

日本福岛核废水排海情景下海洋生态环境影响与应对

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2011年3月11日, 太平洋海底9级大地震产生的海啸引发日本福岛核事故^[1]。福岛核事故后, 大量的放射性核素泄漏进入环境, 并通过大气环流和海洋环流对全球许多地区造成一定的影响^[2-6]。福岛核事故后, 日本制定了福岛核电站中长期退役计划(30~40年), 开展受损反应堆退役与周边环境修复措施, 其中核废水处理、核燃料移除、其他废物处理是中长期退役计划的三大关键环节^[7]。

福岛受损核电站退役过程每天产生上百吨的核废水, 截至2020年12月17日已经产生124万吨核废水, 并就地储存于近千个储水罐中^[8]。由于不断产生的核废水总量逐渐接近现有储存能力的上限(137万吨), 2021年4月13日, 日本政府宣布定于2年后按照为期40年的排放计划将福岛核事故处理后废水(简称福岛核废水)排入太平洋^[9]。日本政府关于福岛核废水排海决定随即引发全球范围内的广泛讨论和担忧。

我国作为环太平洋国家, 也是日本的邻国。2011年3月福岛核事故产生的放射性核素通过大气环流和海洋环流进入我国。比如, 核事故后我国绝大部分省区的大气中都曾检测出福岛核事故来源的放射性核素(如¹³¹I、¹³⁴Cs等)^[10], 我国海域的极少数海水中也曾检测出福岛核事故来源的放射性核素(如¹³⁴Cs)^[11]。假如福岛核废水排海计划实施后, 福岛核废水中放射性核素理论上可以通过海洋环流而进入我国海域。海洋数值模式对不同排放情景下福岛核废水中³H的模拟结果已经显示福岛核废水排海会对我国海域产生一定的影响^[12]。值得指出的是, 福岛核废水中除了³H以外, 还含有多种其他人工放射性核素, 如¹³⁴Cs、¹³⁷Cs、⁹⁰Sr、¹⁴C、¹²⁹I、⁶⁰Co、¹²⁵Sb、¹⁰⁶Ru、⁹⁹Tc、⁵⁴Mn、¹⁰⁶Rh^[13,14], 以及²³⁹Pu、²⁴⁰Pu、²⁴¹Am等极毒放射性核素, 可以通过生物富集吸收和食物网的传递等复杂的生物地球化学过程对海洋生态环境和人类健康增加一定的辐射风险^[15-17]。

福岛核废水排海决策过程涉及海洋中放射性测量、海洋中物理迁移过程与模拟、海洋食物链的生物传递、核辐射影响评估等多个自然科学研究领域, 缺乏对福岛核废水排海后果的准确评估不利于科学决策与应对; 福岛核废水排海



林武辉, 广西大学海洋学院副院长, 博士。长期从事海洋放射性核素测量与海洋过程示踪、滨海核电站的海洋放射性观测与评价, 是我国首批参加日本福岛核事故后西太平洋放射性调查人员之一。近10年来一直关注并开展福岛核事故相关研究, 主持多项海洋放射性领域的国家和省部级项目。



余克服, 广西大学海洋学院院长。长期从事南海珊瑚礁地质与生态环境研究, 创建广西南海珊瑚礁研究重点实验室和广西大学珊瑚礁研究中心, 聚焦于南海珊瑚对环境的记录与响应、南海珊瑚礁生态过程及其对环境的适应性等研究。

决策过程进一步涉及国际公共事务与全球治理、环境伦理学与国际公约、涉核舆情应对与公众沟通等多个社会科学研究领域, 缺乏对福岛核废水排海决策的社会科学方面评估, 将不利于全球海洋健康和可持续发展管理与实现, 甚至可能损害我国海洋生态服务功能与价值。我国是福岛核废水排海情景下的利益攸关方, 有必要及时了解并参与(影响)福岛核废水排海调查和决策过程, 并针对福岛核废水排海计划开展海洋放射性预警监测和评估等准备工作, 以保障我国海域的海洋生态环境安全。因此, 在过去10年针对福岛核事故而开展的源项评估^[1]、大气影响^[2]、海洋影响^[3,18]、海洋生物影

