

Analysis Results of ALPS Treated Water (Sampling at February 13, 2026, 10:27 JST)

Analysis was performed on the ALPS treated water in K4-A tank group in measurement and confirmation facility sampled at February 13, 2026, 10:27 JST.

The analysis results of ³H and other nuclides are as follows:

- The confirmation of nuclides other than ³H which have been purified to below the regulatory limit by ALPS treatment:

The sum of ratios to the regulatory concentration limits of nuclides other than ³H (29 nuclides*¹) was 0.29 (less than 1), confirming that regulatory standard is satisfied.

The nuclides that confirmed not to be significantly present in ALPS treated water (39 nuclides*²): All target radionuclides were confirmed not to be significantly present.

- The confirmation of ³H concentration in ALPS treated water:

³H concentration was 2.3E+05 Bq/L*³.

The analyzed 68 radionuclides other than ³H are shown in Fig.1

The nuclides which confirmed to be less than regulatory limit (29 nuclides)					The nuclides which confirmed not to be significantly present (39 nuclides)					
14C	90Y	134Cs	238U	244Cm	59Fe	103Ru	126Sn	135Cs	144mPr	242mAm
54Mn	99Tc	137Cs	237Np		58Co	103mRh	124Sb	136Cs	146Pm	243Am
55Fe	106Ru	147Pm	238Pu		65Zn	106Rh	123mTe	137mBa	148Pm	242Cm
60Co	113mCd	151Sm	239Pu		86Rb	110mAg	127Te	140Ba	148mPm	243Cm
63Ni	125Sb	154Eu	240Pu		89Sr	115mCd	127mTe	141Ce	152Eu	
79Se	125mTe	155Eu	241Pu		91Y	119mSn	129Te	144Ce	153Gd	
90Sr	129I	234U	241Am		95Nb	123Sn	129mTe	144Pr	160Tb	

Fig.1 Classification of radionuclides other than ³H

- *1: The nuclides that are selected by TEPCO HD based on the flow defined in the implementation plan and should be confirmed to satisfy the discharge standard (below regulatory standards).
- *2: From the viewpoint of preventing the adverse impacts on reputation, the nuclides which independently confirmed by TEPCO HD not to significantly present in ALPS treated water.
- *3: Dilute more than 100 times so that the ³H concentration after seawater dilution is less than the maximum tritium concentration, 1,500 Bq/L/**

1. The confirmation of nuclides other than ^3H which have been purified to below the regulatory limit by ALPS treatment

Analysis results for the sum of ratios to the regulatory concentration limits of nuclides other than ^3H (29 nuclides) that are confirmed to be less than regulatory limit (sum total of 1) are shown in Table 1. As the result of analysis, the sum of ratios to the regulatory concentration limits of nuclides other than ^3H was 2.9E-01 (less than 1), confirming that regulatory standard is satisfied.

Table 1 Analysis results of nuclides other than ^3H in ALPS treated water
(The nuclides which confirmed to be less than regulatory limit)

Nuclide	Concentrations	Expanded Uncertainty ^{*1}	Detection Limit	Ratios to Regulatory Concentration Limit	Regulatory Concentration Limit ^{*2}	Measurement/ Evaluation method ^{*3}
	[Bq/L]	[Bq/L]	[Bq/L]	[-]	[Bq/L]	
^{14}C	1.8E+01	± 3.8E+00	3.8E-01	9.0E-03	2,000	Measurement
^{54}Mn	ND	-	1.1E-02	1.1E-05	1,000	Measurement
^{55}Fe	ND	-	7.1E-01	3.6E-04	2,000	Measurement
^{60}Co	3.0E-01	± 4.8E-02	9.4E-03	1.5E-03	200	Measurement
^{63}Ni	ND	-	1.0E+01	1.7E-03	6,000	Measurement
^{79}Se	ND	-	2.0E+00	1.0E-02	200	Measurement
^{90}Sr	5.8E-01	± 1.0E-01	6.1E-02	1.9E-02	30	Measurement
^{90}Y	5.8E-01	-	6.1E-02	1.9E-03	300	Radiative equilibrium evaluation
^{99}Tc	3.3E+00	± 5.1E-01	1.0E-01	3.3E-03	1,000	Measurement
^{106}Ru	ND	-	1.0E-01	1.0E-03	100	Measurement
$^{113\text{m}}\text{Cd}$	ND	-	1.4E-01	3.5E-03	40	Measurement
^{125}Sb	9.3E-02	± 3.2E-02	4.3E-02	1.2E-04	800	Measurement
$^{125\text{m}}\text{Te}$	2.3E-02	-	1.1E-02	2.6E-05	900	Radiative equilibrium evaluation
^{129}I	2.1E+00	± 2.0E-01	7.0E-03	2.3E-01	9	Measurement
^{134}Cs	ND	-	4.0E-02	6.7E-04	60	Measurement
^{137}Cs	2.8E-01	± 4.5E-02	1.2E-02	3.1E-03	90	Measurement
^{147}Pm	ND	-	1.1E-01	3.7E-05	3,000	Relative ratio evaluation
^{151}Sm	ND	-	8.7E-03	1.1E-06	8,000	Relative ratio evaluation
^{154}Eu	ND	-	3.6E-02	9.0E-05	400	Measurement

