

Main decommissioning work and steps

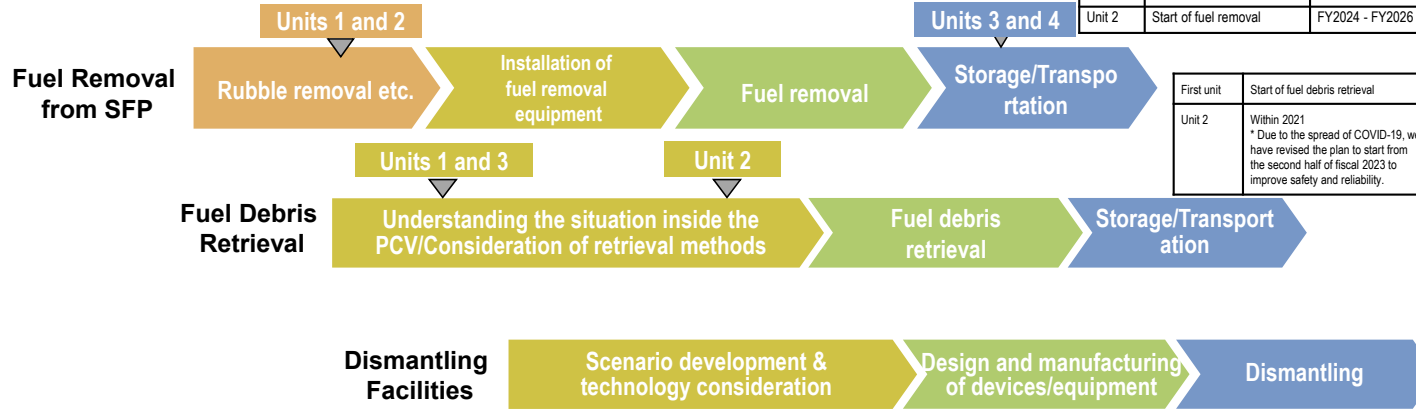
Fuel removal from the spent fuel pool was completed in December 2014 at Unit 4 and on February 28, 2021 at Unit 3. Work continues sequentially toward the start of fuel removal from Units 1 and 2 and debris (Note 1) retrieval from Units 1-3.

(Note 1) Fuel assemblies having melted through in the accident.

<Milestones in the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap>

Units 1-6	Completion of fuel removal	Within 2031
Unit 1	Start of fuel removal	FY2027 - FY2028
Unit 2	Start of fuel removal	FY2024 - FY2026

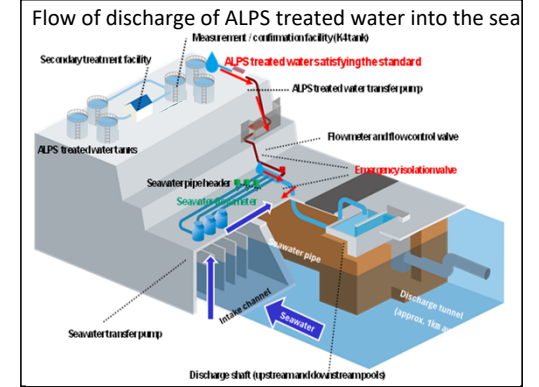
First unit	Start of fuel debris retrieval
Unit 2	Within 2021 * Due to the spread of COVID-19, we have revised the plan to start from the second half of fiscal 2023 to improve safety and reliability.



Measures for treated water

Handling of ALPS treated water

Regarding the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea, TEPCO must comply with regulatory and other safety standards to safeguard the public, the surrounding environment and agricultural, forestry and fishery products. To minimize adverse impacts on reputation, monitoring will be further enhanced and objectivity and transparency ensured by engaging with third-party experts and having safety checked by the IAEA. Moreover, accurate information will be disseminated with full transparency on an ongoing basis.



Contaminated water management - triple-pronged efforts -

(1) Efforts to promote contaminated water management based on the three basic policies

- ① "Remove" the source of water contamination
- ② "Redirect" fresh water from contaminated areas
- ③ "Retain" contaminated water from leakage

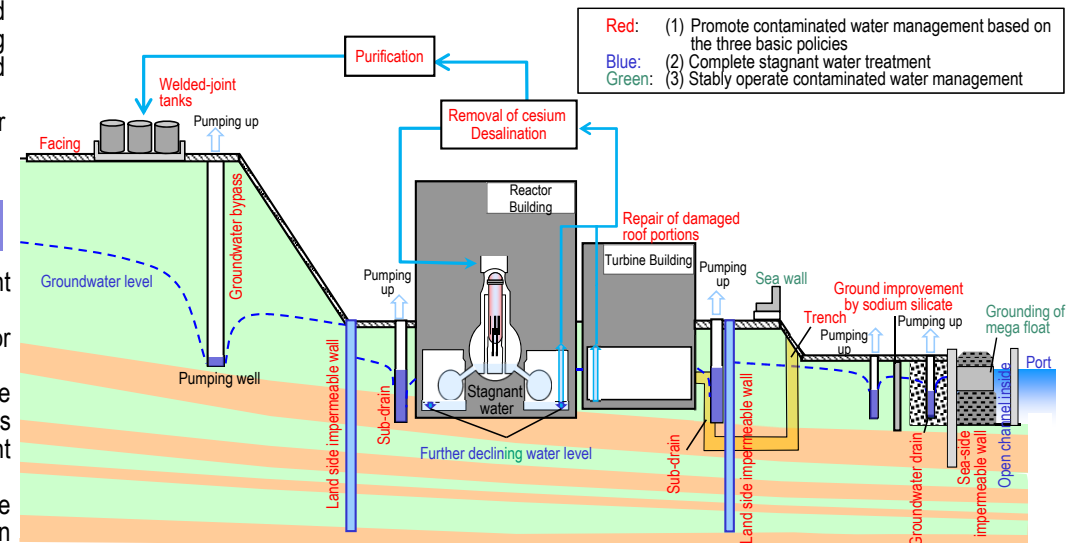
- Strontium-reduced water from other equipment is being re-treated in the Advanced Liquid Processing System (ALPS: multi-nuclide removal equipment) and stored in welded-joint tanks.
- Multi-layered contaminated water management measures, including land side impermeable walls and sub-drains, has stabilized the groundwater at a low level and the increased contaminated water generated during rainfall is being suppressed by repairing damaged portions of building roofs facing onsite. Through these measures, the generation of contaminated water was reduced from approx. 540 m³/day (in May 2014) to approx. 130 m³/day (in FY2021).
- Measures continue to further suppress the generation of contaminated water to 100 m³/day or less within 2025.

(2) Efforts to complete stagnant water treatment

- To reduce the stagnant water levels in buildings as planned, work to install additional stagnant water transfer equipment is underway.
- In 2020, treatment of stagnant water in buildings was completed, except for the Unit 1-3 Reactor Buildings, Process Main Building and High-Temperature Incinerator Building.
- While conducting the dust impact assessment, measures to reduce the stagnant water level were implemented. In March 2023, the target water level in each building was achieved. For the Units 1-3 Reactor Buildings, "reducing stagnant water in the Reactor Buildings to about half the amount at the end of 2020 during the period FY2022-2024" was achieved.
- For zeolite sandbags on the basement floors of the Process Main Building and High-Temperature Incinerator Building, measures to reduce the radiation dose are being examined with stabilization in mind.

(3) Efforts to stably operate contaminated water management

- Various measures were carried out to prepare for tsunamis. As countermeasures for heavy rain, sandbags are being installed to suppress direct inflow into buildings while work to close openings in buildings and install sea walls to enhance drainage channels and other measures are being implemented as planned.



Progress status

- ◆ The temperatures of the Reactor and the Primary Containment Vessel of Units 1-3 have been maintained stable. There was no significant change in the concentration of radioactive materials newly released from Reactor Buildings into the air. It was concluded that the comprehensive cold shutdown condition had been maintained.

Status of discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea

From August 24, 2023, discharge of ALPS treated water from Tank Group B of the measurement / confirmation facility into the sea commenced.

Regarding tritium in seawater, the results of the daily quick analysis conducted by TEPCO showed that the discharge satisfied the requirement and was conducted safely as planned. On September 11, the 1st discharge into the sea was completed. (Discharge amount 7,788 m³)

Subsequently, an external visual inspection of entire ALPS treated water dilution / discharge facility and other check was performed to confirm no abnormality.

In addition, based on the analytical results of Tank Group C of the measurement / confirmation facility, for which the 2nd discharge was scheduled, it was confirmed by TEPCO and external organization that the discharge requirement had been satisfied.

Toward the 2nd discharge, preparation proceeds with safety as the top priority.

< Measurement status for the first discharge of ALPS treated water >
(* Detailed information described on the right on Page 5 >

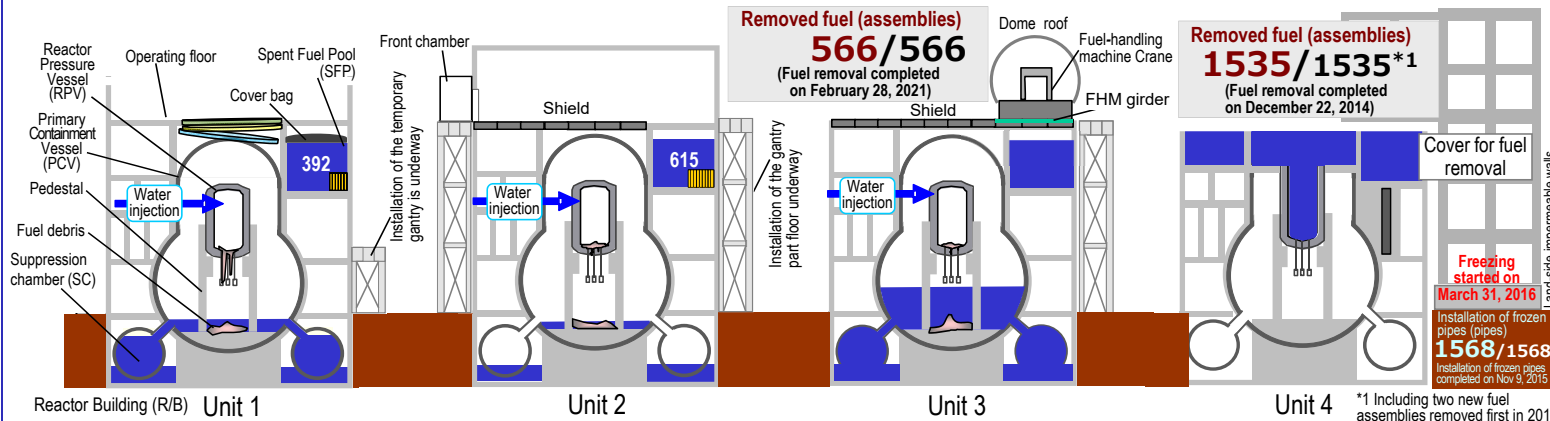
Attributes of the treated water from Tank Group B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentration of the 29 types of radionuclides within the measurement / evaluation scope and regulatory requirements (sum of the ratios of concentration: 0.28)) • Concentration of tritium: 140,000 Bq/L
Downstream of discharge shaft and seawater pipe header	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Below 1,500 Bq/L, the value stipulated by the national government in the "Basic Policy on handling of ALPS treated water," and therefore there was no problem.
Seawater monitoring results conducted at ten points within 3km of the power station (TEPCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was confirmed that the analytical value was below the discharge suspension level (700 Bq/L) and investigation level (350 Bq/L) and therefore there was no problem.
Results of quick measurement by each organization (as of September 26)	<p>Ministry of the Environment: The analytical results of seawater, sampled at 11 sampling points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture showed that it would have no adverse impact on human health and the environment.</p> <p>Fisheries Agency: A quick analysis of tritium in flounder showed that they were below the lower detection limit.</p> <p>Fukushima Prefecture: The tritium concentrations in seawater measured at nine sampling points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture were verified as having no adverse impact on human health and the environment.</p>

Unit 1 Status of measures to strengthen the PCV confinement function

During past internal investigations of the Unit 1 Primary Containment Vessel (PCV), damage to the pedestal was confirmed. TEPCO considers it unlikely to lead to significant damage and believes that even if the Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV) were to lean or sink, there would be no significant risk of radiation exposure from radioactive dust generated in the PCV due to the leaning or sinking of the RPV.

On the other hand, in response to the assumption that dust in the PCV may increase due to abnormal occurrences attributable to earthquakes, measures to strengthen the confinement function are being examined.

For this examination, tests to change the rates of nitrogen injection into the PCV and exhaust and terminate nitrogen injection will be conducted. Moreover, an operation to terminate the nitrogen injection at the time of earthquakes with a seismic intensity of lower 6 or higher (AL earthquake) will commence.



Unit 2 Work to reduce the radiation dose of reactor instrumentation pipes toward PCV internal investigation

To reduce the radiation dose in work areas of the internal investigation of the Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV) using existing Unit 2 instrumentation pipes of Unit 2, pipes of RPV penetrations were cleaned from August 30 to September 26.

Consequently, the air dose rate near the penetrations declined. Moreover, no clogging in pipes that may affect the RPV internal investigation was detected.

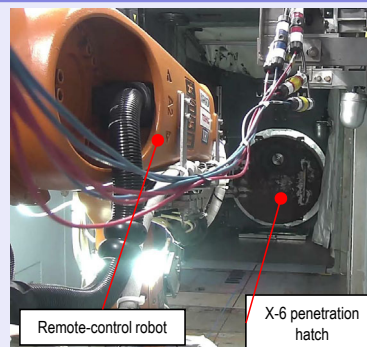
The next step will involve examining further dose reduction by shielding and other measures.

Unit 2 Progress status toward PCV internal investigation and trial retrieval

Toward trial debris retrieval, a mockup test using the robot arm and simulating the site is underway at the Naraha Town mockup facility. To reduce the risk of contact while retrieving fuel debris, work to correct the control program and other improvements are currently underway.

On site, to open the PCV X-6 penetration hatch of PCV, work to remove 24 hatch bolts is underway. As of September 27, 21 bolts had been removed.

After work to open the hatch, deposits inside the X-6 penetration will be removed. However, the exact status of the debris is not determined at present. Accordingly, based on the fixation status of hatch bolts and other factors, methods capable of retrieving the debris must be considered in readiness for cases where deposits cannot be fully removed. At the same time, methods to complement the internal investigation and trial retrieval by the robot arm are also being examined.



