

■ **IAEA third decommissioning review mission took place from 9 to 17 February 2015.** It has acknowledged that Japan has achieved good progress from previous review (November- December 2013) in improving the safe decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPS.

✓ **Mission period : 9-17 February 2015**
(Expert visit (Collect additional information particularly relating to the announcement of high contamination levels in rainwater) ;17-21 April 2015)

✓ **Acknowledgements: 20 areas, Advisory points:15 areas**
(The findings of expert visit are included in an ANNEX. While acknowledging these efforts, the IAEA experts encourage TEPCO to continue to focus on finding any other sources contaminating the channels.)



Review mission(February 2015)



Expert visit(April 2015)

Acknowledgements and Advisory points (example)

	Acknowledgements	Advisory points
Decommissioning strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Roadmap revising and continuous efforts of the Government of Japan, TEPCO and other organizations involved, on development of a strategy and an integrated planning for decommissioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full clarity of responsibility of all the relevant actors ■ Safety leadership, in all cases at the Fukushima Daiichi NPS site, is the primary responsibility of the Operator (TEPCO)
Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ TEPCO has intensified its public communication efforts, including by using social media and 'risk communicators' – engineers trained in communication to reach communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promote understanding by intensifying and widening its efforts to promote an interactive dialogue, including by engaging its social media audience by responding to comments and questions.
contaminated water, groundwater management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implementations for comprehensive water treatment countermeasures(Redundant water treatment measures, Tank construction, Sub-drain, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Take into consideration that testing and optimising the operating conditions of complex multi-stage systems can take time, particularly for those technologies that are new and being deployed under field conditions for the first time. ■ The present plan to store the treated contaminated water in above ground tanks is at best a temporary measure while a more sustainable solution is needed.
SF removal, fuel debris removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Spent Fuel Removal of Unit 4 ■ The efforts being made to minimize the spread of contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Needs to be considered in the framework of overall safety and the overall risk reduction to conduct a risk analysis in relation to pooled fuel and fuel debris plans; taking into account conventional safety and cumulative dose to workers.