^{155}Eu	ND	-	7.4E-02	2.5E-05	3,000	Measurement
^{234}U	ND	-	1.3E-02	3.3E-03	20	Measurement, Total α (U, Np group)
^{238}U					20	Measurement, Total α (U, Np group)
^{237}Np					9	Measurement, Total α (U, Np group)
^{238}Pu	ND	-	8.2E-03	2.1E-03	4	Measurement, Total α (Pu, Am, Cm group)
^{239}Pu					4	Measurement, Total α (Pu, Am, Cm group))
^{240}Pu					4	Measurement, Total α (Pu, Am, Cm group)
^{241}Am					5	Measurement, Total α (Pu, Am, Cm group)
^{244}Cm					7	Measurement, Total α (Pu, Am, Cm group)
^{241}Pu	ND	-	2.4E-01	1.2E-03	200	Relative ratio evaluation
Sums of the Ratios to Regulatory Concentration Limits				2.9E-01		less than 1

- $\text{O}.\text{O}E\pm\text{O}$ means $\text{O}.\text{O}\times 10^{\pm\text{O}}$
 - The results are shown in two significant digits.
 - Due to rounding of values, the sums may not exactly match with the actual value.
 - ND (Not Detected) in the table indicates that the value is below the detection limit.
 - The reference value for the decay correction is the date and time of sampling.
- ※1: The uncertainty is the degree of variation in analytical value. Uncertainty is determined by combined all the variations of each step of the analytical procedure from sample collection to measurement. Here, the expanded uncertainty ($U = 2 \times u$) is attached to the analyzed value by doubling the combined standard uncertainty (u).
- ※2: Legally required activity concentration limit established in the Ordinance for Operational Safety and Protection of Specified Nuclear Fuel Materials of the Nuclear Reactors at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi (Appendix of first and sixth column: The concentration limit in water outside the peripheral surveillance zone [In this table, Bq/cm³ was converted to Bq/L]).

※3: Details of the measurement and evaluation methodology are described below.

Measurement: The radiation of samples is measured then the results are converted into the concentrations of each nuclide.

Total α (U, Np group): U and Np derived α rays of the samples were measured and the results are converted to total α concentration.

Total α (Pu, Am, Cm group): Pu, Am, Cm derived α rays of the samples were measured and the results are converted to total α concentration.

Radiative equilibrium evaluations: The state in which the ratio of the number of atoms of the parent nuclide to that of its progeny nuclides in a decay series is nearly constant is called radiative equilibrium. The concentration of each nuclide was evaluated based on this radiative equilibrium relationship and the measurement results of the parent (or progeny) nuclide.

Relative ratio evaluation: The ratio of each nuclide present in the reactor is evaluated by taking into account the generation, decay, impairment loss, etc. of the nuclides. The concentration of each nuclide is calculated by multiplying the measurement results of the reference nuclide by its existence ratio.

※4: The ratio to the regulatory concentration limits of α nuclides (U-234, U-238, Np-237, Pu-238, Pu-239, Pu-240, Am-241, and Cm-244) was calculated by dividing the total alpha value by the lowest required activity concentration limit (4 Bq/L) of the selected alpha nuclides.

2. Analysis results of ^3H in ALPS treated water

Analysis results for the ^3H concentration in ALPS treated water are shown in Table 2. As the result of analysis, ^3H concentration was confirmed to be 2.3E+05 Bq/L.

Table 2 Analysis results of ^3H in ALPS treated water

Nuclide	Activity Concentrations [Bq/L]	Expanded Uncertainty ^{※1} [Bq/L]	Detection Limit [Bq/L]	Regulatory Concentration Ratio	Regulatory Limit ^{※2} [Bq/L]	Measurement/Evaluation method ^{※3}
^3H	2.3E+05	±1.9E+04	8.7E+01	3.8E+00	60,000	Measurement

• $\text{O.OE} \pm \text{O}$ means $\text{O.O} \times 10^{\pm \text{O}}$

- The results are shown in two significant digits.
- The reference value for the decay correction is the date and time of sampling.