< Work to remove bolts >

Amount of contaminated water generated during heavy rainfall in September 2023

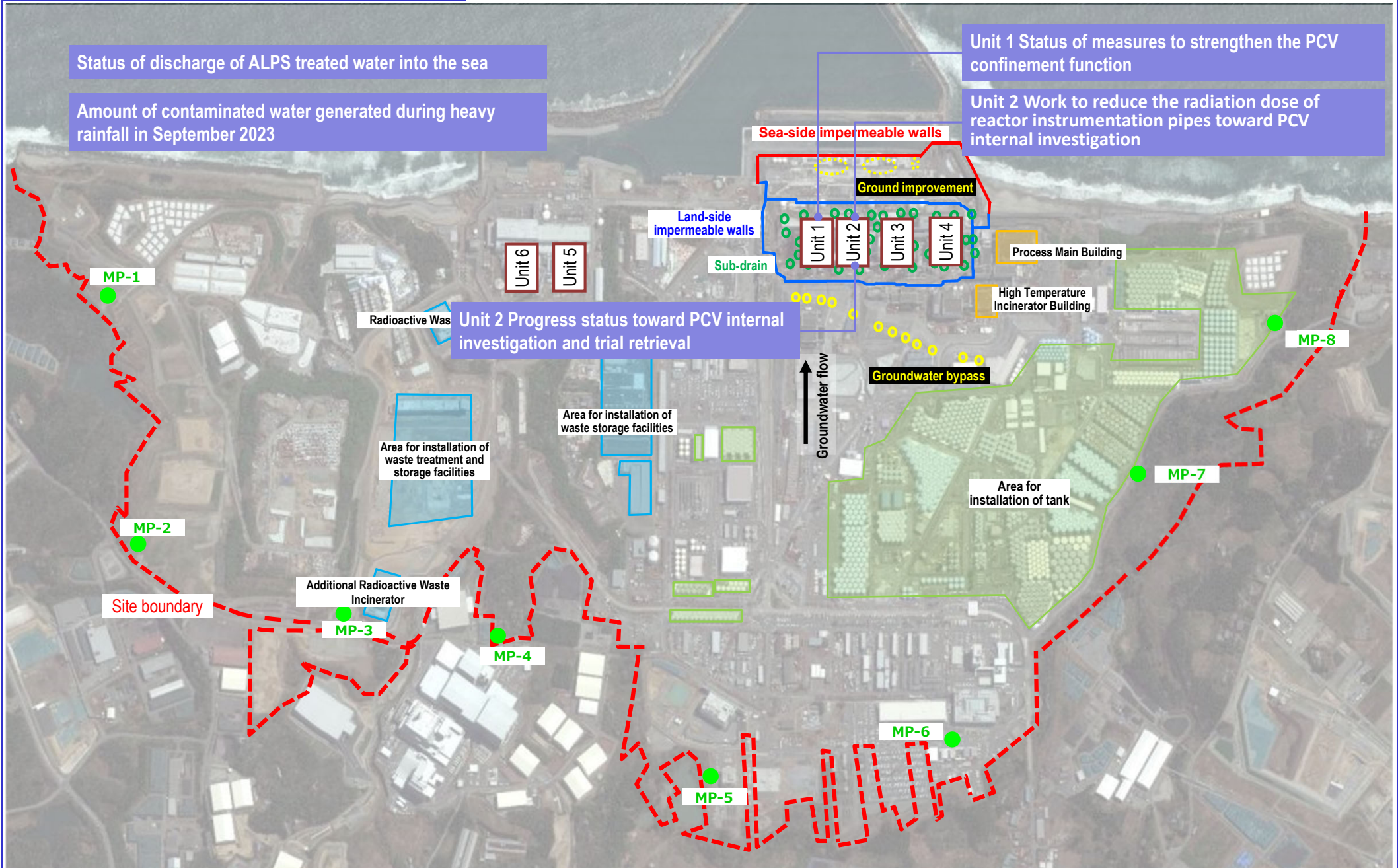
During the week of September 4-9, 2023, heavy rainfall of approx. 234 mm (max. 99 mm/day) was recorded. Compared with similar heavy rainfall in the past, effects to suppress the amount generated were confirmed.

Comparisons were made with the amount of contaminated water generated during heavy rainfall:

Typhoon of October 19-25, 2017 (rainfall amount 278 mm/week), approx. 1,220 m³/day
 Typhoon of October 10-16, 2019 (rainfall amount 272 mm/week), approx. 590 m³/day
 Heavy rainfall of September 4-9, 2023 (rainfall amount 234 mm/week), approx. 250 m³/day, which is less than half of the amount in 2019 and approx. 1/5 of the amount in 2017.

Measures to suppress rainfall flowing into buildings, such as the pavement of areas inside the landside impermeable walls and repair damage to building roofs will continue to be implemented.

Major initiatives – Locations on site

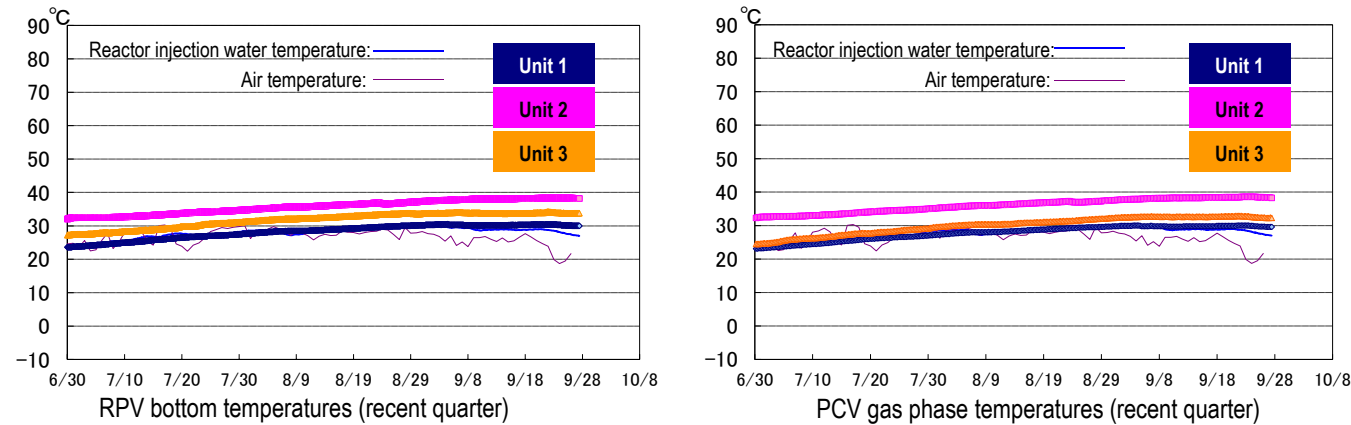


Provided by Japan Space Imaging Corp., photo taken on April 8, 2021
 Product (C) [2020] DigitalGlobe, Inc., a Maxar company

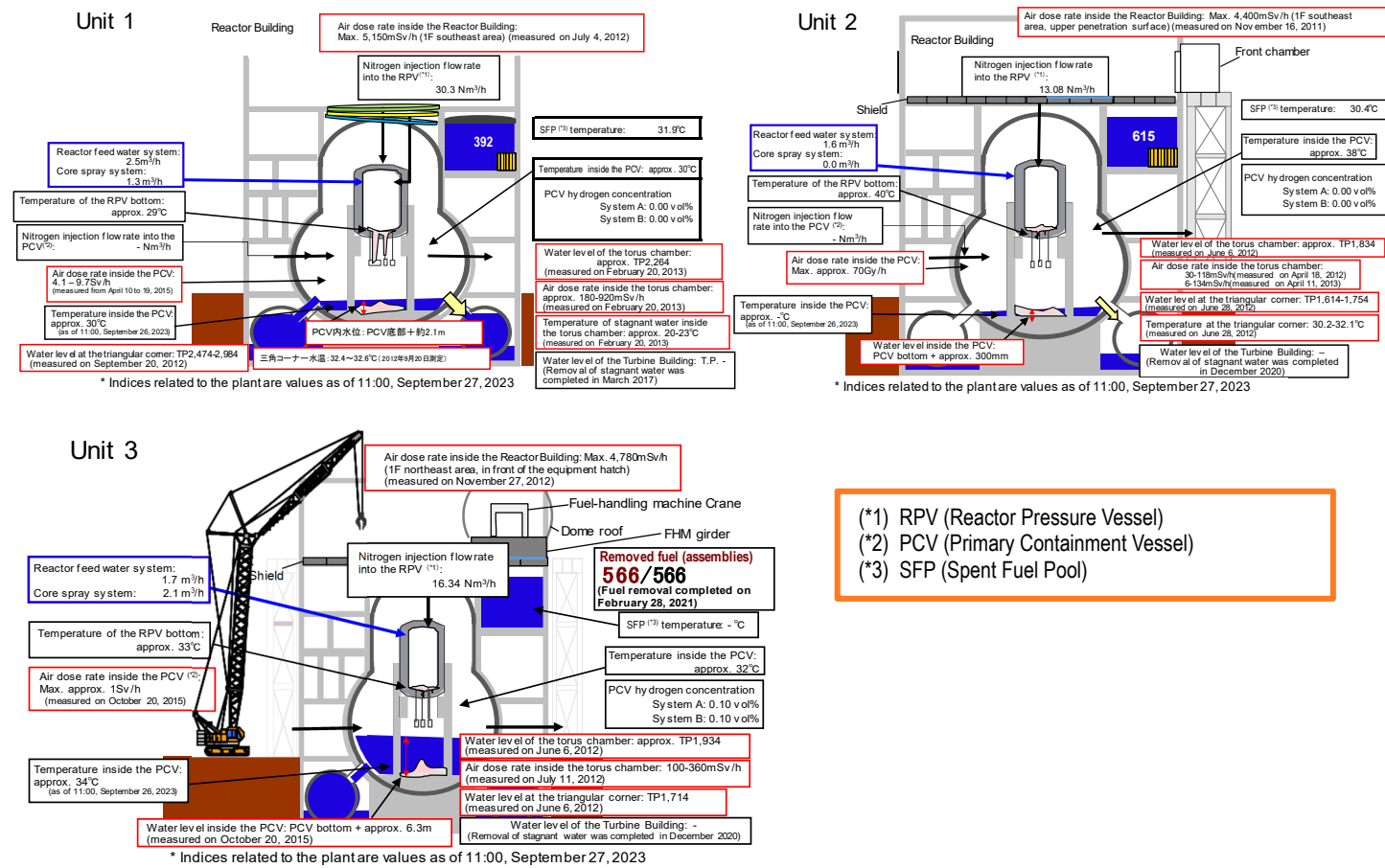
I. Confirmation of the reactor conditions

Temperatures inside the reactors

Through continuous reactor cooling by water injection, the temperatures of the Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV) bottom and the Primary Containment Vessel (PCV) gas phase were maintained as shown below for the past month, though it varied depending on the unit and location of the thermometer.



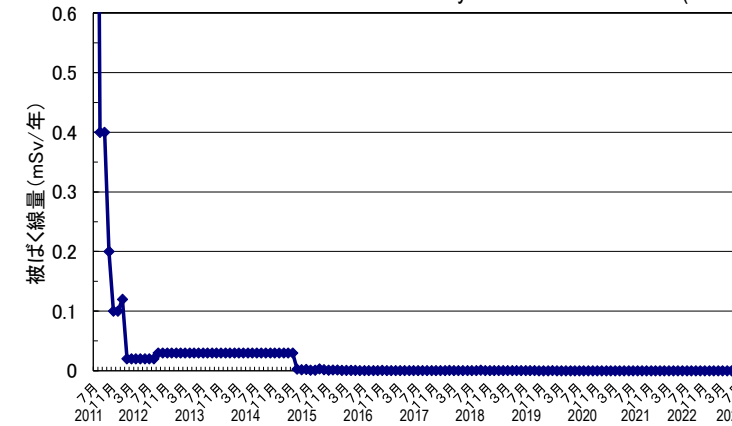
*1 The trend graphs show part of the temperature data measured at multiple points.
*2 A part of data could not be measured due to maintenance and inspection of the facility and other work.



Release of radioactive materials from the Reactor Buildings

As of August 2023, the concentration of radioactive materials newly released from Reactor Building Units 1-4 into the air and measured at the site boundary was evaluated at approx. 4.1×10^{-12} Bq/cm³ and 2.8×10^{-12} Bq/cm³ for Cs-134 and -137 respectively, while the radiation exposure dose due to the release of radioactive materials there was less than 0.00008 mSv/year.

Annual radiation dose at site boundaries by radioactive materials (cesium) released from Reactor Building Units 1-4



(Reference)

- * The concentration limit of radioactive materials in the air outside the surrounding monitoring area:
[Cs-134]: 2×10^{-5} Bq/cm³ Marc
[Cs-137]: 3×10^{-5} Bq/cm³
- * Data of Monitoring Posts (MP1-MP8).
Data of Monitoring Posts (MPs) measuring the air dose rate around the site boundary showed 0.238–1.062 μSv/h (August 30–September 26, 2023).
To measure the variation in the air dose rate of MP2-MP8 more accurately, work to improve the environment (trimming trees, removing surface soil and shielding around the MPs) was completed.

- Note 1: Different formulas and coefficients were used to evaluate the radiation dose in the facility operation plan and monthly report. The evaluation methods were integrated in September 2012. As the fuel removal from the spent fuel pool (SFP) commenced for Unit 4, the radiation exposure dose from Unit 4 was added to the items subject to evaluation since November 2013. The evaluation has been changed to a method considering the values of continuous dust monitors since FY2015, with data to be evaluated monthly and announced the following month.
- Note 2: Radiation dose was calculated using the evaluation values of release amount from Units 1-4 and Units 5 and 6. The radiation dose of Unit 5 and 6 was evaluated based on expected release amount during operation until September 2019 but the evaluation method was reviewed and changed to calculate based on the actual measurement results of Units 5 and 6 from October.

Other indices

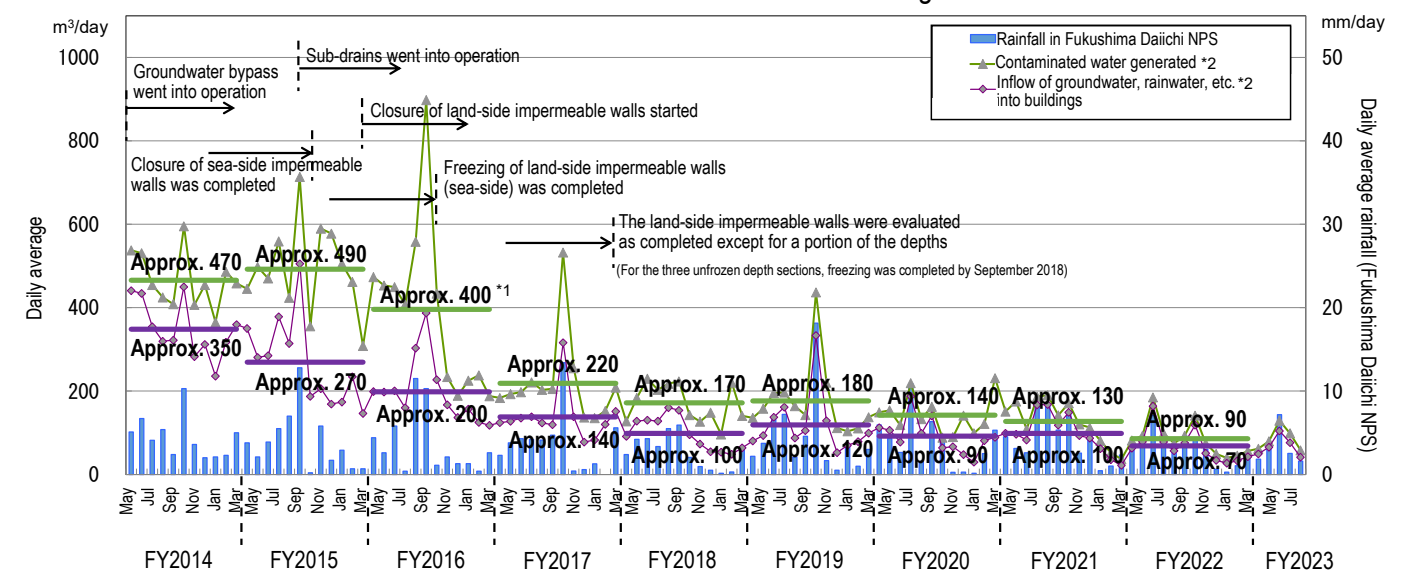
There was no significant change in indices, including the pressure in the PCV and the PCV radioactivity density (Xe-135) for monitoring criticality, nor was any anomaly in the cold shutdown condition or criticality sign detected. Based on the above, it was confirmed that the comprehensive cold shutdown condition had been maintained and the reactors remained in a stabilized condition.