度数据尚未公开，且目前约70%的福岛核废水中除³H外的其他人工放射性核素的浓度归一化求和后的结果仍然高于日本法律允许的排放浓度限值^[8]。福岛核废水中³H拥有最强的迁移扩散能力，而其他人工放射性核素往往拥有更高的生物富集因子和剂量转换因子，可以通过食物网对海洋生物和人类健康增加电离辐射风险。因此，福岛核废水中核素组成与浓度水平的全面准确测量及信息公开，将是评估与应对日本政府关于福岛核废水排海决定的核心环节。

2 福岛核废水排海后的迁移路径

通过对比地质注存法、氢气排放法、地下埋藏法、蒸发法、排海法5种福岛核废水处理方法后^[23]，日本政府在2021年4月13日宣布选择排海法，并制定为期40年的排放计划，计划于2年后开始实施排放^[9]。

福岛核事故发生后10年以来，国际上开展大量的海洋放射性核素观测，并取得一系列的认识与收获^[2-6]。此外，20世纪美国在马绍尔群岛开展大量核试验，部分放射性核素仍然持续释放进入海洋(如²³⁹⁺²⁴⁰Pu^[28])，并随着洋流影响北太平洋，同时也通过特定运输通道进入我国海域^[28,29]。马绍尔群岛核试验产生的放射性核素、福岛核事故的放射性核素泄漏、福岛核废水，都是进入较为稳定且相似的北太平洋水文动力场。历史观测数据与海洋动力过程的认识可以为福岛核废水排海情景下海洋中放射性核素的迁移路径提供借鉴参考。

值得注意的是，ALPS处理后福岛核废水中核素组成与

浓度水平、排放浓度限值约束下的稀释强度、年排放总量控制、排污口的离岸距离、排放时间对应的特定气象水文条件下海洋环流场、核素的海洋生物地球化学过程(固液分配常数、生物富集因子、食物链传递效率等)等因素将共同影响放射性核素在海洋中的迁移过程、分布特征与辐射剂量水平。在众多因素无法确定的情况下，本文定性地讨论福岛核废水中放射性核素排海后水文动力驱动下的“被动”迁移路径和生物载体驱动下的“主动”迁移路径，分析进入我国海域潜在的关键通道和路径，以期为海洋放射性监测、预警、评估提供一定的参考。

福岛核废水排海后，我们可从水平方向和垂直方向对水文动力驱动下的“被动”迁移路径进行讨论(图1)。在水平方向上，表层海洋大尺度风生环流(红色箭头)、中尺度涡旋(圆形箭头)、小尺度湍流等多尺度的海洋水文动力过程共同影响福岛核废水在海洋中的“被动”迁移路径。

首先，福岛核废水进入北太平洋后受到大尺度风生环流(顺时针流动的副热带环流和逆时针流动的副极地环流)的影响。近岸排放后的福岛核废水将随着亲潮南下，与北上的黑潮在~35°N的日本沿岸汇聚后向东流入黑潮延伸体区，进入北太平洋副热带环流体系^[30]。一部分放射性核素在海盆内区不断向南运动，沿着顺时针方向进入北赤道流(NEC)，并在吕宋岛沿岸分叉为北向的黑潮和南向的棉兰老(Mindanao)流。北向的黑潮可以通过吕宋海峡入侵南海，也可以继续往北在东海外陆架边缘进入我国东海^[28,31]，南向的棉兰老流，可以通