※1: The uncertainty is the degree of variation in analytical value. Uncertainty is determined by combined all the variations of each step of the analytical procedure from sample collection to measurement. Here, the expanded uncertainty ($U = 2 \times u$) is attached to the analyzed value by doubling the combined standard uncertainty (u).

※2: Legally required activity concentration limit established in the Ordinance for Operational Safety and Protection of Specified Nuclear Fuel Materials of the Nuclear Reactors at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi (Appendix of first and sixth column: The concentration limit in water outside the peripheral surveillance zone [In this table, Bq/cm³ was converted to Bq/L]).

※3: Measurement: The radiation of samples is measured then the results are converted into the concentrations of each nuclide.

3. Nuclides other than ^3H to be confirmed as not significantly present in ALPS treated water

Analysis results for the target nuclides (39 nuclides) other than ^3H that were confirmed to be as not significantly present in ALPS treated water are shown in Table 3. As the result of analysis, all target radionuclides were confirmed not to be significantly present. Furthermore, the sum of the ratios to the regulatory concentration limits for the 68 nuclides in Tables 1 and 3 is also less than 1.

Table 3 Analysis results of nuclides other than ^3H in ALPS treated water
(Nuclides which confirmed not to be significantly present)

Nuclide	Activity Concentrations [Bq/L]	Regulatory Concentration Ratio [-]	Regulatory Limit ^{*1} [Bq/L]	Evaluation ^{*2}	Measurement/ Evaluation method ^{*3}
^{59}Fe	1.9E-02	4.8E-05	400	○	Measurement
^{58}Co	9.7E-03	9.7E-06	1,000	○	Measurement
^{65}Zn	2.0E-02	1.0E-04	200	○	Measurement
^{86}Rb	1.4E-01	4.7E-04	300	○	Measurement
^{89}Sr	6.9E-02	2.3E-04	300	○	Measurement
^{91}Y	3.8E+00	1.3E-02	300	○	Measurement
^{95}Nb	1.5E-02	1.5E-05	1,000	○	Measurement
^{103}Ru	1.3E-02	1.3E-05	1,000	○	Measurement
$^{103\text{m}}\text{Rh}$	1.3E-02	6.5E-08	200,000	○	Radiative equilibrium evaluation
^{106}Rh	1.0E-01	3.3E-07	300,000	○	Radiative equilibrium evaluation
$^{110\text{m}}\text{Ag}$	1.1E-02	3.7E-05	300	○	Measurement
$^{115\text{m}}\text{Cd}$	5.7E-01	1.9E-03	300	○	Measurement
$^{119\text{m}}\text{Sn}$	5.4E-03	2.7E-06	2,000	○	Relative ratio evaluation
^{123}Sn	1.7E+00	4.3E-03	400	○	Measurement
^{126}Sn	3.9E-01	2.0E-03	200	○	Measurement
^{124}Sb	2.0E-02	6.7E-05	300	○	Measurement
$^{123\text{m}}\text{Te}$	2.2E-02	3.7E-05	600	○	Measurement
^{127}Te	1.3E+00	2.6E-04	5,000	○	Measurement
$^{127\text{m}}\text{Te}$	1.4E+00	4.7E-03	300	○	Relative ratio evaluation
^{129}Te	1.8E-01	1.8E-05	10,000	○	Measurement
$^{129\text{m}}\text{Te}$	3.5E-01	1.2E-03	300	○	Measurement
^{135}Cs	8.4E-08	3.3E-09	600	○	Relative ratio evaluation
^{136}Cs	1.2E-02	4.0E-05	300	○	Measurement
$^{137\text{m}}\text{Ba}$	1.2E-02	3.4E-07	800,000	○	Radiative equilibrium evaluation