II. Progress status by each plan

Measures for contaminated water and treated water

➤ Status of contaminated water generated

- Multi-layered measures, including pumping up by sub-drains and land-side impermeable walls, which were implemented to control the continued generation of contaminated water, suppressed the groundwater inflow into buildings.
- After implementing “redirecting” measures (groundwater bypass, sub-drains, land-side impermeable walls and others) and rainwater prevention measures, including repairing damaged portions of building roofs and due to less rainfall than in previous normal years without concentrated heavy rain of 100 mm/day or more, the amount of contaminated water generated within FY2022 declined to approx. 90 m³/day.
- Measures will continue to further reduce the amount of contaminated water generated.



*1 Values differ from those announced at the 20th Committee on Countermeasures for Contaminated Water Treatment (held on August 25, 2017) because the method of calculating the contaminated water volume generated was reviewed on March 1, 2018. Details of the review are described in the materials for the 50th and 51st meetings of the Secretariat of the Team for Countermeasures for Decommissioning and Contaminated Water Treatment.

*2: The monthly daily average is derived from the daily average from the previous Thursday to the last Wednesday, which is calculated based on the data measured at 7:00 on every Thursday.

Figure 1: Changes in contaminated water generated and inflow of groundwater and rainwater into buildings

➤ Operation of the Water-Treatment Facility special for Sub-drain & Groundwater drains

- At the Water-Treatment Facility Special for Sub-drain & Groundwater drains, release started from September 14, 2015 and up until September 18, 2023, 2,269 release operations had been conducted.

The water quality of all temporary storage tanks satisfied the operational target.

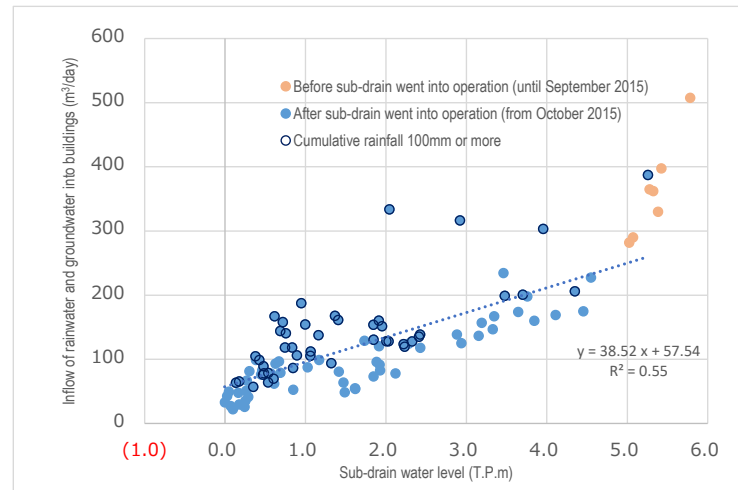


Figure 2: Correlation between inflow such as groundwater and rainwater into buildings and the water level of Units 1-4 sub-drains

➤ Implementation status of facing

- Facing is a measure that involves asphaltting the on-site surface to reduce the radiation dose, prevent rainwater infiltrating the ground and reduce the amount of underground water flowing into buildings. As of the end of August 2023, 95% of the planned area (1,450,000 m² on site) had been completed. For the area inside the land-side impermeable walls, implementation proceeds appropriately after constructing a yard from implementable zones that leave the decommissioning work unaffected. As of the end of August 2023, 40% of the planned area (60,000 m²) had been completed.

➤ Status of the groundwater level around buildings

- The groundwater level in the area inside the land-side impermeable walls has been declining each year due to the land-side impermeable walls and the decline in the set water level of the sub-drains. On the mountain side, the average difference between the inside and outside has remained at 4-5 m. The water level in the bank area has also remained low (T.P. 1.4 m) relative to the ground surface (T.P. 2.5 m).
- As the set water level of the sub-drains declined slightly (T.P. -0.55 ⇒ -0.65 m) and others in FY2021, the groundwater level on the sea side of the Unit 1-4 buildings remained low (except during heavy rainfall) compared to the T.P. 2.5 m area.

➤ Operation of the multi-nuclide removal equipment and other water-treatment facilities

- Regarding the multi-nuclide removal equipment (existing), hot tests using radioactive water had been conducted (System A: from March 30, 2013, System B: from June 13, 2013, System C: from September 27, 2013). On March 23, 2022, a pre-service inspection certificate was granted by the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) and the entire pre-service inspection was completed. For the multi-nuclide removal equipment (additional), a pre-service inspection certificate was granted by the NRA on October 12, 2017. Regarding the multi-nuclide removal equipment (high-performance), hot tests using radioactive water had been conducted from October 18, 2014. On March 2, 2023, a pre-service inspection certificate was granted by the NRA and the entire pre-service inspection was completed.
- Treatment measures comprising the removal of strontium by cesium-adsorption apparatus (KURION), the secondary cesium-adsorption apparatus (SARRY) and the third cesium-adsorption apparatus (SARRY II) continued. Up until September 21, 2023, approx. 732,000 m³ had been treated.

➤ Risk reduction of strontium-reduced water

- To reduce the risks of strontium-reduced water, treatment using existing, additional and high-performance multi-nuclide removal equipment is underway. Up until September 21, 2023, approx. 899,000 m³ had been treated.

➤ Storage status of contaminated water and amount of ALPS treated water, etc. stored in tanks

- Amount of ALPS treated water, etc. was approx. 1,330,574 m³ as of September 21, 2023.
- Amount of ALPS treated water, discharged into the sea was approx. 7,788 m³ as of September 21, 2023.

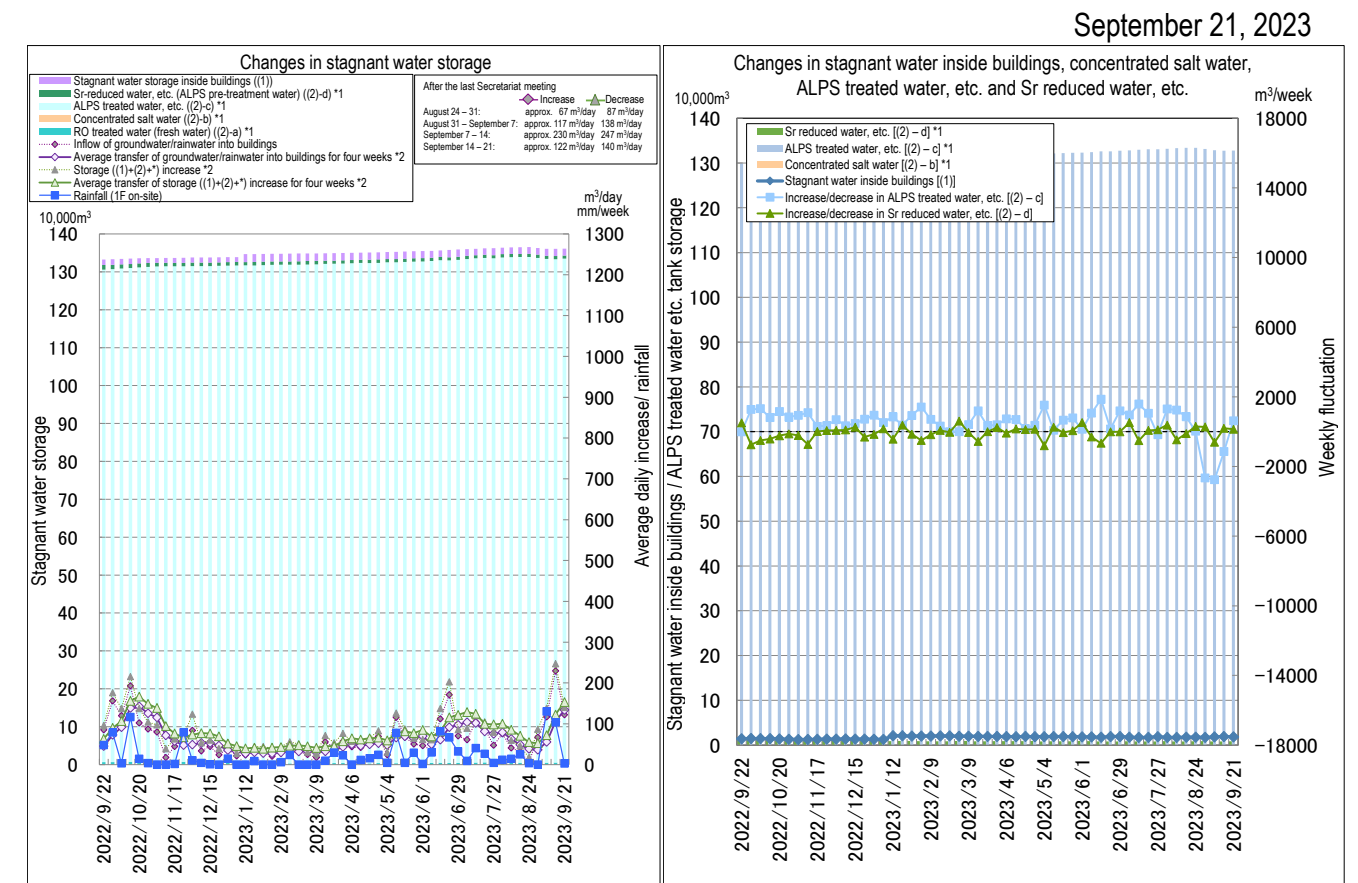


Figure 3: Status of stagnant water storage
 (1): Stagnant water storage inside buildings (Units 1-4, Process Main Building, High Temperature Incinerator Building, Waste Liquid Supply Tank, SPT (A), SPT (B), Units 1-3 CST, buffer tank)
 (2): Units 1-4 tank storage [(2)-a RO treated water (fresh water)] + [(2)-b Concentrated salt water] + [(2)-c ALPS treated water, etc.] + [(2)-d Sr-reduced water, etc. (ALPS pre-treatment water)]
 *: Water amount from tank bottom to water-level gauge 0% (DS)
 *1: Water amount for which the water-level gauge indicates 0% or more
 *2: Calculated in the method of contaminated water generated [(Inflow of groundwater/rainwater into buildings) + (other transfer) + (chemical injection into ALPS)], amount of ALPS treated water discharged was not taken into account.

➤ Status of discharge of ALPS treated water

- From August 24 to September 11, 2023, the first discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea in FY2023 was conducted.
- Regarding Tank Group B discharged, concentration of the 29 types of radionuclides (excluding tritium) within the measurement and assessment scope was 0.28 in terms of the sum of the ratios to regulatory concentrations and satisfied the national government's requirement of less than 1. The concentration of tritium was 140,000 Bq/L. Regarding 39 nuclides for which no significant existence was voluntarily confirmed, none of them significantly existed and the water quality satisfied the requirements of national and prefectural governments. The water temperature was almost the same as the air temperature and after approx. 740 times dilution, the same as the seawater used for dilution (different from the warm water discharged from the power plant).
- The first amount discharged was 7,788m³ and the total amount of tritium was 1.1 trillion Bq.
- Analysis before the discharge showed a tritium concentration in the water of the upstream seawater pipe of the discharge shaft (upstream pool) below 1,500 Bq/L as of September 11, and therefore there was no problem. (During discharge, daily checks are performed to ascertain that the calculated value and actual concentration are at the same level and less than 1,500Bq/L*.)
 * 1,500Bq/L: The value stipulated by the national government, which is 1/40 of the legal requirement (60,000Bq/L) and approx. 7/1 of WHO drinking water guidelines (10,000Bq/L).

Basic Policy on handling ALPS treated Water (refer to page 9)

https://www.meti.go.jp/english/earthquake/nuclear/decommissioning/pdf/bp_alps.pdf

- Regarding the status of sea area monitoring on handling ALPS treated water, more measurement points for seawater and fish were established near the power station and off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture and measurements of tritium and Iodine-129 of seaweeds near the power station were added as of April 20, 2022. As of September 27, 2023, no significant variation was detected.
- Regarding sea area monitoring conducted by TEPCO at ten points within 3m from the power station, quick measurements taken of the tritium concentration in the seawater sampled on September 25 showed concentrations under the detection limit (less than 6.3-8.7 Bq/L) at all points, which was below the TEPCO operation indices of 700 Bq/L (discharge suspension level) and 350 Bq/L (investigation level). Measurements have continued on a daily basis since commencing the discharge.
- The quick measurement results obtained by each organization are as follows:
 - Ministry of the Environment: MOE Japan is to analyze tritium concentrations on a weekly basis for the purpose of a flash report, alongside γ ray nuclides (Cesium-137 and others), for the time being. The analytical results (obtained via quick measurements) for seawater sampled on September 19 at 11 points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture showed tritium concentrations below the lower detection limit (less than 7-8 Bq/L) at all sampling points, which would have no adverse impact on human health and the environment.
 - Fisheries Agency: Immediately after discharge, analysis is conducted daily as far as possible (including Saturdays and Sundays) for about one month. In the morning of September 24, quick analytical results for tritium in flounder showed tritium concentrations below the lower detection limit (approx. 8.6 and less than 8.8 Bq/L) of all samples as shown before discharge.
 - Fukushima Prefecture: Quick analysis of tritium concentration is conducted monthly and as required. On September 19, tritium concentrations in seawater at nine sampling points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture below the lower detection limit were recorded (less than 5.0-6.3 Bq/L) at all sampling points, which would have no adverse impact on human health and the environment.
- The analytical results of Tank Group C of the measurement / confirmation facility, for which the second discharge was scheduled, showed that the discharge requirement has been satisfied. Preparation for the second discharge continues, with safety as the top priority.
- **Progress of the rearing test of marine organisms in the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station**
 - To eliminate concerns and reassure the public, a rearing test of marine organisms (flounder and abalones) in seawater with ALPS treated water added and normal seawater for comparison is underway.
 - Regarding the flounder test, on September 5, 2023, in the series 4 tank (ALPS treated water diluted with seawater), one flounder died. Since September 6, no further death or abnormality was detected (as of September 21).
 - For abalones, since the test started on October 25, 2022, approx. 50-60% had survived (57% in normal seawater and 52% in ALPS treated water diluted with seawater) (as of September 21).
 - Rearing of flounder and others in diluted ALPS treated water (less than 1,500 Bq/L) will continue.
 - Organically-bonded tritium (OBT) concentration tests on flounder (less than 1,500 Bq/L) will continue.