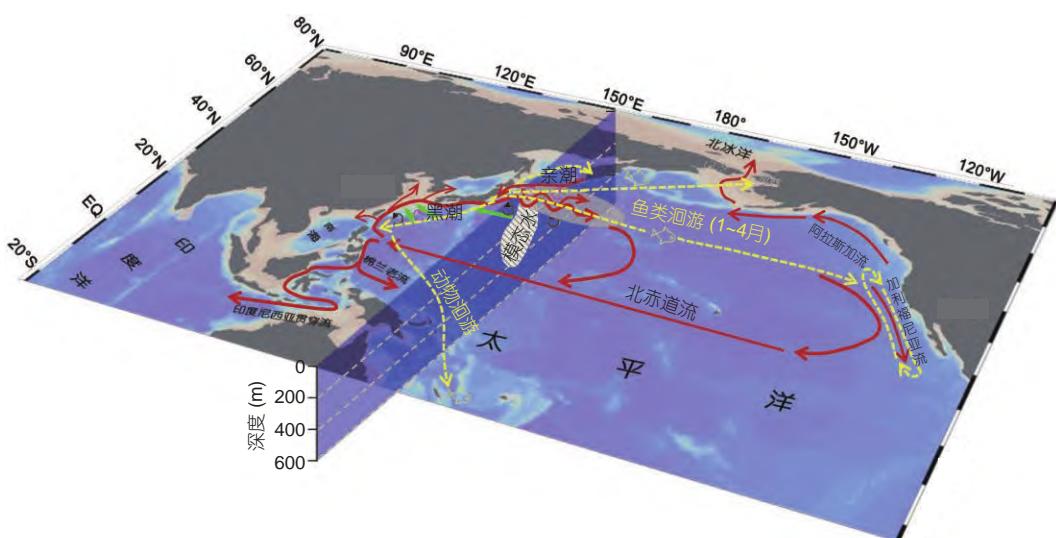


图1 多尺度三维海洋中福岛核废水的水文动力驱动下的“被动”迁移路径和生物载体驱动下的“主动”迁移路径。红色箭头代表大尺度风生环流，黑色和粉红色圆形箭头代表中尺度的气旋式和反气旋式涡旋，绿色箭头代表涡旋西向传播，灰色区域代表模式水的空间分布区域，黄色虚线箭头表示生物载体驱动下的“主动”迁移路径(如鱼类洄游、动物洄游等)

Figure 1 Hydrodynamically driven passive transport pathway and biologically driven active transport pathway for Fukushima radioactive wastewater in the multi-scale and three dimensional oceans. The red arrows represent the large-scale wind-driven ocean currents. The black and magenta circular arrows are mesoscale cyclonic and anti-cyclonic eddies, respectively. The green arrows refer to the westward propagation of eddies. The spatial coverage of mode water is sketched as the gray area. The yellow dashed arrows depict the biologically driven active transport pathway (e.g., fish migration, animal migration, etc.)

过印度尼西亚贯穿流(ITF)进入印度洋^[32], 随后部分放射性核素甚至可以通过Agulhas流的甩涡方式进入大西洋。另一部分放射性核素继续自西向东跨越北太平洋的长距离运输, 4~5年后可以抵达北美西海岸^[12,33], 随后分叉进入北向的阿拉斯加(Alaska)流和南向的加利福尼亚(California)流。北向的放射性核素最终可以通过白令海峡进入北冰洋^[34,35], 南向的放射性核素再进入北赤道流, 参与北太平洋副热带环流。

其次, 黑潮延伸体区是整个太平洋涡旋活动最活跃的地区, 黑潮流轴在此区域经常由于不稳定而形成涡旋脱落^[36]。中尺度涡旋由于其强非线性特点而具有良好的水体裹挟能力, 容易实现水体中放射性核素以高浓度、低耗散的方式长距离运输^[37]。在β效应(即行星涡度随纬度的变化)的作用下, 涡旋携带放射性核素向西运动(图1中绿色箭头), 与黑潮碰撞后会产生复杂的相互作用, 大部分随黑潮主轴继续往北流动, 部分水体会通过黄海暖流及对马暖流进入黄海和日本海, 部分在涡旋与地形的作用下产生跨陆架输运而影响我国东海^[38,39]。福岛核废水中放射性核素通过涡旋运动影响中国海的时间尺度可能只需1年左右^[40], 要比大尺度环流快得多, 而且由于涡旋的包裹性强导致所携带的放射性核素浓度也可能高得多。

