. The assessment result indicated that the impact on humans and the environment is minimal.

- Results of the dispersion simulation in the sea (using the atmospheric and hydrographic data for 2019; annual average)
 - The area where the concentration of tritium was assessed to be higher than that in seawater (0.1 to 1 Bq/L) in the current surrounding sea area is limited to the area within 2 to 3 km around the NPS.
 - Tritium concentration assessed to be around 30 Bq/L was observed in some areas near the discharge outlet, but the concentration decreased rapidly in the vicinity of those areas. Even the tritium concentration of 30 Bq/L is sufficiently lower than 10,000 Bq/L, which is the standard level specified in the WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality.
- Results of radiological impact assessment on humans and the environment (assessment results as of February 2023)
 - The impact on humans was assessed to be approx. 1/1,000,000 to 1/70,000 of the exposure doses (2.1 mSv/y) of Japanese people from natural radiation.
 - The impact on plants and animals (flatfish, crabs, and brown algae) was assessed to be approx. 1/3,000,000 to 1/1,000,000 of the standard values at which impact could occur in living organisms as specified by ICRP. (Result of the assessment regarding crabs was approx. 1/30,000,000 to 1/10,000,000)

(Source)

Prepared based on the "Radiological Environmental Impact Assessment Report Regarding the Discharge of ALPS Treated Water into the Sea (Construction stage/Revised version)" (February 2023) by Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings

<https://www.tepco.co.jp/press/release/2022/pdf4/221114j0101.pdf#page=289>

Included in this reference material on March 31, 2022

Updated on March 31, 2024