Fuel removal from the spent fuel pools

Work to help remove spent fuel from the pool is progressing steadily while ensuring seismic capacity and safety.

- **Main work to remove spent fuel at Unit 1**
 - From April 2021, work to assemble a temporary gantry and others has been underway in a yard outside the site as part of efforts to install a large cover.
 - A work yard was prepared around the Reactor Building and preliminary work to install a large cover started from August 2021.
 - In the Unit 1 Reactor Building, anchor drilling for the fourth stair from the top is underway on the east side. On the north side, drilling of all anchors was completed and installation of base plates is underway. On the west side, installation of two blocks for the lower structure was completed in June.
 - Outside the site, ground assembly of steel frames and others proceed and inside the site, drilling of anchors and installation of base plates and the main steel frame will be conducted sequentially.

➤ Main work to remove spent fuel at Unit 2

- Inside the building, chipping decontamination on the operating floor has been underway since August 10, 2023.
- Outside the building, on the south side of the Reactor Building, assembly of the gantry part (27 units) was completed on July 13 among the steel frames of the gantry for fuel removal. To install the floor at the operating floor level, concrete placement started from August 23. Regarding the remaining steel frames (18 units) of the front room, ground assembly is underway in the yard outside the site.

Retrieval of fuel debris

➤ Unit 1 Response based on the status of the pedestal inside PCV

- To check the impact on the RPV and PCV structures of losing the pedestal support function, the structural soundness of the Unit 1 PCV inner skirt was evaluated and the earthquake horizontal load support when the pedestal was damaged was examined.
- The Unit 1 PCV internal investigation revealed damage to the pedestal base concrete. However, the inner skirt embedded in the pedestal remained sufficiently strong by itself, even at an assumed earthquake of around Ss900. The remaining pedestal and inner skirt were thus deemed capable of supporting the upper pedestal structure.
- The stabilizer showed sufficient strength against a horizontal load, even at an assumed earthquake of around Ss900. Even if the stabilizer support function were lost, the earthquake horizontal load on the upper pedestal structure could be supported by the bulkhead. It was therefore evaluated that the upper pedestal structure, including RPV, was unlikely to fall.
- On the other hand, conditions such as the temperature used in the evaluation were assumed based on the inspection results and other factors and therefore included uncertainty. Moreover, regardless of the evaluation results and assuming the risk of the RPV and other parts leaning and sinking, measures to mitigate the impact of dust scattering will continue to be implemented.

➤ Unit 2 Progress status toward PCV internal investigation and trial retrieval

- Toward trial debris retrieval, a mockup test using the robot arm and simulating the site is underway at the mockup facility in Naraha Town. To reduce the risk of contact while retrieving fuel debris, work to correct the control program and make other improvements is also currently underway.
- On site, as part of efforts to open the PCV X-6 penetration hatch, the removal of 24 hatch bolts is underway.
- After work to open the hatch, deposits inside the X-6 penetration will be removed. However, the exact status of debris remains unclear. Accordingly, based on the fixation status of the hatch bolts and other factors, methods to retrieve debris must be considered in readiness for cases where deposits cannot be fully removed. At the same time, methods to complement the internal investigation and trial retrieval by the robot arm are also being examined.

➤ Unit 3 Work to purge stagnant gas in Suppression Chamber (S/C)

- For the Unit 3 Suppression Chamber (S/C), nitrogen had not been injected after the earthquake. It is therefore assumed that as well as stagnant gas generated at the time of the earthquake, hydrogen gas by radioactive decomposition of water may also have stagnated within the S/C. To reduce the risk of hydrogen combustion, stagnant gas will be purged.
- During the purge, the hydraulic head of the water retained in the PCV will be used to purge stagnant water in the S/C to the dry well until the hydrogen concentration declines to the flammability limit (4%).
- If hydrogen remains in the system, nitrogen will be injected as required.

Plans to store, process and dispose of solid waste and decommission of reactor facilities

Promoting efforts to reduce and store waste generated appropriately and R&D to facilitate adequate and safe storage, processing and disposal of radioactive waste

➤ Management status of rubble and trimmed trees

- As of the end of August 2023, the total storage volume for concrete and metal rubble was approx. 392,100 m³ (+100

m³ compared to the end of July with an area-occupation rate of 77%). The total storage volume of trimmed trees was approx. 96,000 m³ (-11,200 m³, with an area-occupation rate of 55%). The total storage volume of used protective clothing was approx. 20,800 m³ (+800 m³, with an area-occupation rate of 82%). The total storage volume of radioactive solid waste (incinerated ash and others) was approx. 38,100 m³ (a slight increase, with an area-occupation rate of 60%). The increase in rubble was attributable to decontamination of flanged tanks, construction related to areas around the Units 1-4 buildings and others.

➤ Management status of secondary waste from water treatment

- As of August 31, 2023, the total storage volume of waste sludge was 469 m³ (area-occupation rate: 67%), while that of concentrated waste fluid was 9,469m³ (area-occupation rate: 92%). The total number of stored spent vessels, High-Integrity Containers (HICs) for multi-nuclide removal equipment and others, was 5,623 (area-occupation rate: 87%).

Reduction in radiation dose and mitigation of contamination

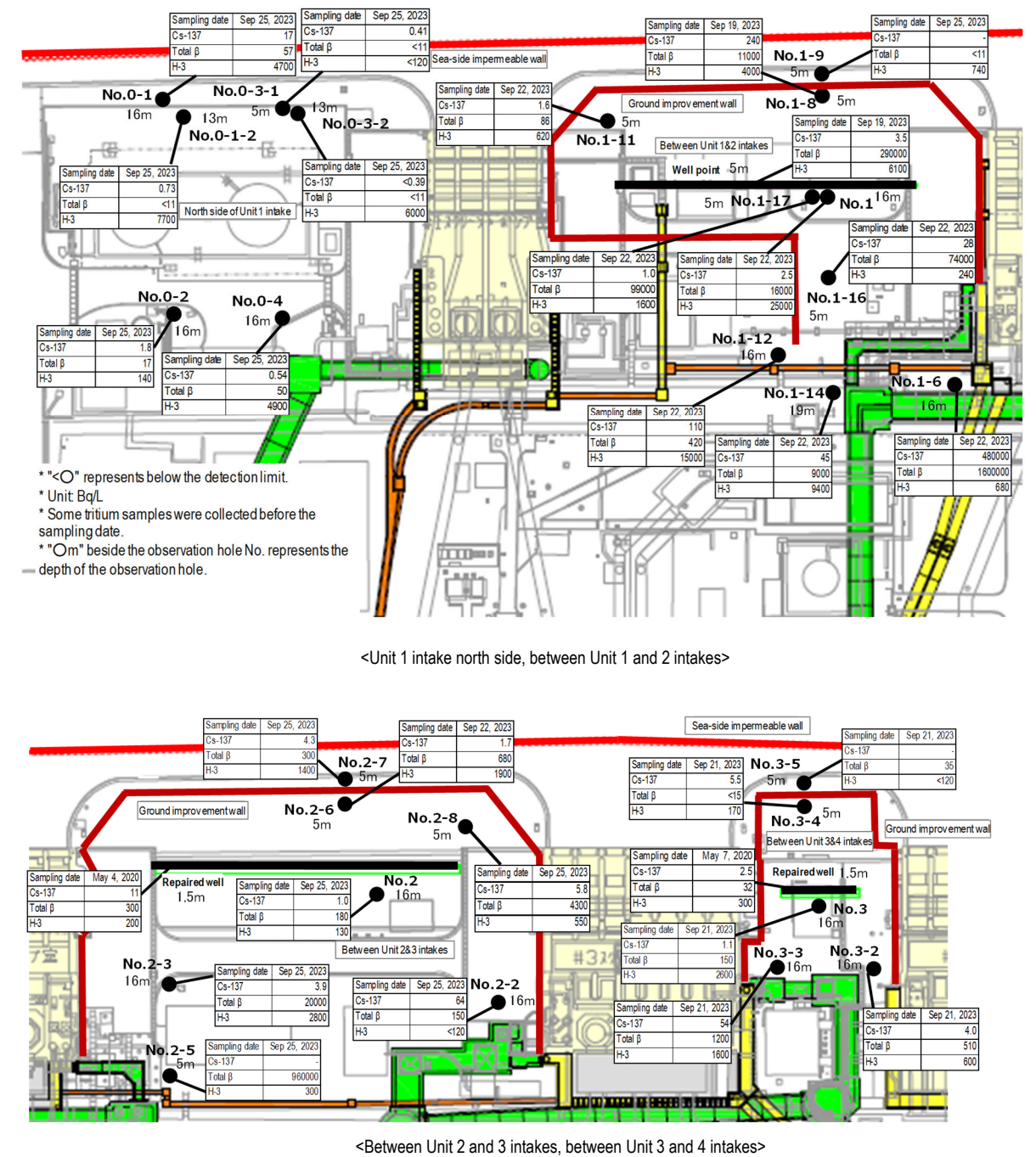
Effective dose-reduction at site boundaries and purification of port water to mitigate the impact of radiation on the external environment

➤ Status of the groundwater and seawater on the east side of Turbine Building Units 1-4

- In the Unit 1 intake north side area, the H-3 concentration was below the legal discharge limit of 60,000 Bq/L at all observation holes and remained constant or has been declining overall. The concentration of total β radioactive materials has remained constant overall but increased temporarily from April 2020 and is even increasing or declining at many observation holes at present, including Nos. 0-1-2, 0-3-1, 0-3-2 and 0-4. The trend continues to be carefully monitored.
- In the area between the Unit 1 and 2 intakes, the H-3 concentration has remained below the legal discharge limit of 60,000 Bq/L at all observation holes. It has been increasing or declining at Nos. 1-14, 1-16 and 1-17 but has otherwise remained constant or been declining overall. The concentration of total β radioactive materials has remained constant overall but has been increasing or declining at many observation holes, including Nos. 1-6, 1-9, 1-11, 1-12, 1-14, 1-16 and 1-17. The trend continues to be carefully monitored.
- In the area between the Unit 2 and 3 intakes, the H-3 concentration has been below the legal discharge limit of 60,000 Bq/L at all observation holes. It has been increasing and declining at Nos. 2-3, 2-5, 2-6 and 2-7 but has remained constant overall. The concentration of total β radioactive materials has remained constant overall but has been increasing or declining at No. 2-5. The trend continues to be carefully monitored.
- In the area between the Unit 3 and 4 intakes, the H-3 concentration has been below the legal discharge limit of 60,000 Bq/L at all observation holes and remained constant or been declining overall. The concentration of total β radioactive materials has remained constant overall but has been increasing or declining at many observation holes, including Nos. 3-4 and 3-5. The trend continues to be carefully monitored.
- In the groundwater on the east side of the Turbine Buildings, as with the total β radioactive materials, the concentration of cesium has also remained constant as the overall area but been increasing or declining and exceeded the previous highest record at some observation holes. Investigations into the fluctuation are underway for Nos. 0-3-2, 1, 1-6, 2-5, 2-6 and 3-3.
- The concentration of radioactive materials in drainage channels has remained constant overall, despite increasing during rainfall. In Drainage Channel D, drainage of the low-dose area on the west side of the site started to pass from August 30, 2022. It has remained low, despite increasing in concentrations of cesium and total β radioactive materials during rainfall. From November 29, 2022, continuous monitors were installed and drainage around the Units 1 and 2 switch yard started to pass.
- In the open channel area of seawater intake for Units 1 to 4, the concentration of radioactive materials in seawater has remained below the legal discharge limit and been declining long term, despite the temporary increases in Cs-137 and Sr-90 observed during rainfall. They have also been declining following the completed installation and the connection of steel pipe sheet piles for the sea-side impermeable walls. The concentration of Cs-137 remained slightly higher in front of the south-side impermeable walls and slightly lower on the north side of the east breakwater since March 20, 2019, when the silt fence was transferred to the center of the open channel due to mega float-related

construction.

- In the port area, the concentration of radioactive materials in seawater has remained below the legal discharge limit and has been declining long term, despite temporary increases in Cs-137 and Sr-90 observed during rainfall. They have remained below the level of those in the Units 1-4 intake open channel area and been declining following the completed installation and connection of steel pipe sheet piles for the sea-side impermeable walls.
- In the area outside the port, regarding the concentration of radioactive materials in seawater, those of Cs-137 and Sr-90 declined and remained low after steel pipe sheet piles for the sea-side impermeable walls were installed and connected. Regarding the concentration of Cs-137, a temporary increase was sometimes observed on the north side of the Unit 5 and 6 outlets and near the south outlet due to the influence of weather, marine meteorology and other factors. Regarding the concentration of Sr-90, variation was observed in FY2021 in the area outside the port (north and south outlets). Monitoring of the tendency continues, including the potential influence of the weather, marine meteorology and others.



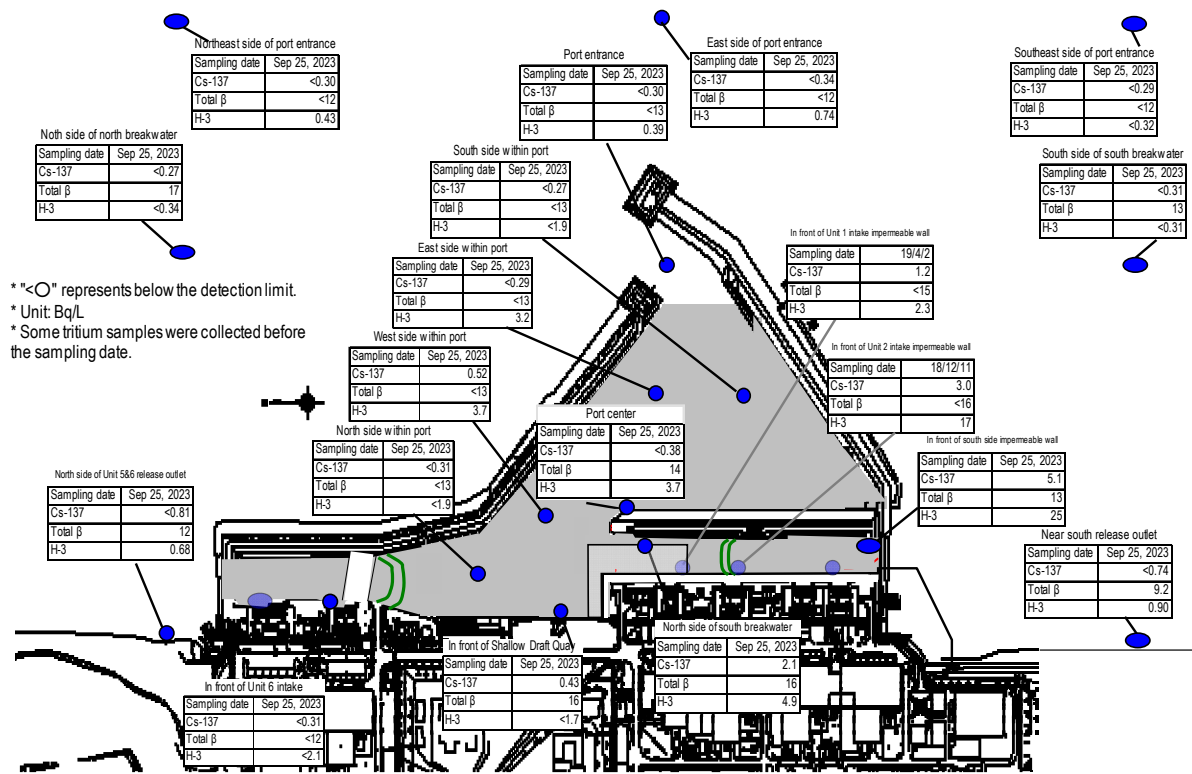


Figure 5: Seawater concentration around the port

Outlook of the number of staff required and efforts to improve the labor environment and conditions

Adequate number of staff will be secured in the long-term, while firmly implementing radiation control of workers. The work environment and labor conditions will be continuously improved by responding to the needs on the site.