最后, 小尺度湍流主要通过增强混合和扩散影响福岛核废水的迁移。当福岛核废水在上述环流、再循环流、涡旋等

过程的作用下迁移至中国海附近时, 也会在混合和扩散的作用下进一步影响中国海。

在垂直方向上, 北太平洋中高纬度形成的模态水(图1中灰色区域)可以携带放射性核素沿着等密度面扩散而向南输运, 进入中低纬度的海洋内部^[41]。多个实际观测结果证实较高浓度的¹³⁴Cs和¹³⁷Cs存在于中低纬度海洋的次表层(200~500 m)模态水中^[42~45]。相对于水平方向上风生环流引起强烈的稀释扩散过程, 进入海洋内部的模态水中放射性核素相对不易稀释扩散且保存时间较长, 次表层的高浓度放射性核素现象容易被观察到^[42,44]。这些携带较高浓度放射性核素的次表层水体, 可能在有上升流的海域或者气旋式涡旋事件影响下而再次进入表层海洋。

福岛核废水排海后, 放射性核素参与复杂的海洋生物地球化学过程(图2)。可从水平和垂直方向讨论生物载体驱动下的“主动”迁移路径。水平方向上, 福岛核废水中放射性核素可以通过生物吸收富集进入生物体内, 然后随着生物主动迁移(如图1中鱼类洄游、动物洄游等)。北太平洋蓝鳍金枪鱼洄游所携带的福岛来源放射性核素(¹³⁴Cs), 可以在1~4个月左右抵达北美加利福尼亚运海海域^[46], 远快于水文动力驱动下“被动”迁移路径的4~5年迁移时间^[33]。垂直方向上, 放射性核素通过光合作用、吸附作用等进入海洋食物网后, 可以参与海洋生物泵驱动下的颗粒物重力沉降与再矿化过程(图2)。在该

