

## Main decommissioning work and steps

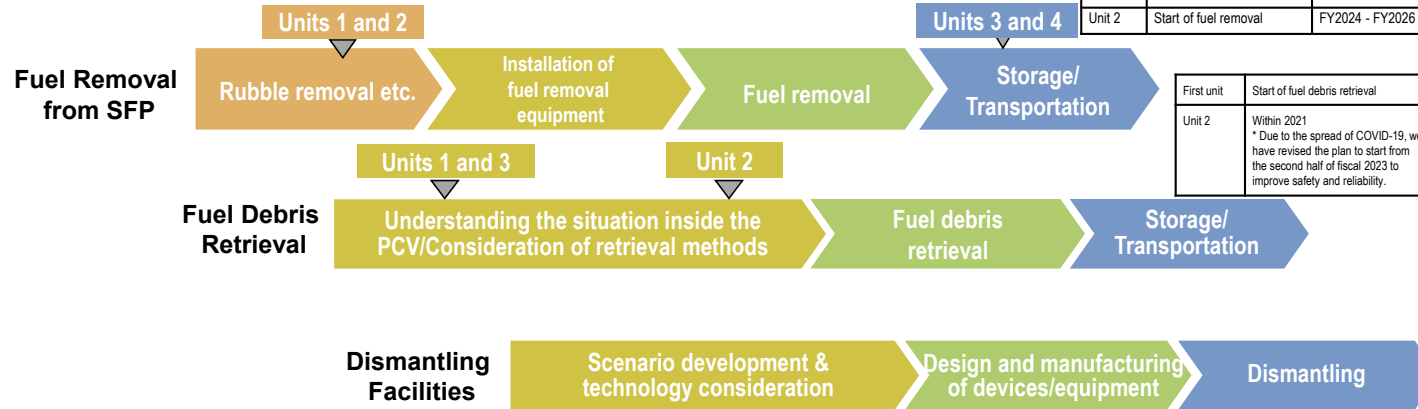
Fuel removal from the spent fuel pool was completed in December 2014 at Unit 4 and on February 28, 2021 at Unit 3. Work continues sequentially toward the start of fuel removal from Units 1 and 2 and debris (Note 1) retrieval from Units 1-3.

(Note 1) Fuel assemblies having melted through in the accident with nearby metal materials etc.

<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

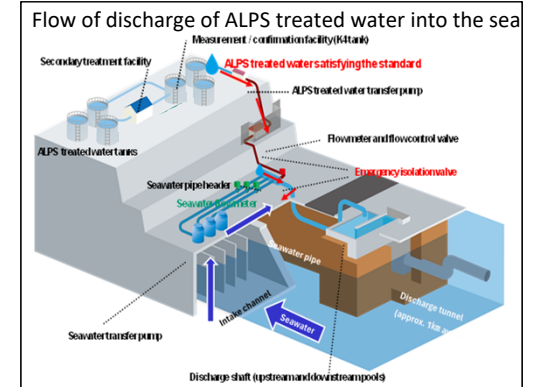
First unit	Start of fuel debris retrieval
Unit 2	Within 2021 * Due to the spread of COVID-19, we have revised the plan to start from the second half of fiscal 2023 to improve safety and reliability.



## 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

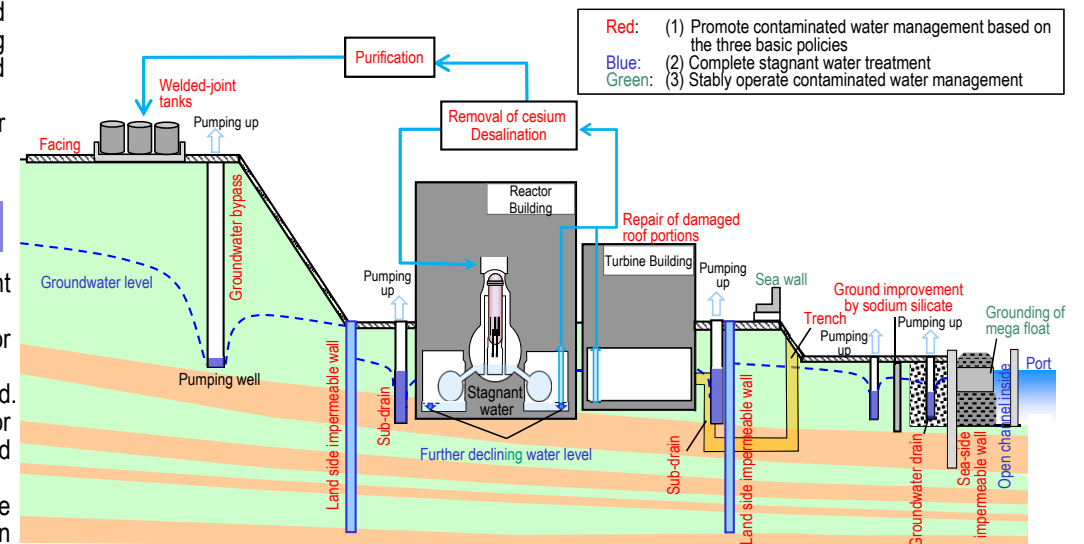
- Strontium-reduced water from other equipment is being re-treated in the Advanced Liquid Processing System (ALPS: multi-nuclide removal equipment) and stored in welded-joint tanks.
- Multi-layered contaminated water management measures, including land-side impermeable walls and sub-drains, have stabilized 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 m<sup>3</sup>/day (in May 2014) to approx. 90 m<sup>3</sup>/day (in FY2022).
- Measures continue to further suppress the generation of contaminated water to 100 m<sup>3</sup>/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 assessing the dust impact, 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.