➤ **Staff management**

- The monthly average total of personnel registered for at least one day per month to work on site during the past quarter from May to July 2023 was approx. 9,300 (cooperating company workers and TEPCO HD employees), which exceeded the monthly average workforce (approx. 7,600). Accordingly, sufficient personnel were registered to work on site.
- It was confirmed with the prime contractors that the estimated manpower necessary for the work in October 2023 (approx. 4,000 workers per day: cooperating company workers and TEPCO HD employees) would be secured at present. The average numbers of workers per day for each month (actual values) for the most recent two years were maintained, at approx. 3,500 to 4,600.
- The number of workers from within Fukushima Prefecture decreased and the number of those from outside also decreased slightly. The local employment ratio (cooperating company workers and TEPCO HD employees) as of August 2023 remained constant at around 70%.
- The average exposure doses of workers were approx. 2.60, 2.51 and 2.16 mSv/person-year during FY2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively (The legal exposure dose limits are 100 and 50 mSv/person-year respectively over five years, the TEPCO HD management target is 20 mSv/person-year).
- For most workers, the exposure dose remained sufficiently within the limit and allowed them to continue engaging in radiation work.

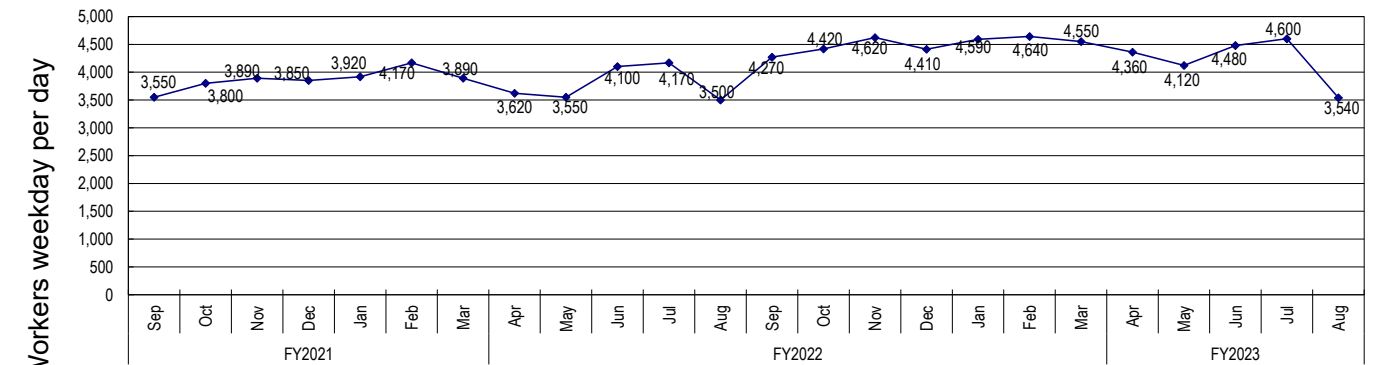


Figure 6: Changes in the average number of workers weekday per day for each month of the most recent 2 years (actual values)

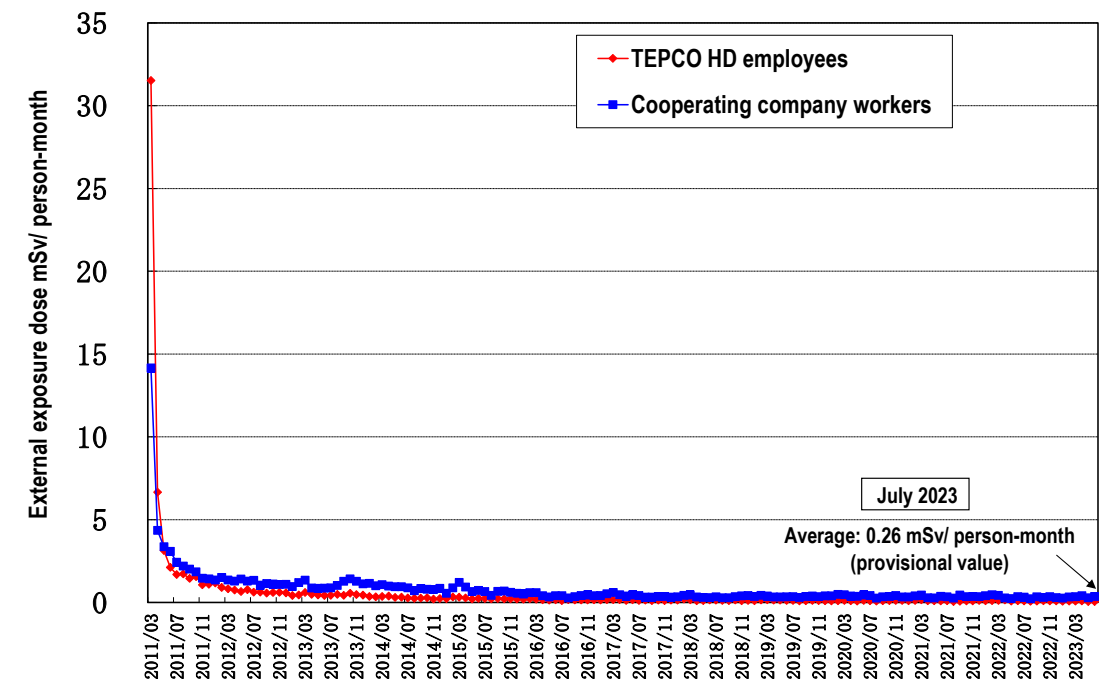


Figure 7: Changes in monthly average exposure dose of individual worker (monthly exposure dose since March 2011)

➤ **Review of countermeasures to suppress the spread of COVID-19 infections**

- At the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, in accordance with the TEPCO HD policy, each of the countermeasures to suppress the spread of infections has been abolished in principle since May 8, 2023. However, from the BCP (business continuity plan) perspective, certain countermeasures to suppress the spread of infections within the workplace remain in place, including the wearing of masks in crowded and closed areas, a gradual review of operations for commuting and on-site buses and avoidance of contact with duty staff.
- Based on social trends, the infection status within the workplace and other conditions, the entire abolishment, including for duty staff, will be considered.
- Basic countermeasures (visiting medical institutions when feeling unwell, ventilation, avoidance of the “Three Cs,” frequent handwashing, etc.) will continue to be implemented appropriately by each worker and TEPCO will proceed with decommissioning while prioritizing safety.

➤ **Status of heat stroke cases**

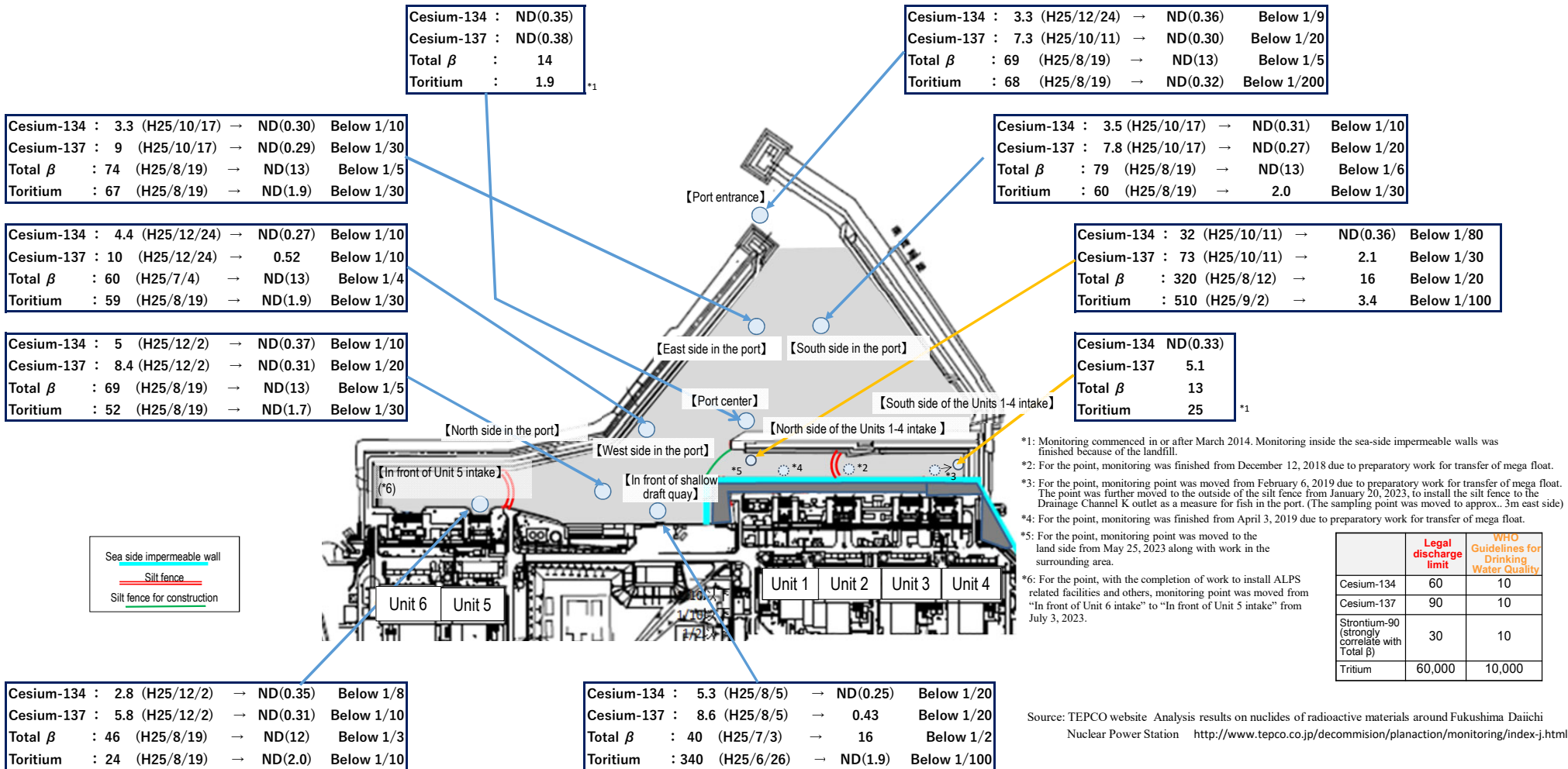
- In FY2023, further measures to prevent heat stroke commenced from April to cope with the hottest season.
- In FY2023, seven workers suffered heat stroke due to work up until September 25 (in FY2022, ten workers up until the end of September). Continued measures will be taken to prevent heat stroke.

Status of seawater monitoring within the port (comparison between the highest values in 2013 and the latest values)

“The highest value” → “the latest value (sampled during August 21 - September 25)” ; unit (Bq/L); ND represents a value below the detection limit

Note: The Total β measurement values include natural potassium 40 (approx. 12 Bq/L). They also include the contribution of yttrium 90, which radioactively balance strontium 90.

Summary of TEPCO data as of September 26, 2023

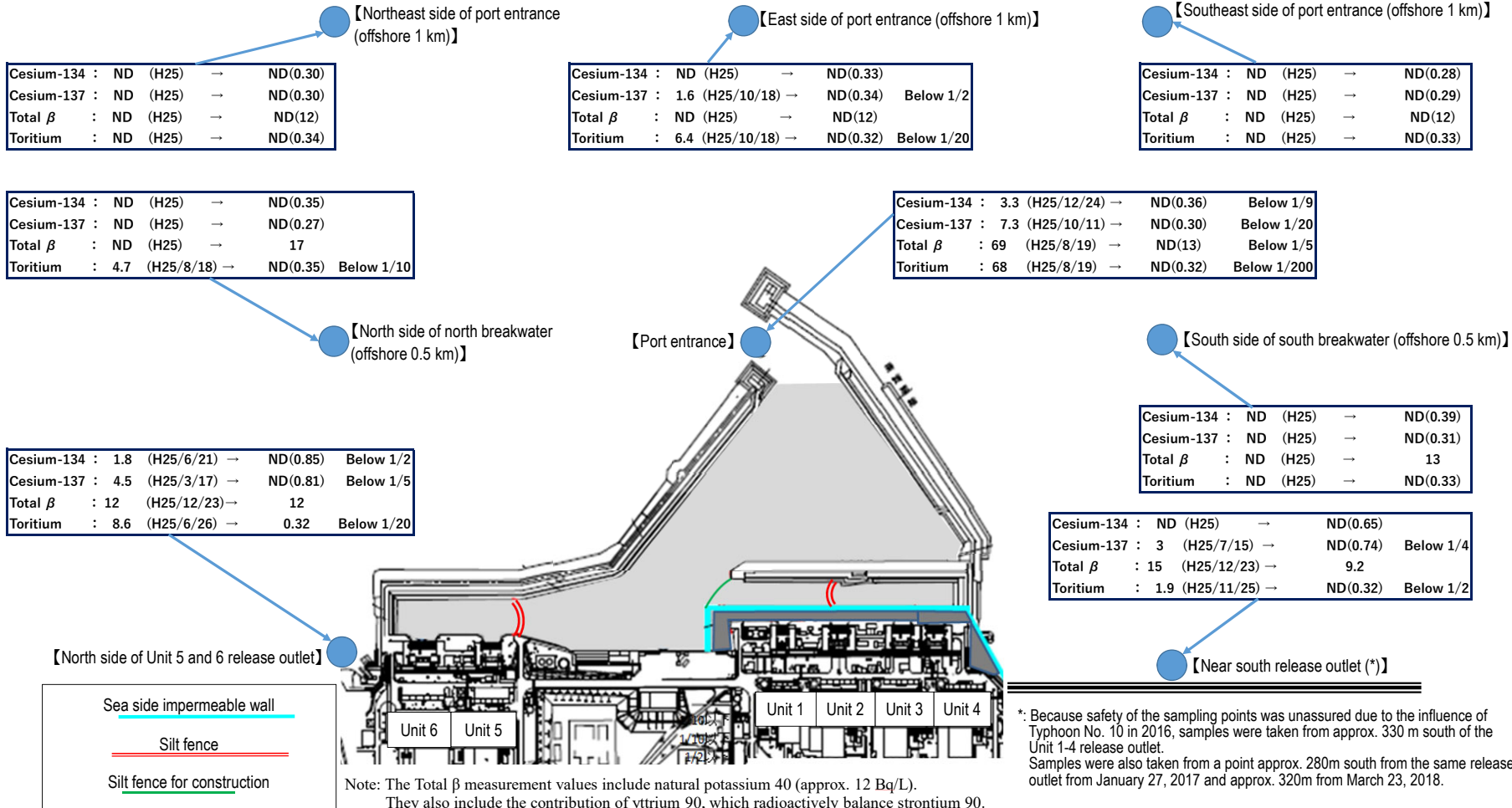


Status of seawater monitoring around outside of the port (comparison between the highest values in 2013 and the latest values)

