

The Management of Contaminated Water at Fukushima Daiichi

ESI Webinar
Date: 21 Apr 2021 (Wed)
Time: 2.30PM-4.30PM SGT (GMT +8)



The Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear accident on 11th March 2011 created in its wake an unprecedented environmental challenge. Full decommissioning of the hardware of the plant will take many decades. The shorter term challenge has been to manage the flow of water into and out from the damaged

reactors. An ice wall has been built around the reactors to prevent water entering and leaving. In addition, radioactive water if being processed to drastically reduce to concentration of most nuclides. The processed water is then stored in tanks. The quantity of this water now exceeds 1.25 million tonnes and continues to rise. At some time soon, it will be necessary to dispose of this processed water. Of the various technically feasible options, the one that appears to be favoured is release into the ocean. This has raised concerns within Japan, but also in South Korea and other countries.

This webinar will address a number of questions relating to the management of water flows, the processing of the contaminated water, the options to dispose of the processed water and the regulatory challenges.

Programme

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Dr Philip Andrews-Speed, Senior Principal Fellow, Energy Studies Institute, National University of Singapore

Contaminated water management: current situation and issues in Fukushima-Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.

Professor Akio Yamamoto, Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya University, Japan.

The Concerns of South Korea

Dr. Park Jiyoung, Asan Institute for Policy Studies, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Q&A



Professor Akio YAMAMOTO, Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya University, Japan. BS, Nuclear Engineering, Kyoto University, 1987, on transport theory based on spherical harmonics method, MS, Nuclear Engineering, Kyoto University, 1989, on critical experiments and analyses of high-conversion LWRs. Ph.D., Energy Science, Kyoto University, 1998, on loading pattern optimization methods for LWRs. Nuclear Fuel Industries, Ltd., Japan, 1989-2003, in charge of in-core fuel management and related methodology development for commercial LWRs.

Currently, he is focusing on the computational reactor physics, nuclear safety, and education of reactor physics/nuclear safety. He engages in various activities of Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA), a team member of new regulatory requirements for light water reactors, new regulatory requirements for nuclear fuel facilities, commission on supervision and evaluation of the Fukushima Daiichi NPPs, the nuclear fuel safety examination committee. He is the chair of the nuclear fuel safety examination committee.

Member of Atomic Energy Society of Japan (AESJ) and a Fellow of American Nuclear Society (ANS). Board of Director of ANS. Past chair of reactor physics division of AESJ. Co-Chair of nuclear safety division of AESJ. Co-Chair of standard committee of AESJ.



Dr. PARK Iiyoung is a director and senior fellow at the Asan Institute for Policy Studies, Seoul, Republic of Korea. Previously, she was a research fellow and managing director of the R&D Feasibility Analysis Center at the Korea Institute of S&T Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP) and also a visiting research scientist at the Center for Innovation at the University of Maryland. Dr. Park's research focuses on the study of policy and management issues for nuclear technology, nuclear security, and evidence-based policies in the science and technology fields. Dr. Park received her B.S. and M.S. in nuclear engineering and an M.S. in public policy from Seoul National University and her Ph.D. in nuclear engineering and radiological sciences from the University of Michigan.



Dr Philip Andrews-Speed is a Senior Principal Fellow at the Energy Studies Institute, National University of Singapore. He has 40 years in the field of energy and resources, starting his career as a mineral and oil exploration geologist before moving into the field of energy and resource governance. His main research interest has been the political economy of the low-carbon energy transition. China has been a particular focus for his research, but in recent years he has been more deeply engaged with energy challenges in Southeast Asia. He is currently leading a research project on the governance of nuclear safety.







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