## FY2024: ALPS Treated Water Discharge Plan (Draft)

Regarding the ALPS Treated Water Discharge Plan, as a general rule, TEPCO will start by discharging water with a low concentration of tritium, and estimates of the tritium concentration in contaminated water generated in future, the amount of contaminated water generated in the future, and site usage will be taken into consideration when deliberating the discharge plan.

The draft FY2024 discharge plan include: number of annual discharge, 7 times; annual amount of water to be discharged, approx. 54,600m<sup>3</sup>; and total amount of tritium to be discharged, approx. 14 trillion Bq.

In preparation for the 4<sup>th</sup> discharge to be conducted in FY2023, samples collected from the measurement/confirmation facility are currently being analyzed. After confirming that the discharge requirement is satisfied, the discharge is scheduled to commence in late February.

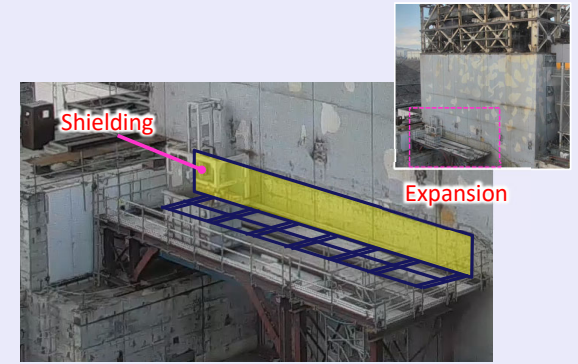
In preparation for the 5<sup>th</sup> discharge, transfer of ALPS treated water commenced on January 9, and for the 6<sup>th</sup> discharge, transfer of ALPS treated water is scheduled to start around March 2024.

## Unit 1 Status of preparation for fuel removal

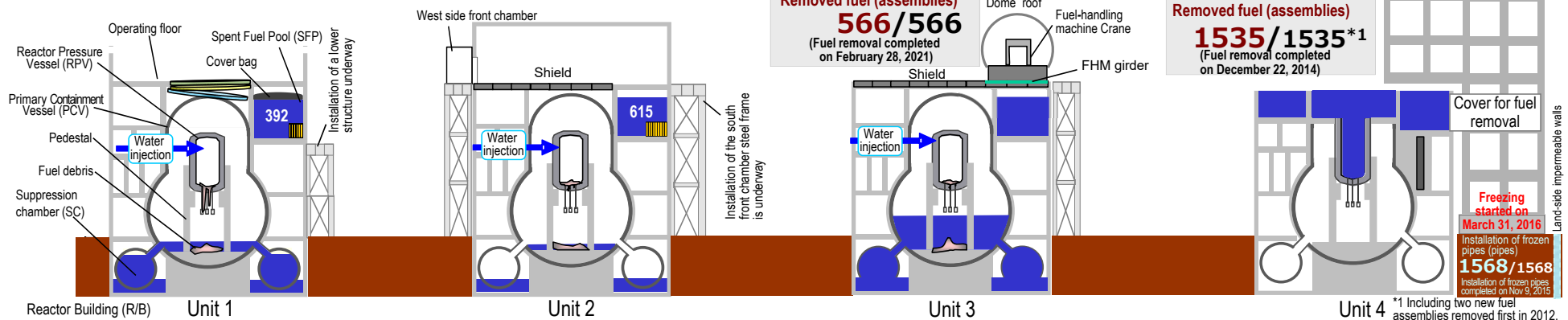
Before installing a large cover over the Unit 1 Reactor Building (R/B), high-dose parts were detected on the south-side wall. As a countermeasure to reduce exposure, shielding will be installed in the high-dose parts.

Installation of a large cover is likely to be completed around summer in FY2025 based on the impact assessment results of the coordination with work around the Unit 1 R/B (removal of SGTS pipes and others) and due to necessity of safety measures for high-dose parts.

For Unit 1 fuel removal, by reviewing the processes after installing the large cover, this is likely to have no impact on the milestone “the start of Unit 1 fuel removal (FY2027-2028)” of the Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap.



<Image of shielding installation (south side) January 10, 2024>



## Unit 2 Status of preparation for trial retrieval

At the PCV penetration (X-6 penetration), deposit removal by breaking down started from January 10 and by low-pressure water, from January 17. Removal of remaining deposit and cables will follow using high-pressure water.

In addition to uncertainty of future deposit removal, the robot arm will take time from the mockup test to construction of the access route, and tests need to continue to verify the reliability. Based on these factors, early and credible sampling of fuel debris need to be conducted to determine the attributes at first.

For this reason, telescopic-type equipment, which was used in past internal investigations and can be inserted before deposit is completely removed, will be utilized to sample fuel debris and ongoing internal investigation and fuel debris sampling by a robot arm will resume thereafter.

Trial retrieval will start around October 2024 at the latest. Deposit removal and trial retrieval will continue steadily with safety being prioritized.



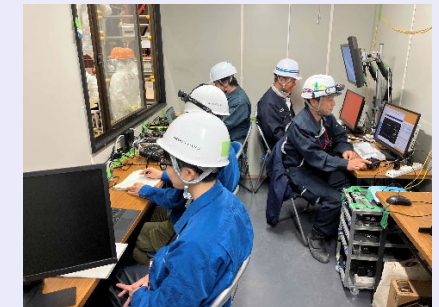
< Deposit removal by low-pressure water >

## Unit 1 PCV internal investigation (aerial survey)

Before the aerial survey inside the Unit 1 PCV, training outside the site simulating the survey was completed. From late January, preparation will start in the Unit 1 Reactor Building and the remote-control room of the Administration Office Building.

