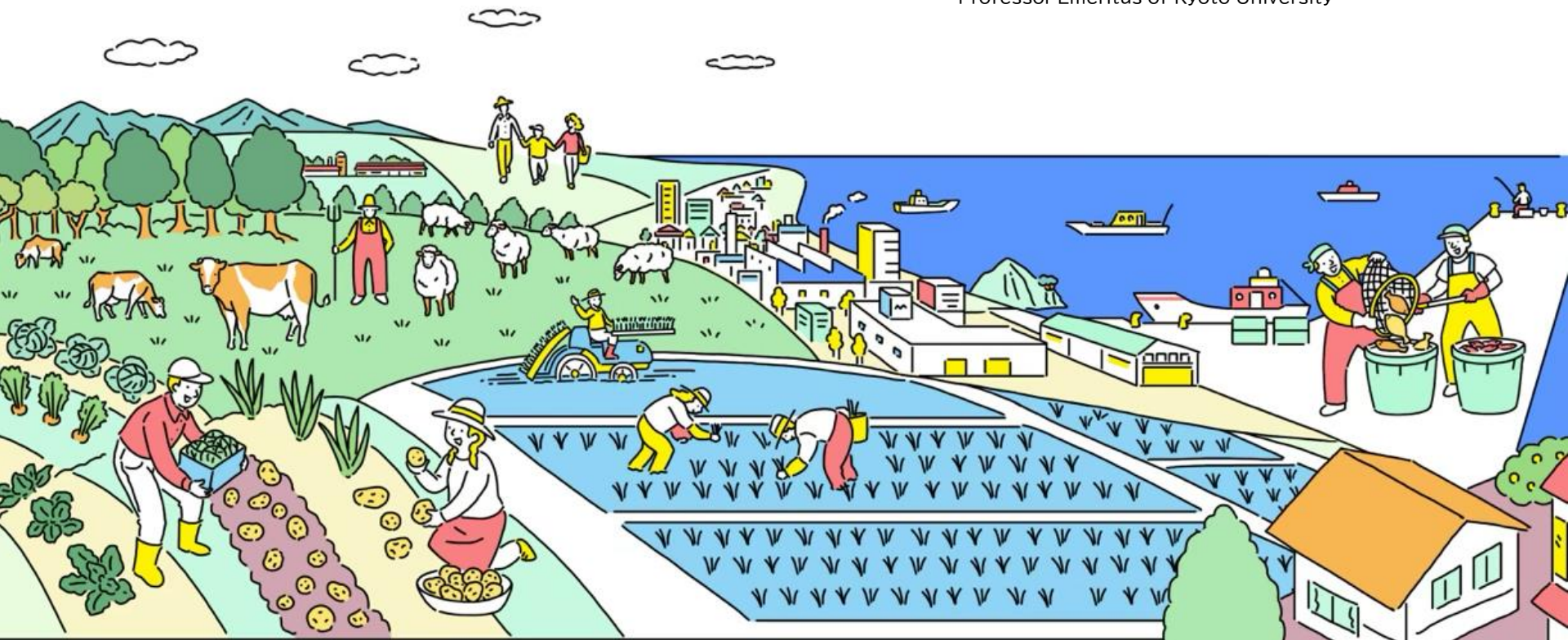
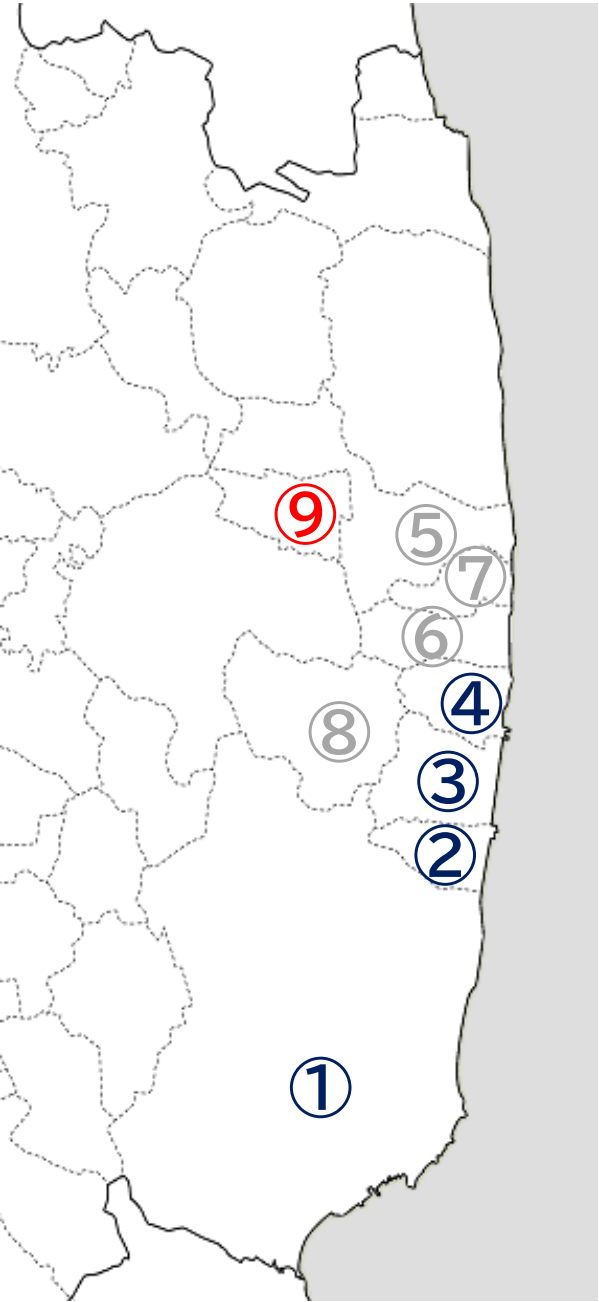