Unit (Bq/L); ND represents a value below the detection limit; values in () represent the detection limit; ND (2013) represents ND throughout 2013 (The latest values sampled during August 21 - September 25)

Summary of TEPCO data as of September 26, 2023

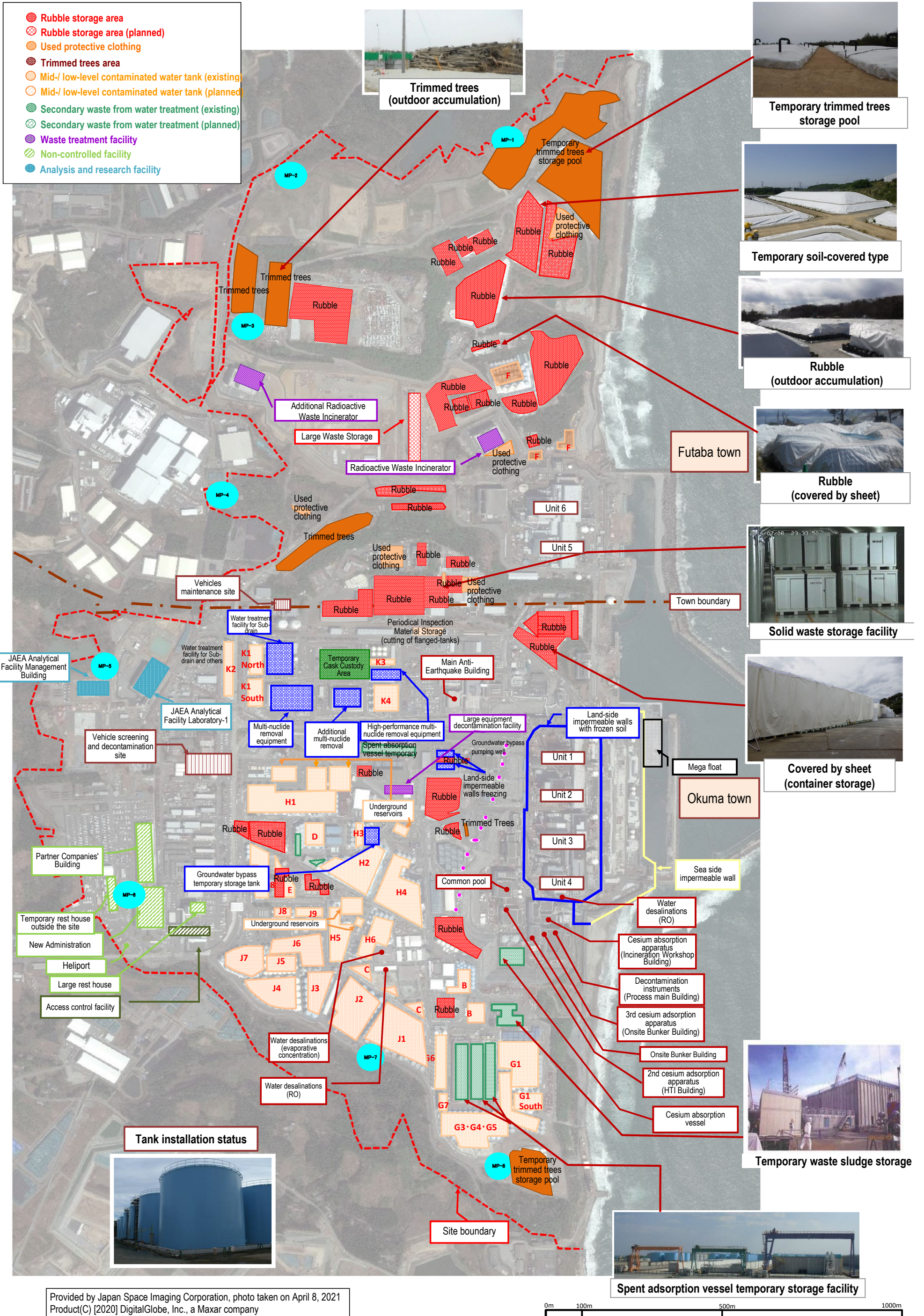
	Legal discharge limit	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality
Cesium-134	60	10
Cesium-137	90	10
Strontium-90 (strongly correlate with Total β)	30	10
Tritium	60,000	10,000



*: Because safety of the sampling points was unassured due to the influence of Typhoon No. 10 in 2016, samples were taken from approx. 330 m south of the Unit 1-4 release outlet. Samples were also taken from a point approx. 280m south from the same release outlet from January 27, 2017 and approx. 320m from March 23, 2018.

Source: TEPCO website, Analysis results on nuclides of radioactive materials around Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station <http://www.tepco.co.jp/decommission/planaction/monitoring/index-j.html>

TEPCO Holdings Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Site Layout



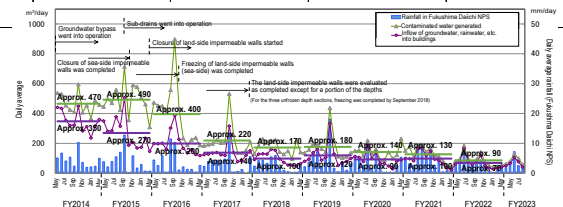
Provided by Japan Space Imaging Corporation, photo taken on April 8, 2021
Product(C) [2020] DigitalGlobe, Inc., a Maxar company

1 Contaminated water management

- Milestones of the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap (major repair processes)
- [Completed] Suppressing the amount of contaminated water generated to 150 m³/day or less (within 2020)
- [Completed] Suppressing the amount of contaminated water generated to 100 m³/day or less (within 2025)
- [Completed] Treatment of contaminated water in buildings was completed* (within 2020) *Except for Units 1-3 Reactor Buildings, Process Main Building and High Temperature Incinerator Building.
- [Completed] Contaminated water in Reactor Buildings was reduced to about a half of the level at the end of 2020 (FY2022-FY2024)

- Efforts to promote contaminated water management based on three basic policies:
- ① "Remove" the source of water contamination
- ② "Redirect" fresh water from contaminated areas
- ③ "Retain" contaminated water from leakage

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Contaminated water management (Remove)	Contaminated water treatment facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Reception start of contaminated water to Central Waste Treatment Building ▽ Decontamination equipment (AREVA) ▽ Evaporative concentration equipment ▽ Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (KURION) ▽ 2nd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (KURION) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Treatment of RO-condensed salt water complete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Reduction of strontium by Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (KURION) (from 2015.1.6) ▽ Reduction of strontium by 2nd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY) (from 2014.12.26) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Treatment start of strontium-reduced water (ALPS: from 2015.12.4, additional: from 2015.5.27, high-performance: from 2015.4.15) ▽ Multi-nuclide Removal Equipment (ALPS) (System A: from 2013.3.30, System B: from 2013.6.13, System C: from 2013.9.27, hot tests conducted) ▽ Multi-nuclide Removal Equipment (additional ALPS) ▽ Multi-nuclide Removal Equipment (high performance ALPS) (from 2014.10.18, hot tests conducted) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Start of full-scale operation (from 2017.10.16) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water in flanged tanks complete ▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water complete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Reduction of strontium by 3rd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY II) (from 2019.7.12) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water complete 				
		Removal of contaminated water from seawater pipe trench	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Landing of the second Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY) ▽ Multi-nuclide removal equipment (ALPS) ▽ Trench Purification by mobile equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Trench Purification by mobile equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Completion of tunnel filling ▽ Transfer of stagnant water complete ▽ Completion of shaft filling (except for upper part of Shaft D) ▽ Completion of tunnel filling ▽ Filling of openings II and III complete ▽ Transfer stagnant water complete ▽ Completion of filling parts running over drainage channel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Completion of tunnel filling ▽ Transfer of stagnant water complete ▽ Completion of shaft filling (except for upper part of Shaft D) ▽ Filling of openings II and III complete ▽ Transfer stagnant water complete ▽ Completion of filling parts running over drainage channel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Completion of shaft filling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Completion of shaft filling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Unit 2 seawater pipe trench Shaft D filling work 					
Contaminated water management (Redirect)	Groundwater bypass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Installation start of groundwater bypass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21) 											
	Sub-drain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Recovery of existing sub-drain pit and start of new installation ▽ Installation start of Water Treatment Facility special for Sub-drain & Groundwater drains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Operation start of sub-drain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m³/day) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Enhancement of treatment capacity (2000 m³/day) 										
	Land-side impermeable wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Start of land-side impermeable walls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Freezing start 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Freezing completion (except for some parts) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Start of maintenance operation on north and south sides ▽ Freezing completion ▽ Start of maintenance operation in all sections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Start of maintenance operation on east side 								
	Facing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4) ▽ Completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Placement of seaside impermeable walls complete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for around Unit 1-4) 										
Contaminated water management (Retain)	Bank groundwater measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High concentration of radioactive materials detected from observation well of bank ▽ Area 2.5m above sea level - Start of ground improvement by water glass ▽ Start of pumping of water from contaminated areas (well point) ▽ Installation start of seaside impermeable walls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Installation of seaside impermeable walls complete ▽ Operation start of groundwater drain (pumping-up started on 2015.11.5) 											
	Storage facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Storage in steel square tanks ▽ Storage in flanged cylindrical tanks ▽ Water leakage (10L) from flanged tank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water leakage (300L) from flanged tank Water leakage (100L) from flanged tank Completion of fence to prevent leakage expanding Work to raise fence height complete Leakage of contaminated water from underground reservoir => Start of transfer to tanks Transfer of contaminated water to tanks complete Storage in cylindrical steel welded-joint tanks Sprinkling start of rainwater within tank fences by rainwater treatment facility (from 2014.5.21) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water Completion of replacement of steel square tanks Construction of welded-joint tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of steel horizontal tanks complete (except for condensed waste liquid) Purification of strontium-reduced water in flanged tanks complete Transfer and storage of all treated water in welded-joint tanks Purification of strontium-reduced water complete 									
Treatment of stagnant water		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▽ Installation of stagnant water transfer equipment/transfer start 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of work to improve reliability of transfer line (replacement with PE pipes) Start to maintain water-level difference with sub-drain water level Transfer start from each building to Central R/W Building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floor exposure of Unit 1 TB Separation of stagnant water between Units 3 and 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/WB Separation of stagnant water between Units 3 and 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floor exposure of Unit 2 TB, R/WB Floor exposure of Unit 3 TB, R/WB Floor exposure of Unit 4 RB, TB, R/WB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of stagnant water in buildings complete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of contaminated water in the Reactor Buildings to approx. half of the level at the end of 2020 achieved 						
	Measures to tsunami	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination start of measures to close building openings Work for common pool complete Work for Units 1 and 2 TB complete Work for HTI building complete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work for Units 1-3 RB complete Work for HTI building complete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work for Process Main Building complete Work for Unit 3 TB complete Work for Unit 1-3 RB complete Measures to close openings were completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction start of Chishima Trench Tsunami Seawall Completion of installation On-site start 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float Internal filling complete (reduction of tsunami risks) 								



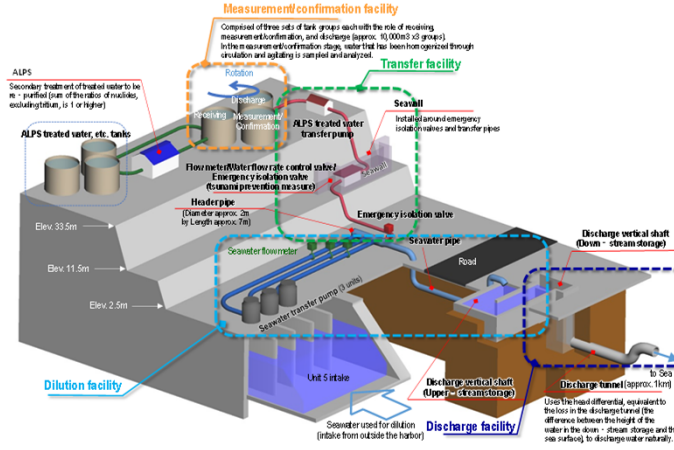
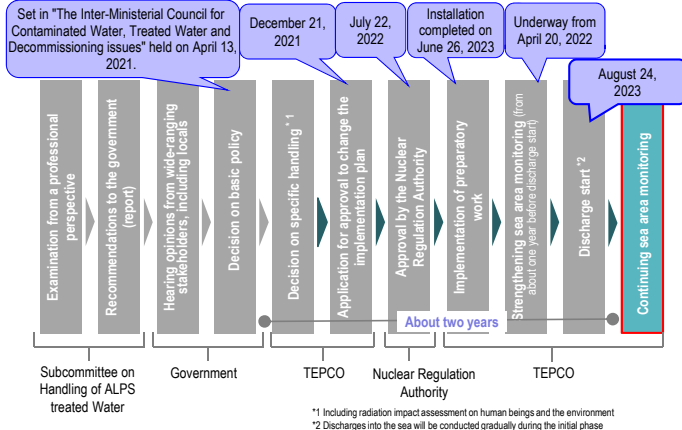
Chishima Trench Tsunami Seawall complete

Construction of Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall

2 Handling of ALPS treated water

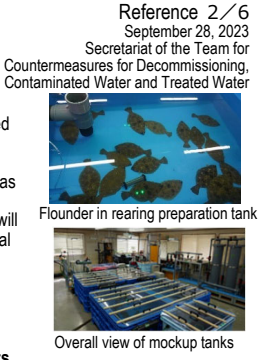
In "The Inter-Ministerial Council for Contaminated Water, Treated water and Decommissioning" held on April 13, the basic policy on how to handle ALPS treated water was set. Based on this, the response of TEPCO was announced on April 16.

Regarding the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea, TEPCO must comply with regulatory and other safety-related standards to ensure the safety of the public, surrounding environment and agricultural, forestry and fishery products. To minimize adverse impacts on reputation, monitoring will be further enhanced, objectivity and transparency ensured by engaging with third-party experts and safety checked by the IAEA. Moreover, accurate information will be disseminated continuously and in a highly transparent manner.