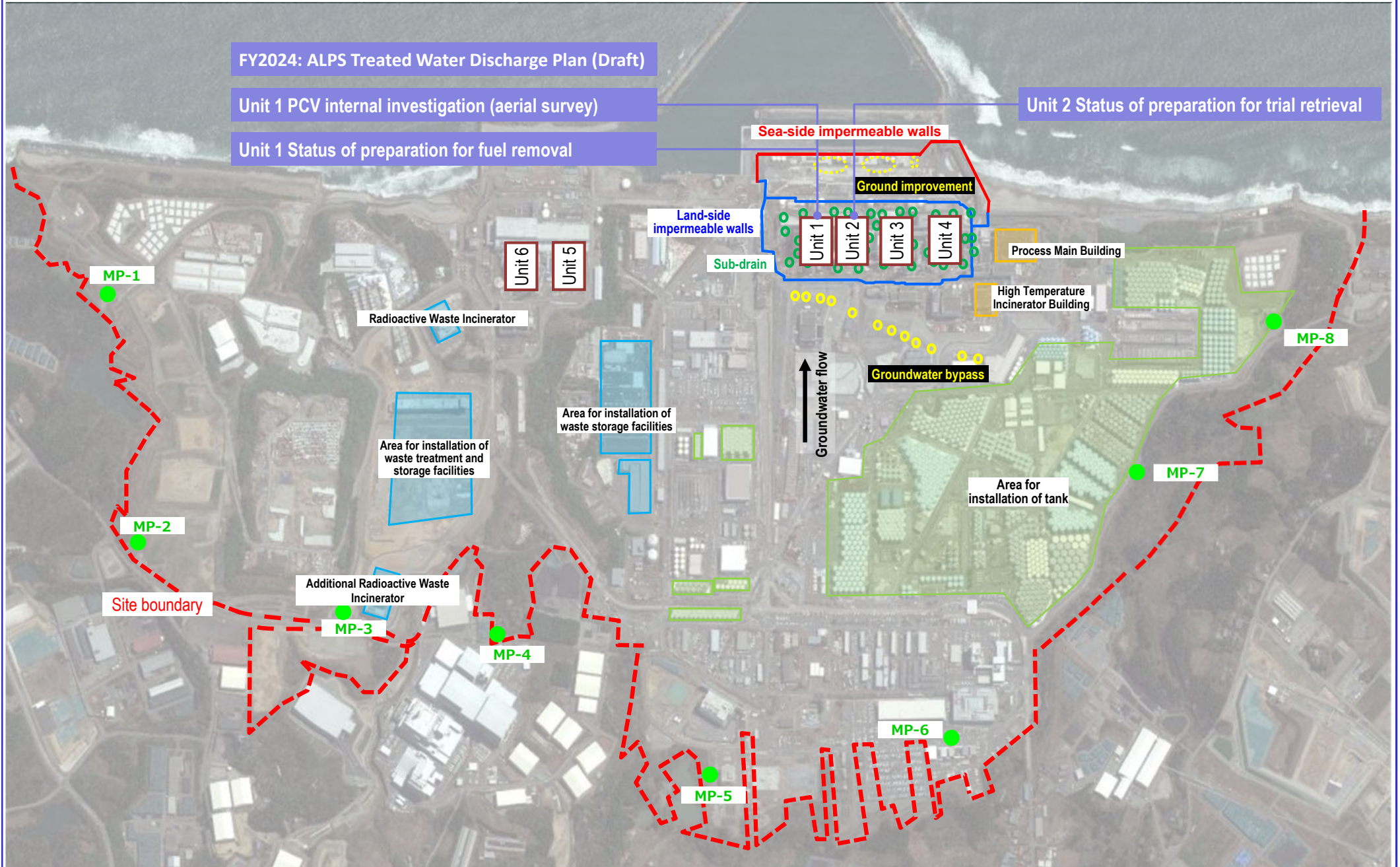
The aerial survey by drone will be conducted in late February. The outskirts of the pedestal will be surveyed at first, then the inside survey will follow.

Preparation will continue with safety being prioritized.



<Mockup (training simulating the survey)>

# Major initiatives – Locations on site

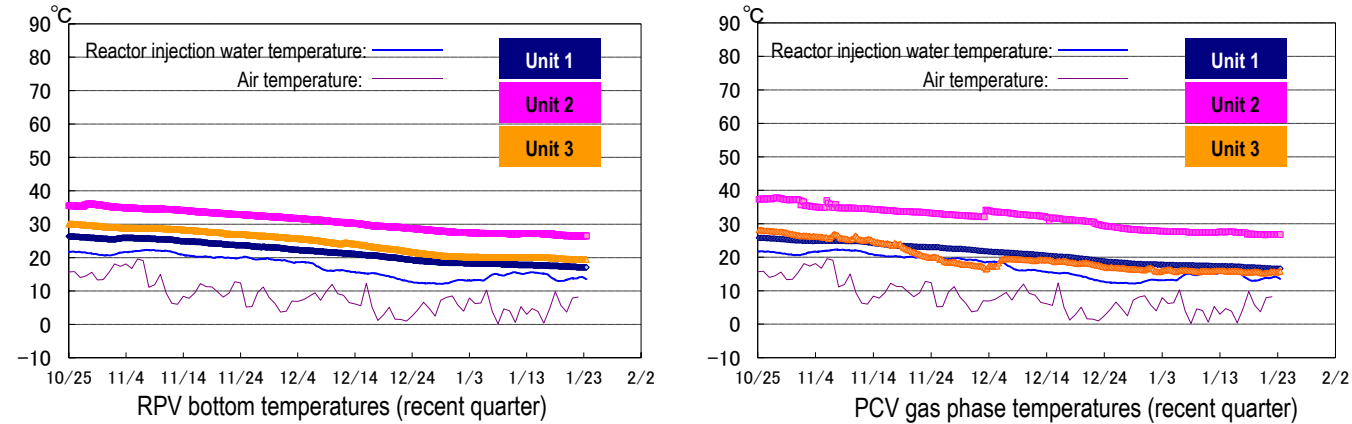


Provided by Japan Space Imaging Corp., photo taken on April 8, 2021  
Product (C) [2020] DigitalGlobe, Inc., a Maxar company