原子力損害賠償・廃炉等支援機構理事長 京都大学名誉教授

Hajimu Yamana

Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation  
Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University





① いわき Iwaki (2016)



② 広野 Hirono (2017)

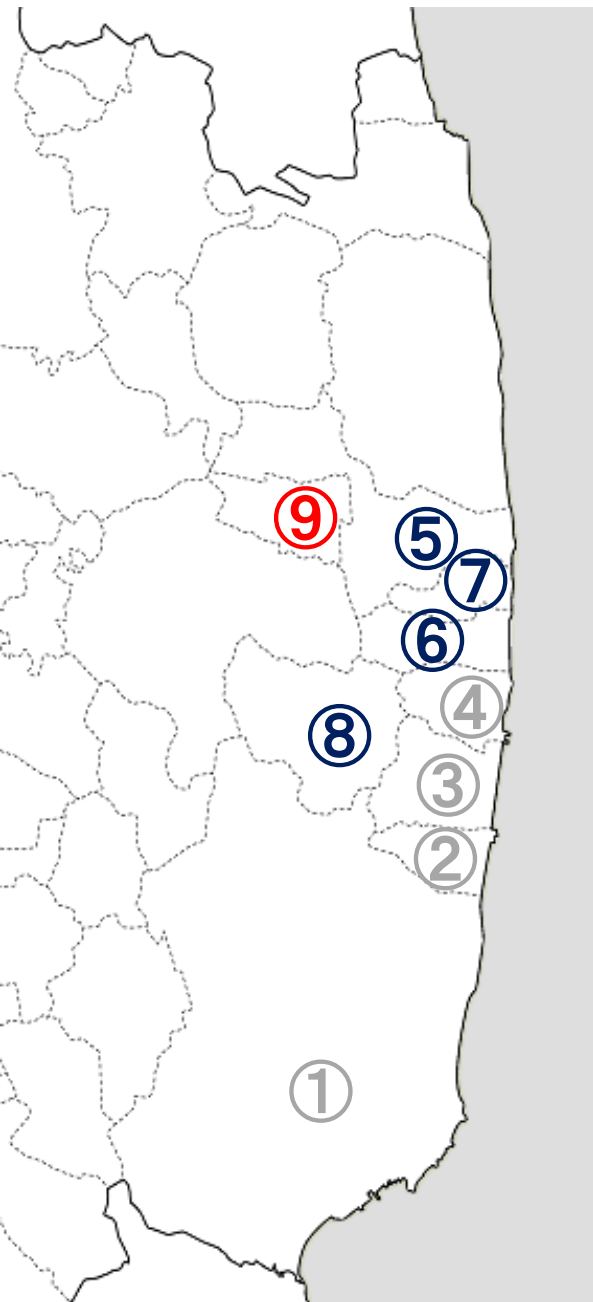


③ 楢葉 Naraha (2018)



④ 富岡 Tomioka (2019)





⑤ 浪江 Namie (2021)



⑥ 大熊 Okuma (2022)



⑦ 双葉 Futaba (2023)



⑧ 川内 Kawauchi (2024)

## Greetings from the Mayor of Shinoki Katsurao Village

Fourteen years ago, the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant completely transformed our village.

