

# Understanding the plan to release treated Fukushima water

April 13 2021, by Kyoko Hasegawa

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Japan's [decision to release more than one million tonnes of treated radioactive water](#) from the stricken Fukushima nuclear plant into the sea

has stirred fierce controversy.

Here are some questions and answers about the plan, expected to take decades to complete.

What is the processed [water](#)?

Since the 2011 nuclear disaster, [radioactive water](#) has accumulated at the plant, including liquid used for cooling, and rain and groundwater that has seeped in.

An extensive pumping and filtration system known as "ALPS (Advanced Liquid Processing System)" extracts tonnes of newly contaminated water each day and filters out most [radioactive elements](#).

Plant operator TEPCO has built more than 1,000 tanks to hold some 1.25 million tonnes of processed water at the site, but they will be full by the second half of 2022.

The ALPS process removes most of the [radioactive isotopes](#) to levels below international safety guidelines for [nuclear plant](#) waste water.

But it cannot remove some, including tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen that experts say is only harmful to humans in very large doses.

The half-life of tritium—the time needed for one half the atoms of a radioactive isotope to decay—is 12.3 years. In humans, it has an estimated biological half-life of 7-10 days.

How will it be released?

Japan's government has backed a plan to dilute the processed water and release it into the sea.

The government says the process meets international standards, and it has been endorsed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

"Releasing into the ocean is done elsewhere. It's not something new. There is no scandal here," IAEA Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi has said.

The release is not likely to begin for at least two years and will take decades.

Government spokesman Katsunobu Kato said the dilution would reduce tritium levels to well below standards set domestically and by the WHO for drinking water, with IAEA supervision.

Why is it controversial?

Environmental groups like Greenpeace, which opposes nuclear power, say radioactive materials like carbon-14 that remain in the water can "be easily concentrated in the [food chain](#)".

They allege accumulated doses over time could damage DNA, and want to see the water stored until technology is developed to improve filtration.

Local fishing communities worry that years of work to convince consumers that Fukushima's seafood is safe will be wiped out by the release.

"The message from the government that the water is safe is not reaching the public, that's the huge problem," an official with the association of Fukushima fishermen unions told AFP.

He said trading partners had warned they would stop selling their

products and consumers had said they would stop eating Fukushima seafood if the water is released.

"Our efforts in the past decade to restore the fish industry will be for nothing."

What about Fukushima seafood?

The government says radioactive elements in the water are far below international standards, pointing out waste water is regularly discharged from nuclear plants elsewhere.

Even releasing all the stored water in a single year would produce "no more than one-thousandth the exposure impact of natural radiation in Japan," the foreign ministry said in a reply to a UN report.

For food, Japan nationally sets a standard of no more than 100 becquerels of radioactivity per kilogram (Bq/kg), compared to 1,250 Bq/kg in the European Union and 1,200 in the US.

But for Fukushima produce, the level is set even lower, at just 50 Bq/kg, in a bid to win consumer trust. Hundreds of thousands of food items have been tested in the region since 2011.

What do scientists say?

Michiaki Kai, an expert on radiation risk assessment at Japan's Oita University of Nursing and Health Sciences, said it was important to control the dilution and volume of released water.

But "there is consensus among scientists that the impact on health is minuscule", he told AFP.

Still, "it can't be said the risk is zero, which is what causes controversy".

Geraldine Thomas, chair of molecular pathology at Imperial College and an expert on radiation, said tritium "does not pose a health risk at all -- and particularly so when you factor in the dilution factor of the Pacific Ocean".

She said carbon-14 was also not a health risk, arguing chemical contaminants in seawater like mercury should concern consumers more "than anything that comes from the Fukushima site".

"I would have no hesitation whatsoever" eating Fukushima seafood, she added.

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