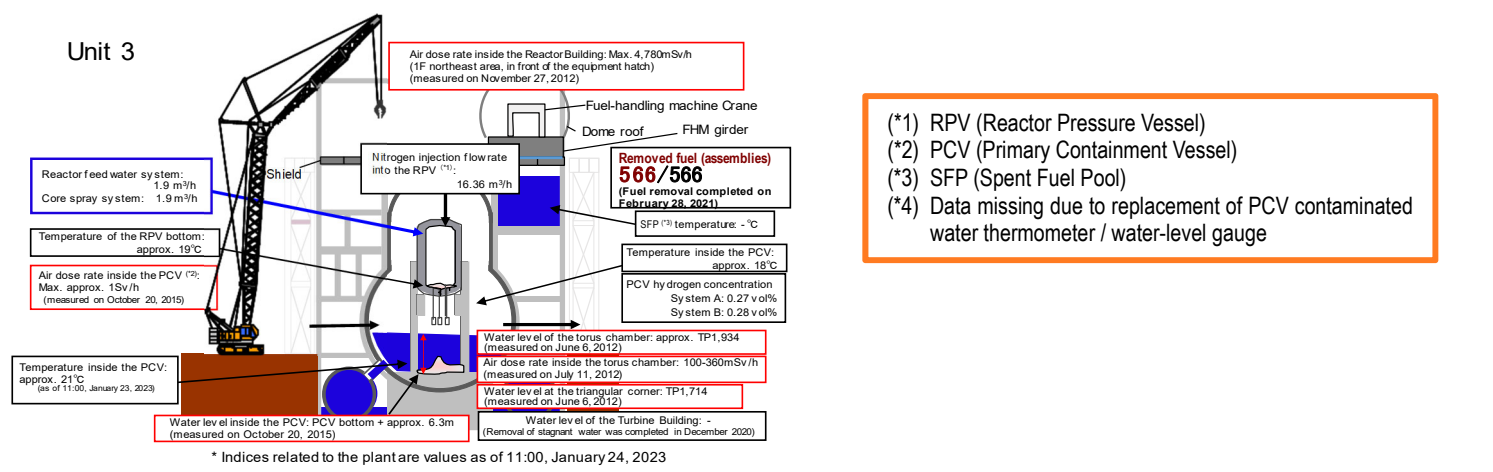
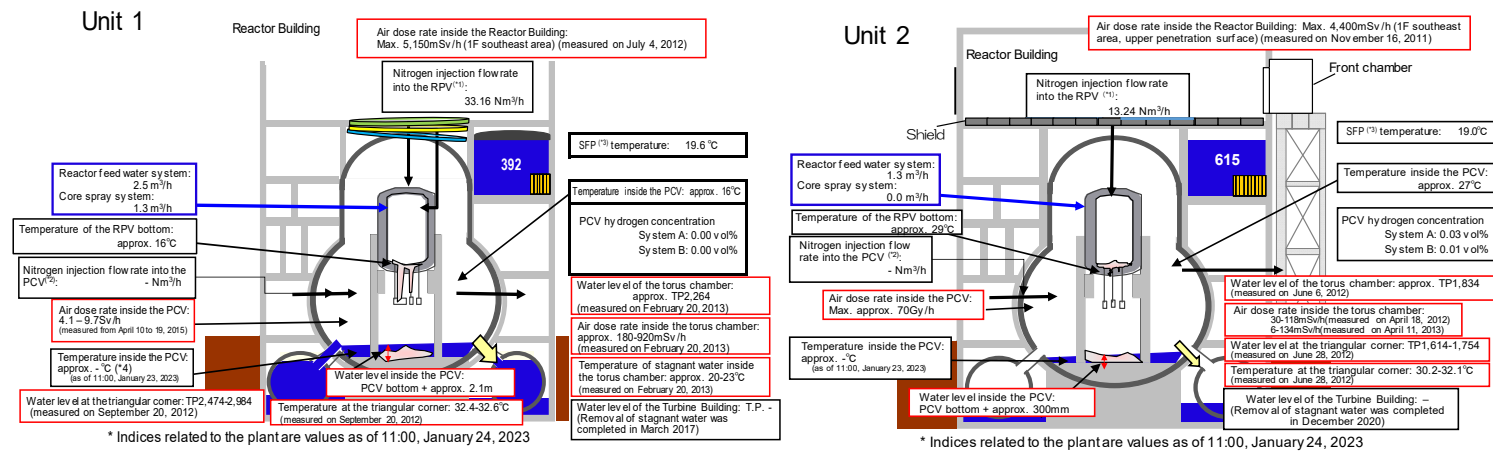
## I. Confirmation of the reactor conditions