Difficult decision to evacuate the entire village, and the seasonal rhythms of life cherished for generations lost in an instant.

Currently, the village of 470 residents, approximately 30% of the pre-disaster population. Actively working on both returning residents and attracting newcomers.

Rather than merely lamenting what has happened, our mission is to sincerely learn from this experience and pass on that knowledge to future generations.





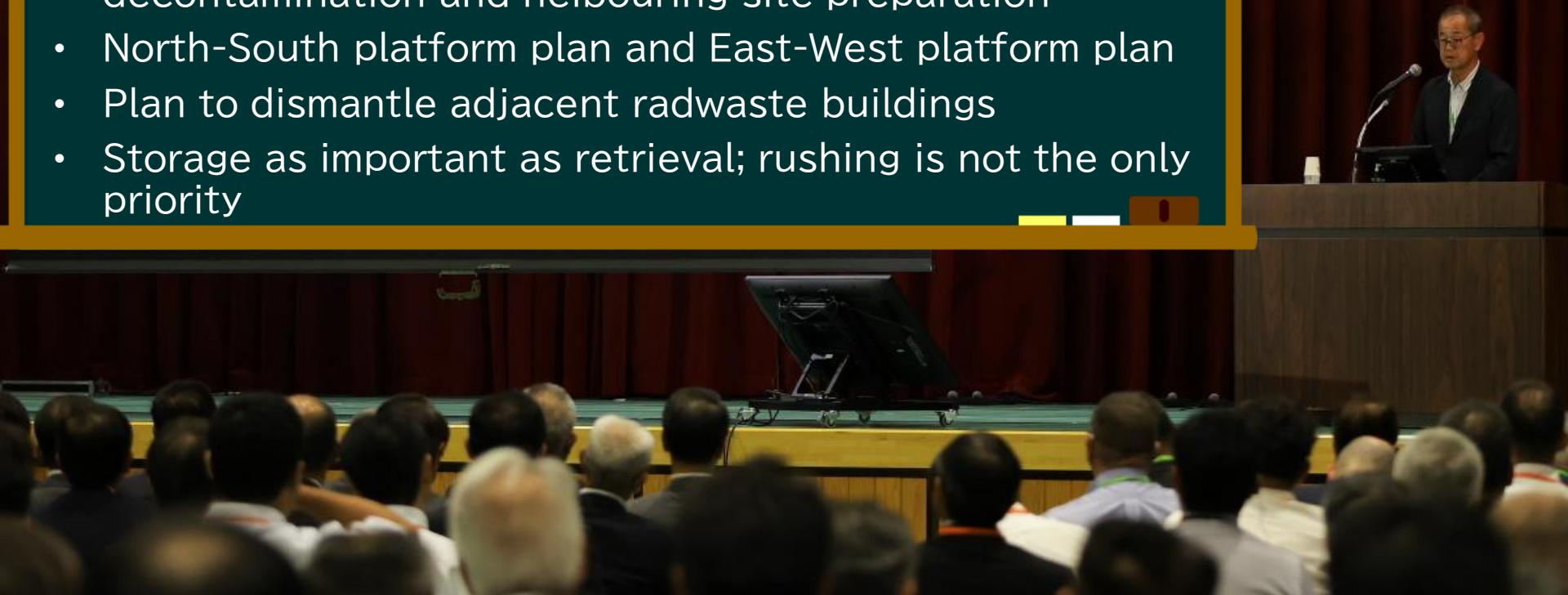
- The decommissioning of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant at critical phase.
- Balancing short-term and long-term risk management
- Visualization of complete decommissioning unclear at this stage.
- While serious accidents unlikely in the nearest future, various safety measures being implemented.
- Safety is the top priority, with worker safety being the utmost concern.
- The significance of experimental fuel retrieval and progress on large-scale removal operations
- The importance of systems and organizations to ensure the completion of decommissioning
- Discussing the future direction of decommissioning in collaboration with the local community



- Using impressive videos to introduce the current status of Units 1–3
- Overview of the experimental retrieval of fuel debris from Unit 2 and introduction of the telescopic remote device
- Sample collection at the bottom of the PCV
- Condition of the bottom of the containment vessel, etc.
- Detailed introduction of the analysis results of the collected fuel debris samples (images, CT, SEM, uranium detection)
- Drone inspection inside the PCV and digitalization of the internal condition
- Latest information on ALPS treated water discharge and introduction of the treated water portal



- What is fuel debris?
- Not only nuclear fuel materials but also FP contaminants extremely important and difficult to handle
- Evolution from “large-opening removal” to “small-opening access for RPV internal operations + lateral access for recovery”
- Necessity of various preparatory works such as decontamination and neighbouring site preparation
- North-South platform plan and East-West platform plan
- Plan to dismantle adjacent radwaste buildings
- Storage as important as retrieval; rushing is not the only priority





Technical details were not discussed...