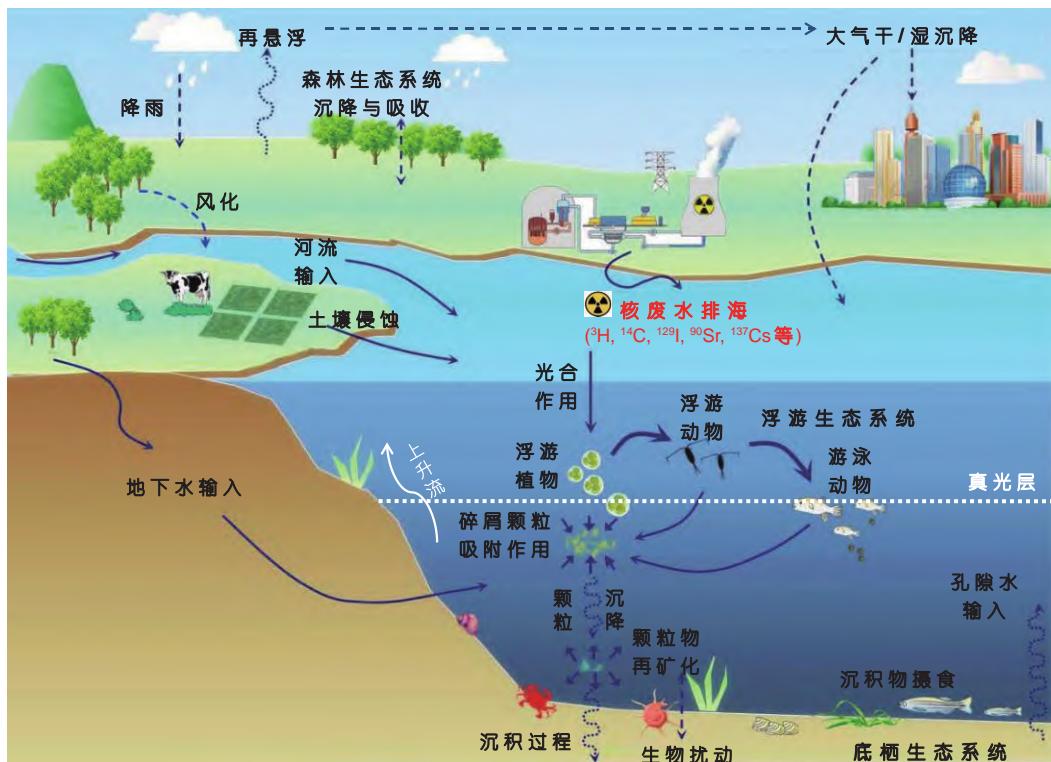


图2 福岛核废水中放射性核素的海洋生物地球化学过程示意图

Figure 2 Biogeochemical processes of radionuclides derived from the Fukushima radioactive wastewater in the marine environments

(4) 基于海洋放射性观测的影响评估体系与能力建设思考。放射性核素的影响评估一般包含浓度评估和剂量评估。浓度评估可以进一步细分基于核事故前的本底评估和基于法规标准的浓度限值评估。基于核事故前的本底评估要求构建我国海域放射性核素历史浓度，特别要注重海洋放射性核素历史数据库建设^[3]。对于历史数据缺失情况，我们可以尝试探索海洋沉积物、珊瑚礁等天然“档案馆”，反演我国海域放射性核素历史浓度^[18,55]。完善的海洋放射性核素历史浓度对于今后识别核电站事故、核潜艇活动、核试验等其他不同来源的涉核事件，具有重要的意义。剂量评估需要结合放射性核素浓度，利用剂量转换因子(国际放射防护委员会报告)或者海洋生物辐射剂量模型(如欧洲联盟开发的ERICA模型)^[16]，计算人类与海洋生物的剂量贡献。相对于我国法规标准中人类辐射剂量的计算，我们需要加快构建适用于我国海域的海洋生物辐射剂量模型，并建立适用于我国海域的固液分配常数、生物富集因子、食物链传递效率等关键模型参数的数据库。

2020年度我国滨海核电发电量占全国发电总量的4.94%，

对应减排的CO₂总量达到 2.74×10^{14} g/a^[56]，而中国陆地净吸收CO₂总量估算为 5.87×10^{14} ~ 1.28×10^{15} g/a^[57]，滨海核电减排CO₂总量相当于中国陆地净吸收CO₂总量的21%~47%。在“碳中和”的国家战略背景下，我国在建核电机组数量多年位居全球首位，滨海核电的稳步发展将继续在CO₂减排方面发挥越来越重要的作用。然而，滨海核电站的正常运行将向海洋排放一定量的人工放射性核素，对海洋生态环境增加一定的辐射风险。福岛核事故更为我国海域的生态环境安全敲响警钟。在滨海核电稳步发展的背景下，海洋放射性测量、示踪、评价技术体系(如海洋中极低检测限的分析方法开发、基于浮标实时自动化在线监测技术的探索、不同灾害情景下海洋迁移模型的构建与验证、放射性核素的海洋生物地球化学关键过程研究、海洋生物辐射剂量与效应、海洋生物辐射剂量模型开发与应用、海洋中放射性核素基准和标准研究、核污染情景下的海洋放射性修复技术等)作为核应急技术储备的重要组成，除了保障日常监督性监测基本需求之外，亟须得到更多关注。应投入与滨海核电发展相匹配的研发力度，以保障我国海洋生态环境安全。

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Summary for “日本福岛核废水排海情景下海洋生态环境影响与应对”

Consequences of marine ecological environment and our preparedness for Fukushima radioactive wastewater discharge into the ocean

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Ten years after the Fukushima nuclear accident (FNA), Japan announced the planned discharge of over one million tons of Fukushima radioactive wastewater (FRW) into the Pacific Ocean in two years. This decision regarding FRW disposal has aroused worldwide concerns and public fears, which may be exacerbated by reputational damage and the lack of a clear public understanding of the possible adverse impacts of the FRW. As one of the countries surrounding the Pacific Ocean, China is a stakeholder in this decision regarding the FRW disposal.