### 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 recent, 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.

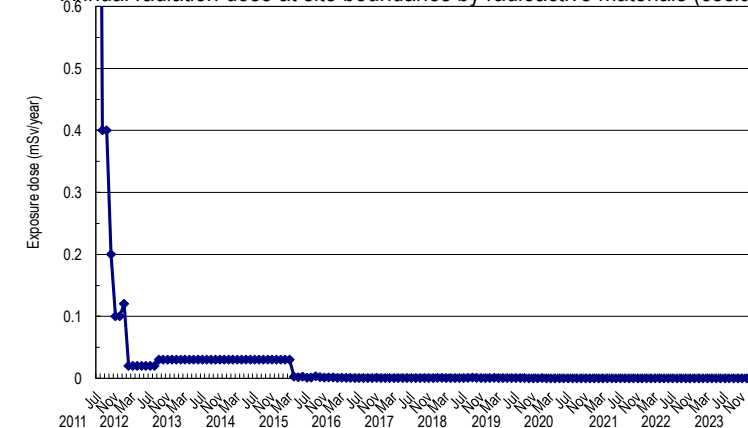


(\*1) RPV (Reactor Pressure Vessel)  
(\*2) PCV (Primary Containment Vessel)  
(\*3) SFP (Spent Fuel Pool)  
(\*4) Data missing due to replacement of PCV contaminated water thermometer / water-level gauge

### Release of radioactive materials from the Reactor Buildings

As of December 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.  $2.3 \times 10^{-12}$  Bq/cm<sup>3</sup> and  $1.9 \times 10^{-12}$  Bq/cm<sup>3</sup> for Cs-134 and -137 respectively, while the radiation exposure dose due to the release of radioactive materials there was less than 0.00005 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]:  $2 \times 10^{-5}$  Bq/cm<sup>3</sup> Marc  
[Cs-137]:  $3 \times 10^{-5}$  Bq/cm<sup>3</sup>  
\* Data of Monitoring Posts (MP1-MP8).  
Data of Monitoring Posts (MPs) measuring the air dose rate around the site boundary showed 0.301-1.014 μSv/h (December 20 2023 - January 23, 2024).  
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.

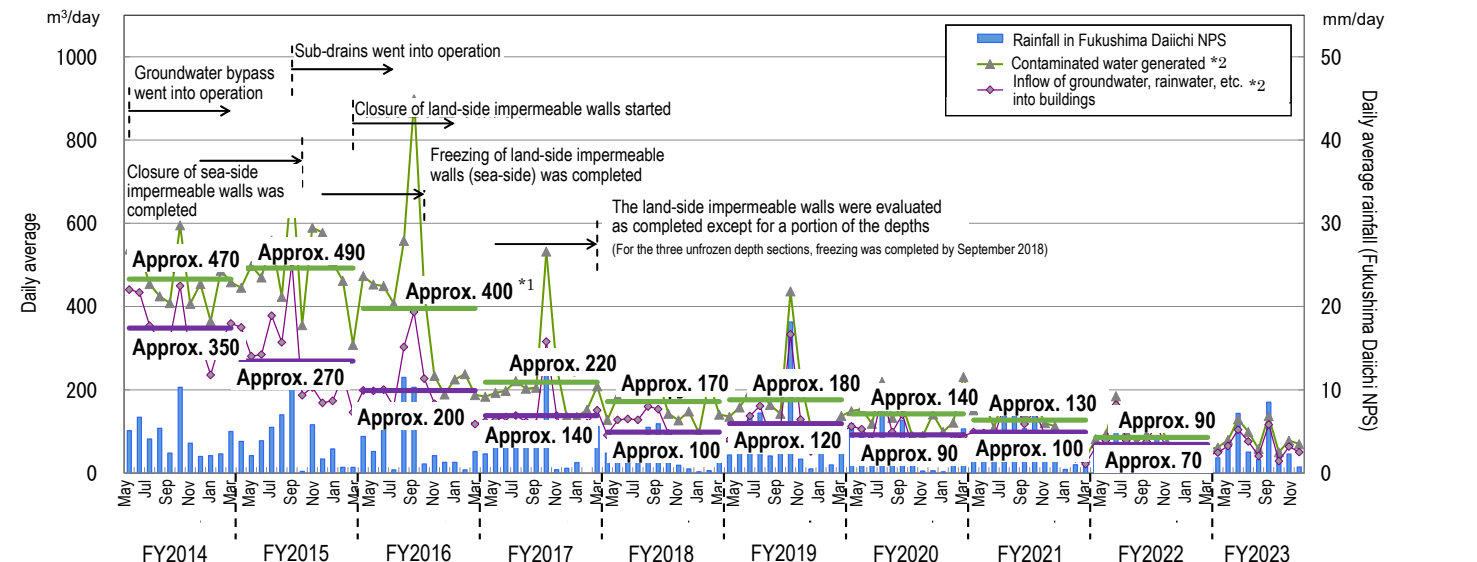
### Other indices

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 m<sup>3</sup>/day.
  - Measures will continue to further reduce the amount of contaminated water generated.



\*1 Values differ from those announced at the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 50<sup>th</sup> and 51<sup>st</sup> 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 January 13, 2024, 2,355 release operations had been conducted. The water quality of all temporary storage tanks satisfied the operational target.

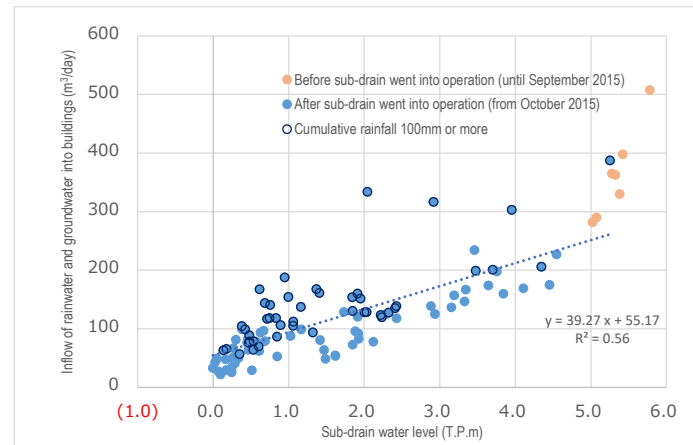


Figure 2: Correlation between inflow such as groundwater and rainwater into buildings and the water level of Units 1-4 sub-drains

- 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 December 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 December 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 January 18, 2024, approx. 745,000 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 January 18, 2024, approx. 912,000 m³ had been treated.

