

# Radioactive fuel, contaminated water: the Fukushima clean-up

March 11 2022, by Sara Hussein

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Eleven years after a devastating tsunami hit Japan's northeast, thousands

of workers at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant are involved in the complex and decades-long process of decommissioning the site.

Here are some facts about the situation at the plant, which AFP visited this month:

## **The damage**

Three of Fukushima's six reactors were operating when the tsunami hit on March 11, 2011. They went into meltdown after their [cooling systems](#) failed when waves flooded backup generators.

There was no [fuel](#) in the three other reactors, but hydrogen blasts at units 4, 1 and 3 caused extensive damage.

Evidence of the blasts' power is still visible at the top of unit 1, where the warped metal framework remains exposed to the air, and on unit 3 damaged walls stripped of paint sit under a new roof cover.

Cranes tower over several units, while workers in coveralls and wearing dosimeters, full-face respirators, and helmets operate machinery nearby.

Elsewhere, abandoned administrative buildings stand empty, while green lanes along roads show where workers can walk without protective gear.

## **Fuel rods**

Fuel rods have been removed from two units and the process is ongoing at 5 and 6, which were undamaged in the accident.

But at unit 1, large amounts of radioactive rubble must be cleared to access the rods. To avoid spreading radioactive dust, workers are

installing a new roof and hope to begin removing rubble in 2027.



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At unit 2, [radiation levels](#) are so high that plant operator TEPCO plans to access the rods by sending in robots from two platforms, one of which has been built so far.

Fuel rod removal is expected to start there from around spring 2024.



## Fuel debris

In units 1-3, fuel and other material melted and then solidified into highly radioactive "fuel debris".

TEPCO has spent years assessing the location and scale of the problem, Keisuke Matsuo, a risk communicator at the plant, told AFP.

"We started investigating the inside of reactor 1 in February, hoping to understand the condition of debris and sediment," he said.

"We plan that reactor 2 will be the first from which we remove fuel debris, and we plan to start this year."

A robotic arm for the process was delivered in July after a pandemic delay, and is being tested.



This picture taken on March 5, 2022 shows unit 3 (L) and unit 4 (C) reactor buildings and storage tanks for contaminated water at the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant.

## **Contaminated water**

The site produces 140 cubic metres of contaminated water a day—a combination of groundwater, seawater and rainwater that seeps into the area, and water used for cooling.

TEPCO has paved over areas, installed pumps and built an ice wall to keep out water, but the problem keeps growing.

The water is filtered to remove various radionuclides and moved to storage tanks, with 1.29 million tons on site already and space expected to run out in around a year.

The white, grey and blue tanks dominate much of the site, between a few pine and cherry trees that survived the accident and decontamination.

TEPCO says the water treated by its ALPS system meets national standards for radionuclide levels, except for tritium.

It plans to dilute the water to reduce tritium levels and release it offshore over several decades via a kilometre-long underwater pipe.

Despite backing from the UN's watchdog, the plan is controversial, and TEPCO faces opposition from local communities and some neighbouring countries.



Boxes containing irradiated waste at the Fukushima plant.

"We believe the ALPS-treated water is safe," said Matsuo.

"It will be essential that we have public understanding of the water as safe."

## Cost

Around 4,000 people work at the plant each day, generating enormous amounts of waste in [protective gear](#) alone, including multiple socks, gloves and masks that must be worn on most parts of the site.

The decommissioning is currently expected to take 30-40 years and cost eight trillion yen (\$69 billion), which TEPCO says it will cover.

But that figure does not include the cost of treating and disposing of contaminated [water](#).

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