- Mixture of reconstruction and decommissioning
- The importance of dialogue and information sharing to help residents feel connected to decommissioning
- What can be done to pass this legacy on to future generations

These were the main topics discussed.

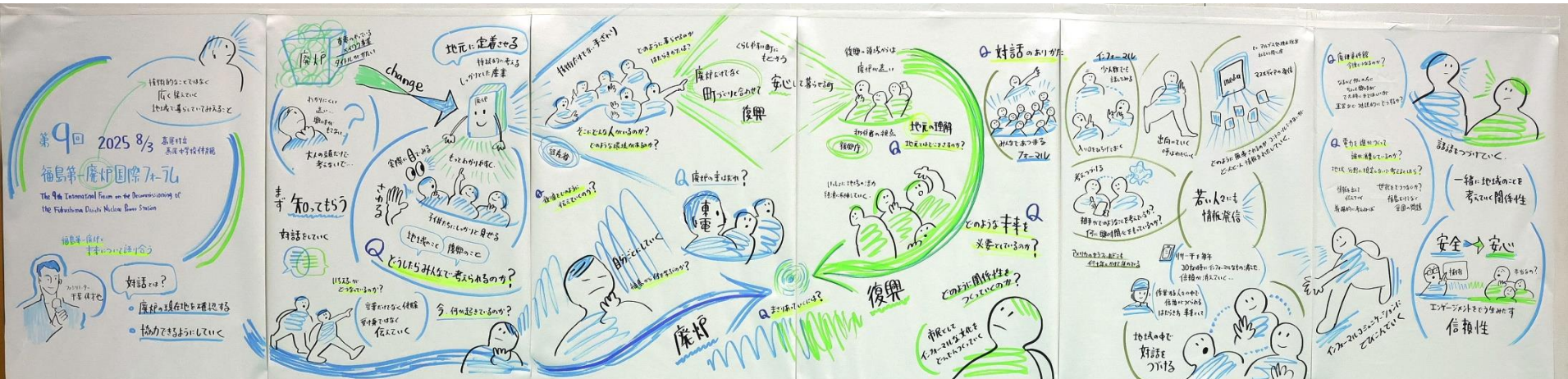




## Main points raised by resident panelists

- Decommissioning is not something “close to home.”
- Decommissioning and reconstruction too disconnected. No environment people have deep feelings about decommissioning.
- In the absence of opportunities to access information about decommissioning, how to convey this to the next generation ? New ideas and creativity should emerge from younger generations.
- For younger generations, 1F decommissioning is negative legacy to be carried out. It is important to make this their own issues.
- What is the definition of local residents? What sort of decisions can be made for 1F D&D?
- It is important to raise awareness. It is important to continue holding dialogue.
- Preparing for the worst-case scenario will lead to the preparedness of local residents.
- There are various ways to engage in dialogue and share information with local residents. And how can this be expanded?

**Paul Dickman:** There are formal and informal communication. Informal dialogue and everyday communication lead to the building of trust.



## Questions raised during resident dialogue on decommissioning

- I feel that interest in decommissioning is eroded. I hope that opportunities to discuss on decommissioning will continue in the future.
- Decommissioning is not just a problem for Fukushima. We hope that meetings will also be held in other areas.
- Why is it necessary to remove the debris in the first place?
- We feel that TEPCO has made many mistakes in the trial retrieval of fuel debris. Is this really safe? Are they relying too much on subcontractors?
- Decommissioning must prioritize safety. We are concerned that future decommissioning work may require evacuation again. We are also concerned about radiation exposure for workers.
- Can sufficient personnel be secured for decommissioning?
- How will the retrieved fuel debris and waste be managed and disposed of? Where will they be stored?
- What will the final state of decommissioning look like?
- Will the costs of decommissioning be borne through electricity bills?
- Will the decommissioning period of 30-40 years outlined in the mid-to-long-term roadmap truly be completed?