- Storage status of contaminated water and amount of ALPS treated water, etc. stored in tanks
  - The amount of ALPS treated water, etc. was approx. 1,319,709 m³ as of January 18, 2024.
  - The amount of ALPS treated water discharged into the sea was approx. 23,353 m³ as of January 24, 2024.

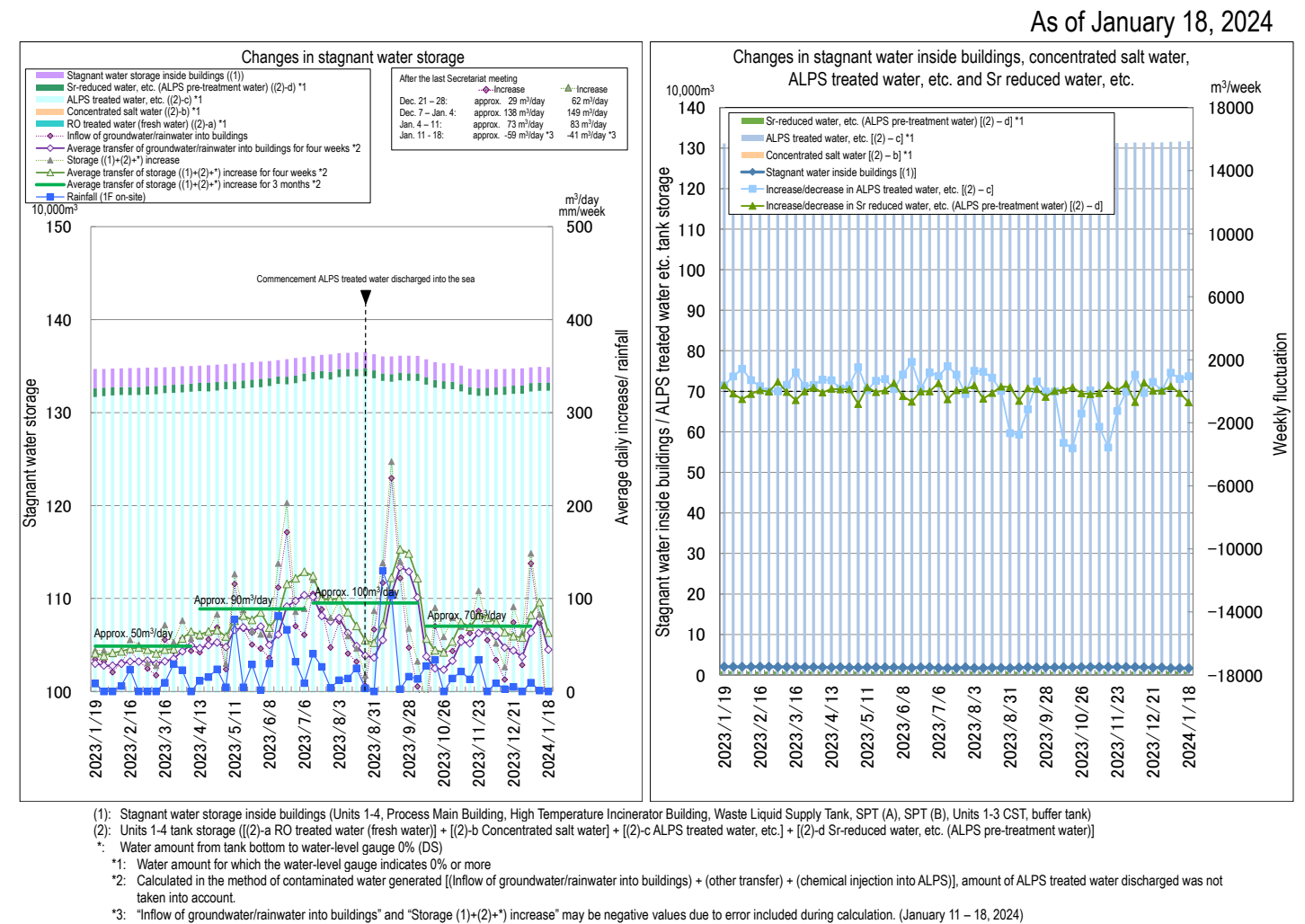


Figure 3: Status of stagnant water storage

- Status of discharge of ALPS treated water
 

As of January 23, 2024

Measurement object	Requirement and operation target	Measurement results	Satisfaction of requirement
[TEPCO] Tritium concentration in seawater (sea area monitoring at 4 points within 3 km from the Power Station)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discharge suspension level: 700 Bq/L or less</li> <li>Investigation level: 350 Bq/L or less</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>700 Bq/L or less</li> <li>350 Bq/L or less</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○</li> <li>○</li> </ul>
[TEPCO] Tritium concentration in seawater (sea area monitoring at 2 points within 10 km square from the Power Station)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discharge suspension level: 30 Bq/L or less</li> <li>Investigation level: 20 Bq/L or less</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 Bq/L or less</li> <li>20 Bq/L or less</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○</li> <li>○</li> </ul>
[Ministry of the Environment] Tritium concentration in seawater (3 points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National safety requirement: 60,000 Bq/L</li> <li>WHO drinking water guidelines: 10,000 Bq/L</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Below the lower detection limit (less than 7 - 8 Bq/L)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○</li> <li>○</li> </ul>
[Fisheries Agency] Tritium concentration in marine products (flounder and others)	-	Below the lower detection limit (less than 10.1 Bq/kg)	-
[Fukushima Prefecture] Tritium concentration in seawater (9 points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National safety requirement: 60,000 Bq/L</li> <li>WHO drinking water guidelines: 10,000 Bq/L</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Below the lower detection limit (less than 4.1 - 4.7 Bq/L)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○</li> <li>○</li> </ul>