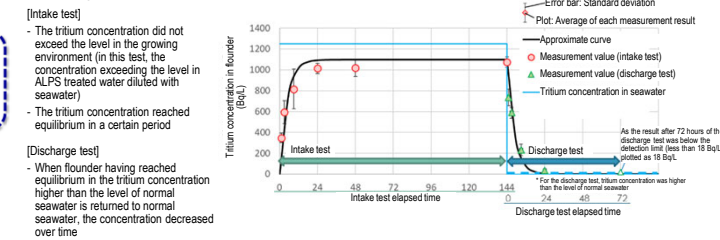
● Rearing test of marine organisms

- To alleviate concerns and lead to relief of local residents, related parties and the everyone in society, marine organisms are being reared in tanks of seawater containing ALPS treated water and the status is compared with the original seawater controls. The progress will be shown coherently and clearly.
- Regarding behaviors of tritium and others, a lot of research has been conducted in Japan and overseas. Based on the experimental results, firstly experimental data for a half year will be collected and subsequently, the same as past experimental results, the theory "tritium in vivo is not concentrated and the concentration of tritium in vivo will not exceed the level in the growing environment" will also be reaffirmed.



● Measurement of tritium concentration of flounder (tritium concentration less than 1,500 Bq/L) and analysis of results

Based on the measurement results of tritium concentration, the following was confirmed as in the past insight:



- Daily rearing status is published in the TEPCO website and Twitter
- TEPCO website: <http://www.tepco.co.jp/decommission/information/newsrelease/breed/ingtest/index-j.html>
- TEPCO X (Old Twitter): <https://twitter.com/TEPCOfishkeeper>



Information provision and communication to foster understanding

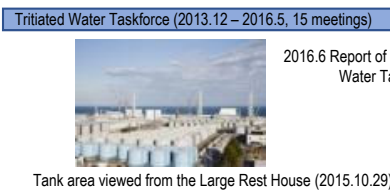


● Visits and Discussion Meetings of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

To solve people's questions, TEPCO invites their visits to the power station and answer their questions on site. From people who participated in the visit gave feedbacks such as "by directly seeing the decommission site and having dialogues, they could obtain deeper understanding about the present situation, issues and status of safety measures." TEPCO will continue these efforts to invite more people including online visits.

<Visits in FY2022: 15 times, 142 participants in total>

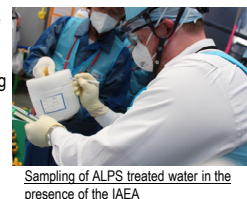
Examination concerning handling of ALPS treated water



■ Measures for decommissioning, contaminated water and treated water of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station need efforts to reduce risks over a long term. Regarding handling of ALPS treated water as a part of decommissioning, to local residents, those who in the fishery industry and related parties, we will thoroughly explain about the policies and responses concerning the facility design, operation and management to ensure safety, monitoring of radioactive materials and others, and proceed with **efforts to sincerely face their concerns and interests and respond to each of them.**

■ Moreover, to **further deepen the understanding** of everyone in Japan and overseas, efforts to **coherently disseminate** measurement results of ALPS treated water and information concerning facility operation, radiation impact assessment and others will continue and be enhanced.

- For overseas, the was renewed. "Treated Water portal site in English, Chinese and Korean"
- "Sea Area Monitoring" page in English, Chinese and Korean was published
- "The 1st IAEA Review" explanation booklet was published in English, Chinese and Korean
- When inaccurate or misleading overseas information was detected, for maximum suppression of reputation, return call or other actions will be taken.
- A condition to deliver science-based information to overseas media and embassies in Japan will be created.
- Approach to major media and embassies is being enhanced.
- For accurate media coverage, regular press conferences will continue to be held.
- Publication of the Comprehensive Report of the IAEA safety review
- The Comprehensive Report on the safety review concerning handling of ALPS -treated water was published by the IAEA on July 4, 2023.
- In the Executive Summary of the IAEA Comprehensive Report, the IAEA concluded the following: (1) the activities by Japan associated with the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea are consistent with relevant international safety standards, (2) the discharge of the ALPS treated water will have a negligible radiological impact on people and the environment.
- We will continue to share necessary information with the IAEA, while striving to foster further understanding of the international community about the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea.

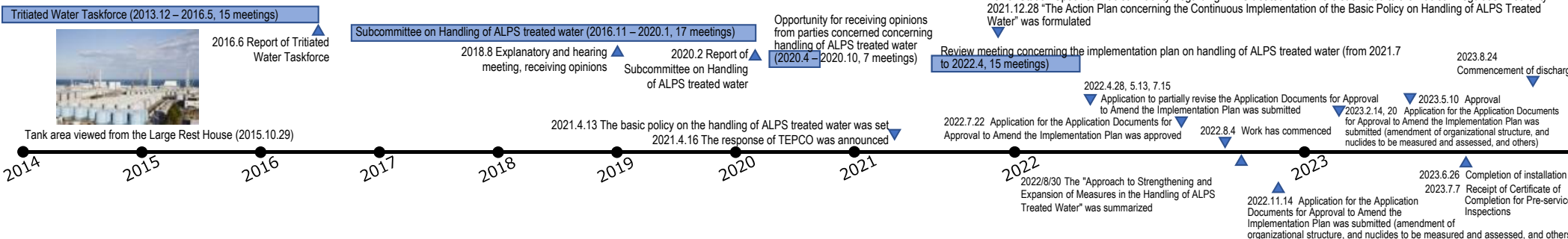


● Status of discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea

On August 22, 2023, as the 1st phase of the 1st discharge of ALPS treated water, a small amount of ALPS treated water (approx. 1 m³) was diluted with seawater (approx. 1,200 m³), and to confirm that ALPS treated water was diluted as assumed, diluted ALPS treated water was stored in the discharge shaft (upstream pool) and sampled.

On August 24, regarding tritium concentration of diluted ALPS treated water, it was confirmed the analytical value was within the range of uncertainty of calculated concentration and below 1,500 Bq/L. Subsequently, discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea commenced from the same day (August 24) and the 1st discharge was completed on September 11.

Tank group discharged	Tank Group B
Tritium concentration	140,000 Bq/L
Discharge commencement	August 24, 2023
Discharge termination	September 11, 2023
Discharge amount	7,788 m ³
Total tritium amount	1.1 trillion Bq

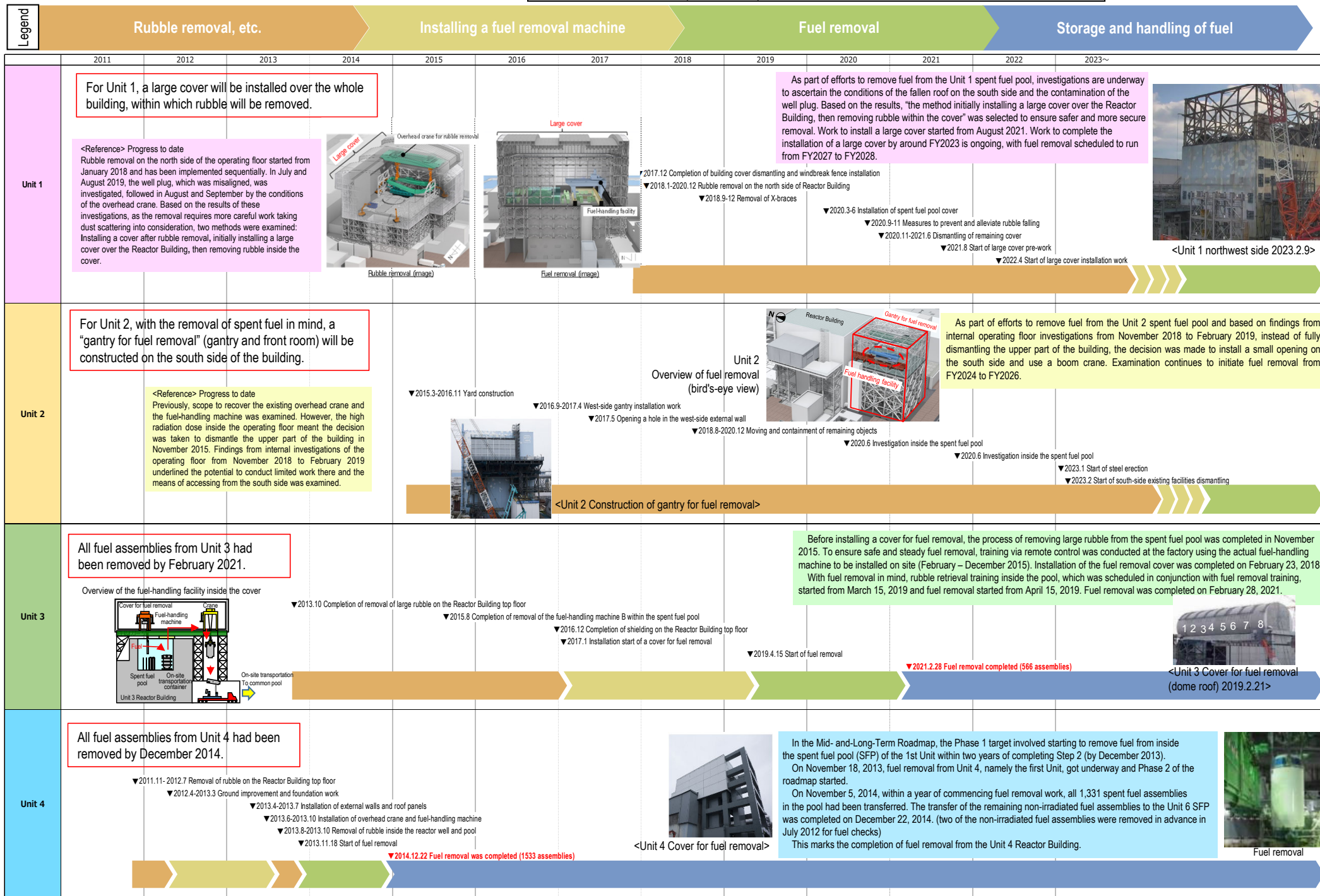


3 Removal of fuel from spent pool

Milestones of the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap (major target processes)

- Completion of Unit 1-6 fuel removal (within 2031)
- Completion of installation of Unit 1 large cover (around FY2023), start of Unit 1 fuel removal (FY2027-2028)
- Start of Unit 2 fuel removal (FY2024-2026)

Reference 3/6
September 28, 2023
Secretariat of the Team for Countermeasures for Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water



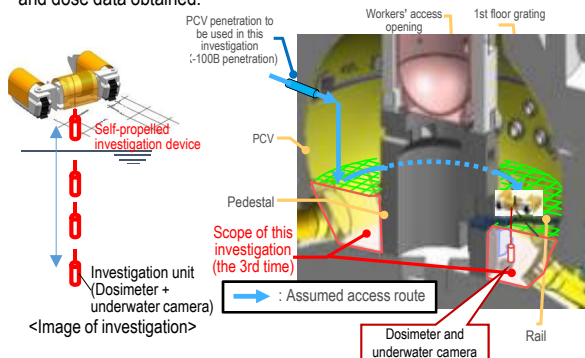
Milestones of the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap (major target processes)

Start of fuel debris retrieval from the first unit (Unit 2). Expanding the scale in stages (within 2021 * The schedule will be extended for about 1 year due to the spread of COVID-19 infections)

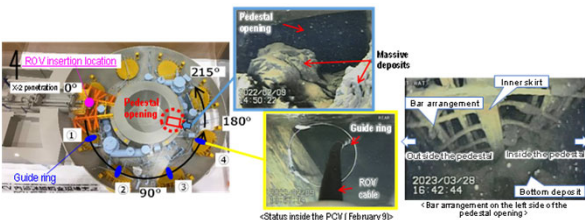
Before removing fuel debris, investigations inside the Primary Containment Vessel (PCV) are conducted to inspect the conditions there, including locations of fuel debris.

Unit 1 Investigation overview

- In April 2015, a device having entered the inside of the PCV via a narrow opening (bore:φ100 mm) collected information such as images and airborne dose inside the PCV 1st floor.
- In March 2017, an investigation using a self-propelled investigation device was conducted to inspect the spreading of debris to the basement floor outside the pedestal, with images taken of the PCV bottom status for the first time. The conditions inside the PCV will continue to be examined, based on the imagery and dose data obtained.



In February 2022, the guide ring* was installed to facilitate the investigation. From March 28, 2023, the investigation inside the pedestal by ROV-A2 started and confirmed that a portion of the bar arrangement was exposed. Regarding the soundness of the pedestal, based on the past earthquake resistant evaluation by the International Research Institute for Nuclear Decommissioning (IRID), it was evaluated that even though a portion of the pedestal was lost, there would be no serious risk. However, as the present information is very limited, the investigation will continue to acquire as much information as possible for continued evaluation.



Unit 1 PCV internal investigation

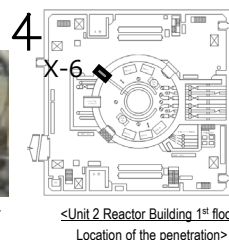
Investigations inside the PCV	1st (2012.10)	- Acquiring images - Measuring the air temperature and dose rate - Measuring the water level and temperature - Sampling stagnant water - Installing permanent monitoring instrumentation
	2nd (2015.4)	Confirming the status of the PCV 1st floor - Acquiring images - Measuring the air temperature and dose rate - Replacing permanent monitoring instrumentation
	3rd (2017.3)	Confirming the status of the PCV 1st basement floor - Acquiring images - Measuring the dose rate - Sampling deposit - Replacing permanent monitoring instrumentation
	4th (From 2022.2)	Acquiring information inside PCV (inside/outside of the pedestal) - Acquiring images - Measuring deposit thickness and sampling deposit - Detecting deposit debris, 3D mapping
Leakage points from PCV	- PCV vent pipe vacuum break line bellows (identified in 2014.5) - Sand cushion drain line (identified in 2013.11)	
Evaluation of the location of fuel debris inside the reactor by measurement using muons Confirmed that there was no large fuel in the reactor core. (2015.2-5)		

Unit 2 Investigation overview

- In January 2017, a camera was inserted from the PCV penetration to inspect the conditions of the rail on which the robot traveled. The results of a series of investigations confirmed some gratings had fallen and deformed as well as a quantity of deposit inside the pedestal.
- In January 2018, the conditions below the platform inside the pedestal were investigated. Based on the analytical results of images obtained in the investigation, deposits, probably including fuel debris, were found at the bottom of the pedestal. Moreover, multiple parts exceeding the surrounding deposits were also detected. We presumed that there were multiple instances of fuel debris falling.
- In February 2019, an investigation touching the deposits at the bottom of the pedestal and on the platform was conducted and confirmed that the pebble-shaped deposits, etc. could be moved and that hard rock-like deposits that could not be gripped may exist.



- In October 2020, as part of work to prepare for the PCV internal investigation and trial retrieval, a contact investigation to study deposits inside the penetration (X-6 penetration) was conducted, which involved inserting a guide pipe incorporating an investigative unit into the penetration. This confirmed that deposits inside the penetration had not deformed and come unstuck. The investigative information obtained will be utilized in the mockup test of the equipment to remove deposits inside the X-6 penetration.