In this study, we compared the FRW source and its associated radionuclide components with the liquid effluent from routine operation of the nuclear power plant and its associated radionuclides. The activity concentrations of 13 radionuclides in the pre- and post-treated FRW by the Advanced Liquid Processing Systems (ALPS) were quantitatively compared with limits for radionuclide concentrations required by Japan law, guidance levels for radionuclides in drinking water provided by the World Health Organization (WHO), and baseline concentrations of radionuclides in surface seawater from the Pacific Ocean before the FNA. Sediment-seawater distribution coefficients and bioconcentration factors are also shown to provide insights into the mobility and biological availability of radionuclides derived from the FRW in the marine environment. Although 62 radionuclides can be recovered from the FRW by ALPS according to a report from the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO), a large amount of ^3H remains in the ALPS-treated FRW. The total amount of ^3H in the ALPS-treated FRW was approximately 8.6×10^{14} Bq (by October 31, 2019), with an average concentration of 7.3×10^5 Bq/L, higher than the concentration limit (6×10^4 Bq/L) required by Japan law and guidance level (10^4 Bq/L) provided by the WHO. The amount of ^3H in the ALPS-treated FRW (8.6×10^{14} Bq by October 31, 2019) is continually increasing, and is already higher than the amount of ^3H (3×10^{14} – 7×10^{14} Bq) released into the Pacific Ocean immediately after the FNA. Additionally, other radionuclides (e.g., ^{14}C , ^{90}Sr , ^{129}I , etc.) in the ALPS-treated FRW with high bioconcentration factors and high activity-dose conversion factors relative to ^3H should also be carefully monitored and evaluated. The measured results provided by the TEPCO indicated that ~70% of the current ALPS-treated FRW should be repurified to reduce concentrations of other radionuclides to meet Japan's legal requirements.

Despite several unresolved factors (e.g., the FRW source terms, discharging plan, hydrodynamic and biogeochemical processes, etc.) simultaneously influencing the fate of FRW in the marine environment, we qualitatively described the hydrodynamically driven passive transport pathway and the biologically driven active transport pathway of the FRW. The transport of the FRW should be comprehensively investigated from the perspective of physical-biogeochemical processes at multiple scales (e.g., large-scale wind-driven circulation, mesoscale eddies, small-scale turbulence) and three-dimensional (e.g., vertical and horizontal vectors) oceans. Key gateways and transport pathways relevant to the FRW entry into the China seas have been suggested to include the Luzon Strait, the outer continental shelf and cross-shelf penetrating fronts in the East China Sea, the Yellow Sea Warm Current, and the Korean Coastal Current. Under specific conditions, the neglected biologically driven active transport pathway may significantly accelerate transport speed for the FRW-derived radionuclides via migratory animals (e.g., Pacific bluefin tuna) and may impose relatively high radiological risk to humans via seafood consumption.

Finally, the consequences of marine ecological environment and our preparedness for the FRW release were discussed from the perspectives of total radioactivity, radionuclide components in the FRW, transport pathways of the FRW, and enhancing capacity to meet radiological risk assessment needs. Nuclear power plants located near the coastal seas are gradually developing in China and play a significant role in China's national strategy of "Carbon Neutrality". Technical systems of measurement, tracer, and assessment of radionuclides in the marine environments should be given more attention and be continually enhanced in line with the development of nuclear power plants. Several directions including extremely low minimum detection activity for the analytical methods of radionuclides, buoy-based online and real-time measurement technology for marine radioactivity, construction and validation of numerical models for marine radioactivity, key marine biogeochemical processes for radionuclides, radiation dose-effect for marine biotas, radiological assessment models, and remediation technology for radionuclides in marine environments are emphasized as key technologies in nuclear emergency preparedness to protect marine environment security.

nuclear power plant, Fukushima nuclear accident, Fukushima radioactive wastewater, radionuclide, biogeochemical process, marine hydrodynamic process

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