- From November 2 to 20, 2023, the third discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea in FY2023 was conducted.
- Regarding Tank Group A discharged, the concentration of the 29 types of radionuclides (excluding tritium) within the measurement and assessment scope was 0.25 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 130,000 Bq/L. Regarding 39 nuclides for which no significant existence was voluntarily confirmed, the absence of any significant presence was confirmed and the water quality satisfied the requirements of national government and Fukushima Prefecture. The water temperature was almost equivalent to the air temperature and after approx. 740x dilution, the same as the seawater used for dilution (different from the warm water discharged from the power plant).

- The third amount discharged was 7,753 m<sup>3</sup> and the total amount of tritium was approx. 1.0 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 November 1 and therefore there was no problem. (During discharge, daily checks are performed to ascertain that the calculated value and actual concentrations are at the same level and less than 1,500 Bq/L\*.)

\* 1,500 Bq/L: The value stipulated by the national government, which is 1/40 of the legal requirement (60,000 Bq/L) and approx. 1/7 of WHO drinking water guidelines (10,000 Bq/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](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 seaweed near the power station were added from April 20, 2022. As of January 24, 2024, no significant variation was detected.
- Regarding sea area monitoring conducted by TEPCO at 4 points within 3 km from the power station, quick measurements taken of the tritium concentration in the seawater sampled on January 15 showed concentrations under the detection limit (less than 4.2 - 6.2 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).
- Regarding sea area monitoring conducted by TEPCO at 2 points within 10 km square from the power station, quick measurements taken of the tritium concentration in the seawater sampled on January 17 showed concentrations under the detection limit (less than 7.7 - 7.8 Bq/L) at all points, which was below the TEPCO operation indices of 30 Bq/L (discharge suspension level) and 20 Bq/L (investigation level).
- The quick measurement results obtained by each organization are as follows:  
Ministry of the Environment: The analytical results (obtained via quick measurements) for seawater sampled on January 18 at 3 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: Quick analytical results for tritium in flounder sampled on January 21 showed tritium concentrations below the lower detection limit (approx. less than 10.1 Bq/kg) in all samples.  
Fukushima Prefecture: On Japanese 18, tritium concentrations in seawater at nine sampling points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture below the lower detection limit were recorded (less than 4.1 - 4.7 Bq/L) at all sampling points, which would have no adverse impact on human health and the environment.

#### ➤ 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 for marine organisms (flounder) in seawater with ALPS treated water added and normal seawater for comparison is underway.
- Regarding the flounder test, in both series of tanks ("normal seawater" and "ALPS treated water diluted with seawater"), no mass death or abnormality was detected (as of January 18).
- Regarding the abalones test, nitrate decomposing bacteria increased and attached to the gills of abalones, which became depleted of oxygen. During the period from December 22 - 25, 2023, 24 abalones were dead in the tank of "normal seawater" and 22, in the tank of "ALPS treated water diluted with seawater." Since December 26, no mass death or abnormality was detected (as of January 18).
- Rearing of flounder and others in diluted ALPS treated water (less than 1,500 Bq/L) will continue.
- The OBT concentration test on flounder (less than 1,500 Bq/L) will continue. The OBT discharge test started on January 10, 2024.

#### 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

- Before installing a large cover over the Unit 1 Reactor Building (R/B), high-dose parts were detected on the south-side wall. As a countermeasure to reduce exposure, shielding will be installed in the high-dose parts.
- Installation of a large cover is likely to be completed around summer in FY2025 based on the impact assessment results of the coordination with work around the Unit 1 R/B (removal of SGTS pipes and others) and due to necessity of safety measures for high-dose parts.
- For Unit 1 fuel removal, by reviewing the processes after installing the large cover, this is likely to have no impact on the milestone "the start of Unit 1 fuel removal (FY2027-2028)" of the Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap.

##### ➤ Main work to remove spent fuel at Unit 2

- Inside the building, decontamination to reduce the dose on the operating floor was completed and work to install shielding was also completed on December 4.
- Outside the building, on the Reactor Building south side, installation of concrete floor of the gantry was completed and work to install the front room is underway. As of December 4, installation of 43 of 45 gantry units for Unit 2 fuel removal was completed.

#### Retrieval of fuel debris

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

- At the PCV penetration (X-6 penetration), deposit removal by breaking down started from January 10 and by low-pressure water, from January 17. Removal of remaining deposit and cables will follow using high-pressure water.
- In addition to uncertainty of future deposit removal, the robot arm will take time from the mockup test to construction of the access route and tests need to continue to verify the reliability. Based on these factors, early and credible sampling of fuel debris need to be conducted to determine the attributes at first.
- For this reason, telescopic-type equipment, which was used in past internal investigations and can be inserted before deposit is completely removed, will be utilized to sample fuel debris and ongoing internal investigation and fuel debris sampling by a robot arm will resume thereafter.
- Trial retrieval will start around October 2024 at the latest. Deposit removal and trial retrieval will continue steadily with safety being prioritized.