¹⁴⁰ Ba	5.9E-02	2.0E-04	300	○	Measurement
¹⁴¹ Ce	3.7E-02	3.7E-05	1,000	○	Measurement
¹⁴⁴ Ce	1.3E-01	6.5E-04	200	○	Measurement
¹⁴⁴ Pr	1.3E-01	6.5E-06	20,000	○	Radiative equilibrium evaluation
^{144m} Pr	1.3E-03	3.3E-08	40,000	○	Radiative equilibrium evaluations
¹⁴⁶ Pm	2.0E-02	2.2E-05	900	○	Measurement
¹⁴⁸ Pm	2.2E-01	7.3E-04	300	○	Measurement
^{148m} Pm	1.3E-02	2.6E-05	500	○	Measurement
¹⁵² Eu	5.7E-02	9.5E-05	600	○	Measurement
¹⁵³ Gd	7.2E-02	2.4E-05	3,000	○	Measurement
¹⁶⁰ Tb	3.4E-02	6.8E-05	500	○	Measurement
^{242m} Am	3.9E-05	7.8E-06	5	○	Relative ratio evaluation
²⁴³ Am	8.2E-03	2.1E-03 ^{※4}	5	○	Measurement, Total α (Pu, Am, Cm group)
²⁴² Cm			60	○	Measurement, Total α (Pu, Am, Cm group)
²⁴³ Cm			6	○	Measurement, Total α (Pu, Am, Cm group)

- ○.○E±○ means ○.○×10^{±○}
- The results are shown in two significant digits.
- Due to rounding of values, the sums of shown results in the table may not match.
- The reference value for the decay correction is the date and time of sampling.

※1: Legally required activity concentration limit established in the Ordinance for Operational Safety and Protection of Specified Nuclear Fuel Materials of the Nuclear Reactors at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi (Appendix of first and sixth column: The concentration limit in water outside the peripheral surveillance zone [In this table, Bq/cm³ was converted to Bq/L]).

※2: If it is not significantly present, it is marked with a "○"; if it is significantly present, it is marked with an "×".

The evaluation is made as not significantly present ("○") if any of the following are satisfied:

- The measured nuclide concentration is below the detection limit.
- Nuclides evaluated by radiative equilibrium, etc.: When the evaluated nuclide is detected, the concentration is extremely low compared to the regulatory concentration limit, i.e., the evaluated value is less than the set detection limit (less than 1/100 of the regulatory concentration limit), and can be judged to be equivalent to less than the detection limit.

Evaluated Nuclide	Evaluated Value [Bq/L]	Regulatory Concentration Ratio	Regulatory Limit ^{※1} [Bq/L]
^{103m} Rh	ND	-	200,000

¹⁰⁶ Rh	ND	-	300,000
^{119m} Sn	ND	-	2,000
^{127m} Te	ND	-	300
¹³⁵ Cs	2.0E-06	3.3E-09	600
^{137m} Ba	2.7E-01	3.4E-07	800,000
¹⁴⁴ Pr	ND	-	20,000
^{144m} Pr	ND	-	40,000
^{242m} Am	ND	-	5

- ND (Not Detected) in the table indicates that the value is below the detection limit.

※3: Details of the measurement and evaluation methodology are described below.

Measurement: The radiation of samples is measured then the results are converted into the concentrations of each nuclide.

Total α (U, Np group): U and Np derived α rays of the samples were measured and the results are converted to total α concentration.

Total α (Pu, Am, Cm group): Pu, Am, Cm derived α rays of the samples were measured and the results are converted to total α concentration.

Radiative equilibrium evaluations: The state in which the ratio of the number of atoms of the parent nuclide to that of its progeny nuclides in a decay series is nearly constant is called radiative equilibrium. The concentration of each nuclide was evaluated based on this radiative equilibrium relationship and the measurement results of the parent (or progeny) nuclide.

Relative ratio evaluation: The ratio of each nuclide present in the reactor is evaluated by taking into account the generation, decay, impairment loss, etc. of the nuclides. The concentration of each nuclide is calculated by multiplying the measurement results of the reference nuclide by its existence ratio.

※4: The ratio to the regulatory concentration limits of α nuclides (Am-243, Cm-242, and Cm-243) was calculated by dividing the total alpha value by the lowest required activity concentration limit (4 Bq/L) of the selected alpha nuclides.

Reference: Measurement and evaluation methods for each nuclide
in the third-party analysis of ALPS treated water

No.	Nuclide	Measurement and evaluation methods for each nuclide in the third-party analysis of ALPS treated water	
1	^3H	β -ray	Purify tritiated water by distillation and mixing sample and scintillator
			Liquid scintillation counter
2	^{14}C	β -ray	Isolation by collection on adsorbent, mixing sample and scintillator
			Liquid scintillation counter
3	^{54}Mn	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
4	^{55}Fe	X-ray	Isolation by resin and sedimentation
			Low-energy photon detector (Ge-LEPS)
5	^{59}Fe	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
6	^{58}Co	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
7	^{60}Co	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
8	^{63}Ni	β -ray	Isolation by resin, mixing sample and scintillator
			Liquid scintillation counter
9	^{65}Zn	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
10	^{79}Se	ICP-MS	Isolation by resin
			Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer
11	^{86}Rb	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
12	^{89}Sr	β -ray	Isolation by resin and sedimentation
			Beta-ray spectrometer (plastic scintillator)
13	^{90}Sr	β -ray	Isolation by resin and sedimentation
			Beta-ray spectrometer (plastic scintillator)
14	^{90}Y	Evaluation	Radiative equilibrium evaluation
15	^{91}Y	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
16	^{95}Nb	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
17	^{99}Tc	ICP-MS	Isolation by resin
			Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer
18	^{103}Ru	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector

19	¹⁰⁶ Ru	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
20	^{103m} Rh	Evaluation	Radiative equilibrium evaluation
21	¹⁰⁶ Rh	Evaluation	Radiative equilibrium evaluation
22	^{110m} Ag	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
23	^{113m} Cd	β-ray	Isolation by resin, mixing sample and scintillator
			Liquid scintillation counter
24	^{115m} Cd	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
25	^{119m} Sn	Evaluation	Relative ratio evaluation:
26	¹²³ Sn	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
27	¹²⁶ Sn	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
28	¹²⁴ Sb	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
29	¹²⁵ Sb	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
30	^{123m} Te	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
31	^{125m} Te	Evaluation	Radiative equilibrium evaluation
32	¹²⁷ Te	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
33	^{127m} Te	Evaluation	Radiative equilibrium evaluation
34	¹²⁹ Te	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
35	^{129m} Te	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
36	¹²⁹ I	ICP-MS	Isolation by resin
			Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer
37	¹³⁴ Cs	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
38	¹³⁵ Cs	Evaluation	Relative ratio evaluation:
39	¹³⁶ Cs	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
40	¹³⁷ Cs	γ-ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector

41	^{137m} Ba	Evaluation	Radiative equilibrium evaluation
42	¹⁴⁰ Ba	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
43	¹⁴¹ Ce	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
44	¹⁴⁴ Ce	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
45	¹⁴⁴ Pr	Evaluation	Radiative equilibrium evaluation
46	^{144m} Pr	Evaluation	Radiative equilibrium evaluation
47	¹⁴⁶ Pm	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
48	¹⁴⁷ Pm	Evaluation	Relative ratio evaluation:
49	¹⁴⁸ Pm	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
50	^{148m} Pm	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
51	¹⁵¹ Sm	Evaluation	Relative ratio evaluation:
52	¹⁵² Eu	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
53	¹⁵⁴ Eu	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
54	¹⁵⁵ Eu	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
55	¹⁵³ Gd	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
56	¹⁶⁰ Tb	γ -ray	A single sample was prepared in a Marinelli beaker.
			Gamma-ray spectrometry using high purity germanium (HPGe) detector
57	²³⁴ U	α -ray	Separated by resin and evaporated and solidified on a stainless plate
			α -ray scintillation counter (ZnS scintillator)
58	²³⁸ U	α -ray	Separated by resin and evaporated and solidified on a stainless plate
			α -ray scintillation counter (ZnS scintillator)
59	²³⁷ Np	α -ray	Separated by resin and evaporated and solidified on a stainless plate
			α -ray scintillation counter (ZnS scintillator)
60	²³⁸ Pu	α -ray	Separated by resin, collected as sedimentation, and evaporated to dryness
			α -ray scintillation counter (ZnS scintillator)
61	²³⁹ Pu	α -ray	Separated by resin, collected as sedimentation, and evaporated to dryness
			α -ray scintillation counter (ZnS scintillator)

62	^{240}Pu	α -ray	Separated by resin, collected as sedimentation, and evaporated to dryness
			α -ray scintillation counter (ZnS scintillator)
63	^{241}Pu	Evaluation	Relative ratio evaluation:
64	^{241}Am	α -ray	Separated by resin, collected as sedimentation, and evaporated to dryness
			α -ray scintillation counter (ZnS scintillator)
65	$^{242\text{m}}\text{Am}$	Evaluation	Relative ratio evaluation:
66	^{243}Am	α -ray	Separated by resin, collected as sedimentation, and evaporated to dryness
			α -ray scintillation counter (ZnS scintillator)
67	^{242}Cm	α -ray	Separated by resin, collected as sedimentation, and evaporated to dryness
			α -ray scintillation counter (ZnS scintillator)
68	^{243}Cm	α -ray	Separated by resin, collected as sedimentation, and evaporated to dryness
			α -ray scintillation counter (ZnS scintillator)
69	^{244}Cm	α -ray	Separated by resin, collected as sedimentation, and evaporated to dryness
			α -ray scintillation counter (ZnS scintillator)