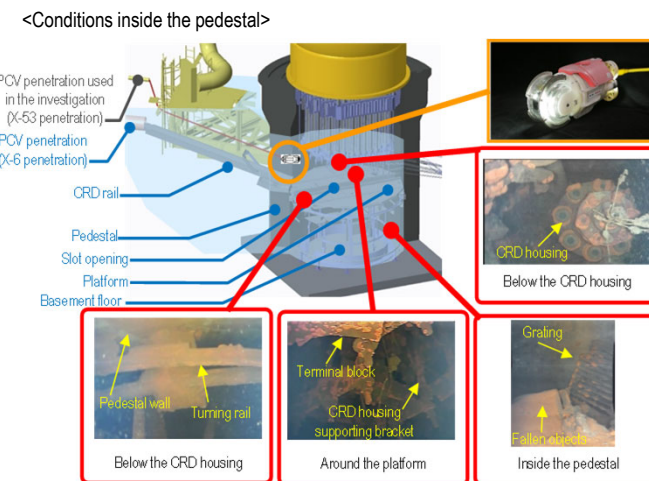


Unit 2 PCV internal investigation

Investigations inside the PCV	1st (2012.1)	- Acquiring images - Measuring the air temperature
	2nd (2012.3)	- Confirming water surface - Measuring the water temperature - Measuring the dose rate
	3rd (2013.2 - 2014.6)	- Acquiring images - Sampling stagnant water - Measuring water level - Installing permanent monitoring instrumentation
	4th (2017.1-2)	- Acquiring images - Measuring the dose rate - Measuring the air temperature
	5th (2018.1)	- Acquiring images - Measuring the dose rate - Measuring the air temperature
	6th (2019.2)	- Acquiring images - Measuring the dose rate - Measuring the air temperature - Determining characteristics of a portion of deposit
Leakage points from PCV	- No leakage from the torus chamber rooftop - No leakage from any internal/external surfaces of S/C	
Evaluation of the location of fuel debris inside the reactor by measurement using muons The existence of high-density materials, which were considered to constitute fuel debris, was confirmed at the bottom of RPV and in the lower part and outer periphery of the reactor core. It was assumed that a significant portion of fuel debris existed at the bottom of RPV. (2016.3-7)		

Unit 3 Investigation overview

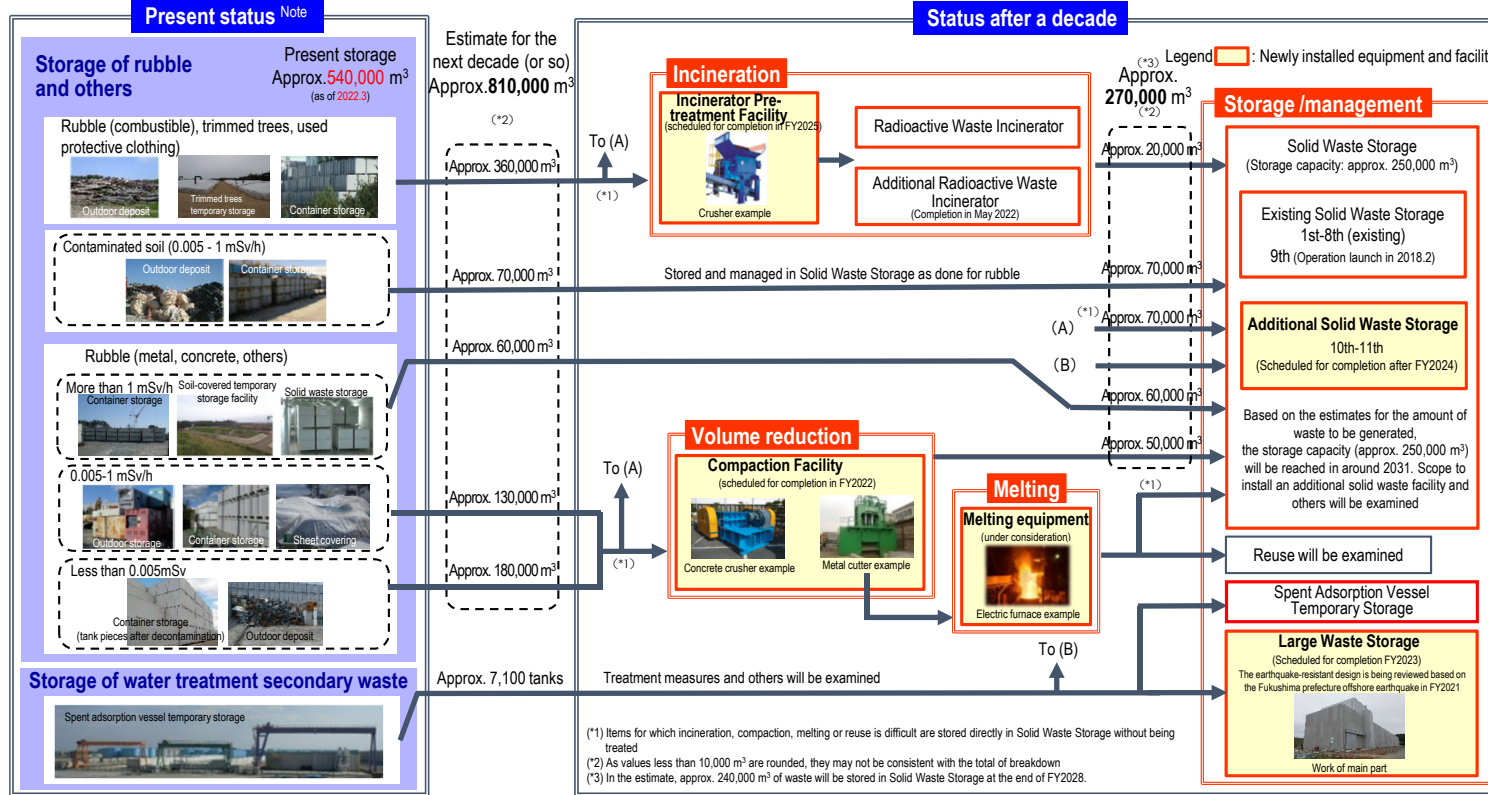
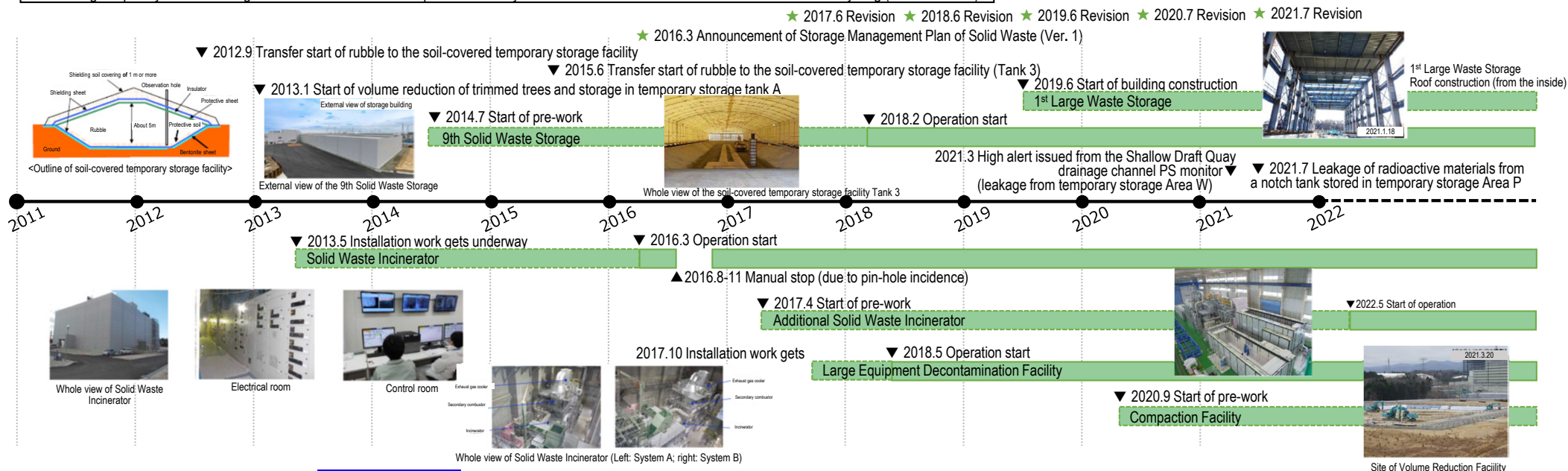
- In October 2014, the conditions of X-53 penetration, which may be under water and which is scheduled for use to investigate the inside of the PCV, was investigated via remote-controlled ultrasonic test equipment. The results showed that the penetration was not under water.
- In October 2015, to confirm the conditions inside the PCV, an investigative device was inserted into the PCV from X-53 penetration to obtain images, data on dosage and temperature and sample stagnant water. No damage to the structure and walls inside the PCV was identified and the water level was almost identical to estimated values. In addition, the dose inside the PCV was confirmed to be lower than in other Units.
- In July 2017, the inside of the PCV was investigated using the underwater ROV (remotely operated underwater vehicle) to inspect the inside of the pedestal. Analysis of the imagery obtained in the investigation identified damage to multiple structures and the supposed core internals.
- Videos obtained in the investigation were reproduced in 3D. Based on the reproduced images, the relative positions of the structures, such as the rotating platform slipping off the rail with a portion buried in deposits, were visually understood.



Unit 3 PCV internal investigation

Investigations inside the PCV	1st (2015.10-12)	- Acquiring images - Measuring the air temperature and dose rate - Measuring the water level and temperature - Sampling stagnant water - Installing permanent monitoring instrumentation (2015.12)
	2nd (2017.7)	- Acquiring images - Installing permanent monitoring instrumentation (2017.8)
Leakage points from PCV	- Main steam pipe bellows (identified in 2014.5)	
Evaluation of the location of fuel debris inside the reactor by measurement using muons The evaluation confirmed that no large lump existed in the core area where fuel had been placed and that a portion of the fuel debris potentially existed at the bottom of the RPV. (2017.5-9)		

Milestones of the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap (major target processes)
 Eliminating temporary outdoor storage of rubble and others * Except for secondary waste of water treatment and materials for reuse or recycling (within FY2028)





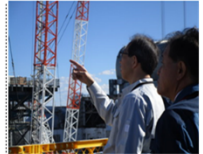





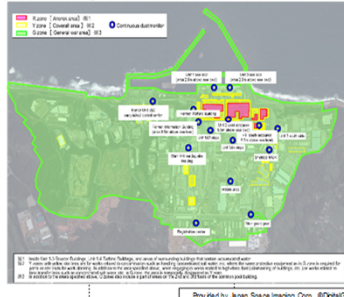


Note: Used protective clothing before incineration and BG-level concrete waste for which treatment and reuse is decided at present are not included.

- The exposure dose at the site boundaries will be reduced by aggregation to indoor storage and eliminating outdoor storage.
- The exposure dosage in exhaust gas from incinerators and at site boundaries is measured and announced on the website and others.

While ensuring reliable exposure dose management for workers, sufficient personnel are secured. Moreover, while getting a handle on on-site needs, the work environment and labor conditions are continuously improved.

Regarding the site-wide reduction in the radiation dose and prevention of contamination spreading, the radiation dose on site was reduced by removal of rubble, topsoil and facing. Moreover, the operation was improved to use environmentally-improved areas as a Green Zone, within which workers are allowed to wear general work clothes and disposable dust-protective masks which are less of a physical burden.

2011	2012年	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023~
<p>▼ From March 12, 2011, in response to the increased airborne concentration of radioactive materials, instructions were issued to wear full-face masks throughout the Fukushima Daiichi NPS site, excluding the Main Anti-Earthquake Building and the rest house.</p>  <p>External view of Access Control Facility</p>	<p>▼ From May 2013, full-face mask unnecessary area was expanded sequentially.</p> <p>▼ In June 2013, operation of the Access Control Facility started near the main gate of the Fukushima Daiichi NPS, to which duties conducted at J-village were shifted, including contamination examination, decontamination, switching protective equipment on and off and distribution/collection of dosimeters.</p>  <p>Large rest house under construction (2014.9.30)</p>	<p>▼ To help workers in the Fukushima Daiichi NPS precisely understand the conditions of their workplaces, a total of 88 dose-rate monitors were installed by January 2015. These monitors allow workers to confirm on-site dose rates at their workplaces in real time.</p> <p>▼ In March 2015, the Fukushima revitalization meal service center opened.</p> <p>▼ A large rest house for workers was established and its operation commenced in May 2015. Spaces in the large rest house are also installed for office work and collective worker safety checks as well as taking rest. In March 2016, a convenience store opened in the large rest house. In April, the shower room went into operation.</p>  <p>Access Control Facility (2014.11.7)</p>	<p>▼ In February 2017, operation started at the Partner Companies' Building next to the New Administration Office Building.</p> <p>▼ In May 2017, a heliport for emergency transport was installed inside the Fukushima Daiichi NPS and went into operation. Compared to the previous operation (at Koyama Coast, Futaba Town or Fukushima Daiichi NPS, relying to a doctor helicopter), a faster response is available for seriously ill patients requiring treatment at external medical institutions.</p> 	<p>▼ From November 2018, from the west-side high-ground area, where Unit 1-4 can be viewed, visitors can see the site in their normal clothes without having to change.</p>  <p>Visit by Governor of Fukushima Prefecture to the Fukushima Daiichi NPS (2018.1.1)</p>  <p>Visit by Prime Minister Kishida to the Fukushima Daiichi NPS (2021.10.17)</p>	<p>▼ In August 2021, operation started while eliminating the need for the DS2 mask during light work in G-zone outside the protection area around Unit 1-4 (except for inside Units 5 and 6).</p>  <p><FY2021 4th Quarter> (Measured 2022.2)</p>  <p><FY2022 4th Quarter> (Measured 2023.2)</p>							
		<p>▼ In May 2013, areas excluding those around Unit 1-4, tank areas and rubble storage areas were set to full-face mask unnecessary areas.</p> 		<p>▼ In May 2015, full-face mask unnecessary area was expanded to cover about 90% of the site.</p> <p>▼ In March 2016, based on the progress of measures to reduce the environmental dosage on site, the site was categorized into two zones: Highly contaminated area around Unit 1-4 buildings, etc. and other areas where limited operation started to optimize protective equipment according to each category.</p> 		<p>▼ In March 2017, the G-zone area was expanded to cover 95% of the whole site.</p> <p>▼ In May 2018, within about 96% of the site, workers are allowed to wear light equipment such as general workwear and disposable dust-protective masks.</p> 						



Move in general working clothes (2016.1.7)



Facing (2017.4.13)



<Travel survey results of major roads within the site>
It was confirmed that compared with the last fiscal year, the dose rate has been declining on roads near the southeast side of the Unit 4 Turbine Building and the west side of the Process Main Building (area circled by yellow dot line).



Visit by Prime Minister Kishida to the Fukushima Daiichi NPS (2021.10.17)
Observation of ALPS Treated Water Discharge/Decontamination Facilities from High-ground on Units 5 and 6 side