

ONLINE launch of UNSCEAR Report

**LEVELS AND EFFECTS OF RADIATION EXPOSURE DUE TO THE ACCIDENT AT THE FUKUSHIMA
DAIICHI NUCLEAR POWER STATION:**

IMPLICATIONS OF INFORMATION PUBLISHED SINCE THE UNSCEAR 2013 REPORT

Tuesday, 9 March 2021, 12–1.30 p.m. (CET)

Responses to the additional questions to the speakers

1. Is there new information with regard to the source term? [Mr Alexander Bulychev]

The current knowledge about the source term has been summarized in the UNSCEAR 2020 report in paragraphs 23 – 30. Several new estimates of the source term became available since the UNSCEAR 2013 report (see Table 1), which all generally confirm the ranges of radionuclide releases estimated by UNSCEAR in 2013, with most of the estimates at the lower end of ranges. The Committee continues to consider that the total release to the atmosphere was within 100 – 500 PBq for I-131 and 6 – 20 PBq for Cs-137.

The Committee has used the latest source term published by a group of researchers from JAEA in 2020 (Terada et al, [T28]) in the revised estimates of doses to members of the public in the UNSCEAR 2020 report. The pattern of release for this source term is illustrated in Figure III in the report, the total release of this source term is 10 PBq for Cs-137 and 120 PBq for I-131.” (Mr F. Gering)

2. Can you be sure that thyroid volumes measured later correctly represent volumes at the time of exposure? High doses in the range of more than ten Gy may lead to thyroid shrinking. [Mr. Christoph Reiners]

This is a good question, and we did consider it. Information from our colleagues in Japan is that the workers have measurements made on the thyroid as part of their regular medical examination. There is no evidence for changes in thyroid size since the accident in these workers. (Mr G. Etherigthon)

UNSCEAR secretariat