#### 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 December 2023, the total storage volume for concrete and metal rubble was approx. 396,300 m<sup>3</sup> (+1,400 m<sup>3</sup> compared to the end of November with an area-occupation rate of 78%). The total storage volume of trimmed trees was approx. 85,900 m<sup>3</sup> (-1,600 m<sup>3</sup>, with an area-occupation rate of 49%). The total storage volume of used protective clothing was approx. 21,300 m<sup>3</sup> (-1,200 m<sup>3</sup>, with an area-occupation rate of 84%). The total storage volume of radioactive solid waste (incinerated ash and others) was approx. 38,200 m<sup>3</sup> (a slight increase, with an area-occupation rate of 60%). The increase in rubble was attributable to decontamination of flanged tanks and work related to the port.

##### ➤ Management status of secondary waste from water treatment

- As of January 4 2024, the total storage volume of waste sludge was 423 m<sup>3</sup> (area-occupation rate: 60%), while that of concentrated waste fluid was 9,465 m<sup>3</sup> (area-occupation rate: 92%). The total number of stored spent vessels, High-Integrity Containers (HICs) for multi-nuclide removal equipment and others, was 5,691 (area-occupation rate: 88%).

- Completion and operation start of the volume reduction facility
  - The volume reduction facility is installed to cut and crush unburnable, such as metals and concrete rubble, generated within the site and store in containers.
  - Initially the facility was scheduled to go into operation in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of FY2023. However, due to air-condition imbalance inside the building, negative pressure could not be maintained. In response, after repairing the air-conditioning facility, pre-service inspection by the Secretariat of the Nuclear Regulation Authority was under-gone in December 2023 and the certificate dated January 11 was granted. After coordinating with related parties, the facility will go into operation in the near future.

**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, 0-1-2, 0-2, 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 fluctuating 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 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. During the period of discharge of ALPS treated water, the concentration of tritium increased at the sampling point near the discharge outlet, but this was considered as within the assumed range based on the results of the oceanic dispersion simulation.

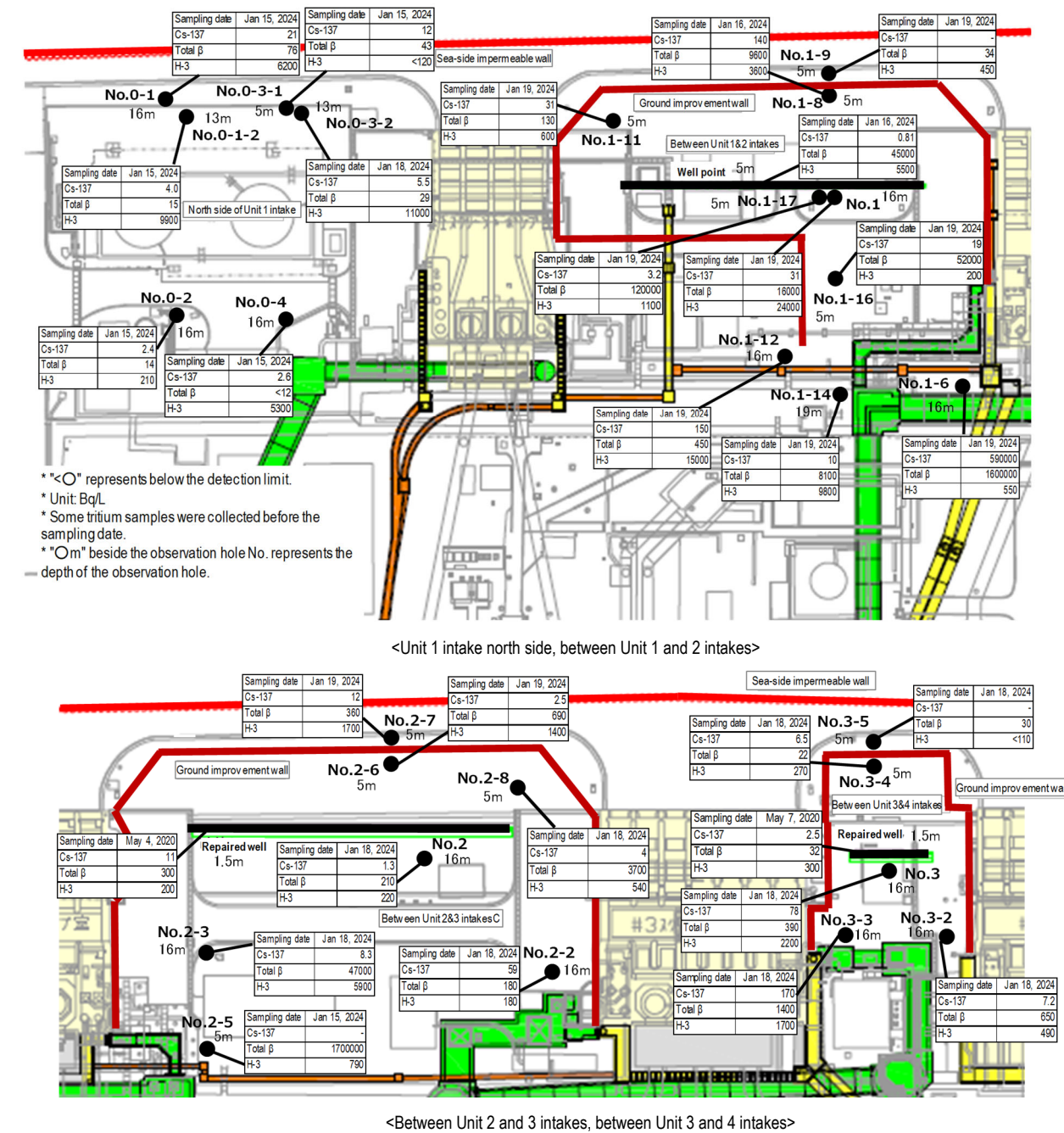


Figure 4: Groundwater concentration on the Turbine Building east side

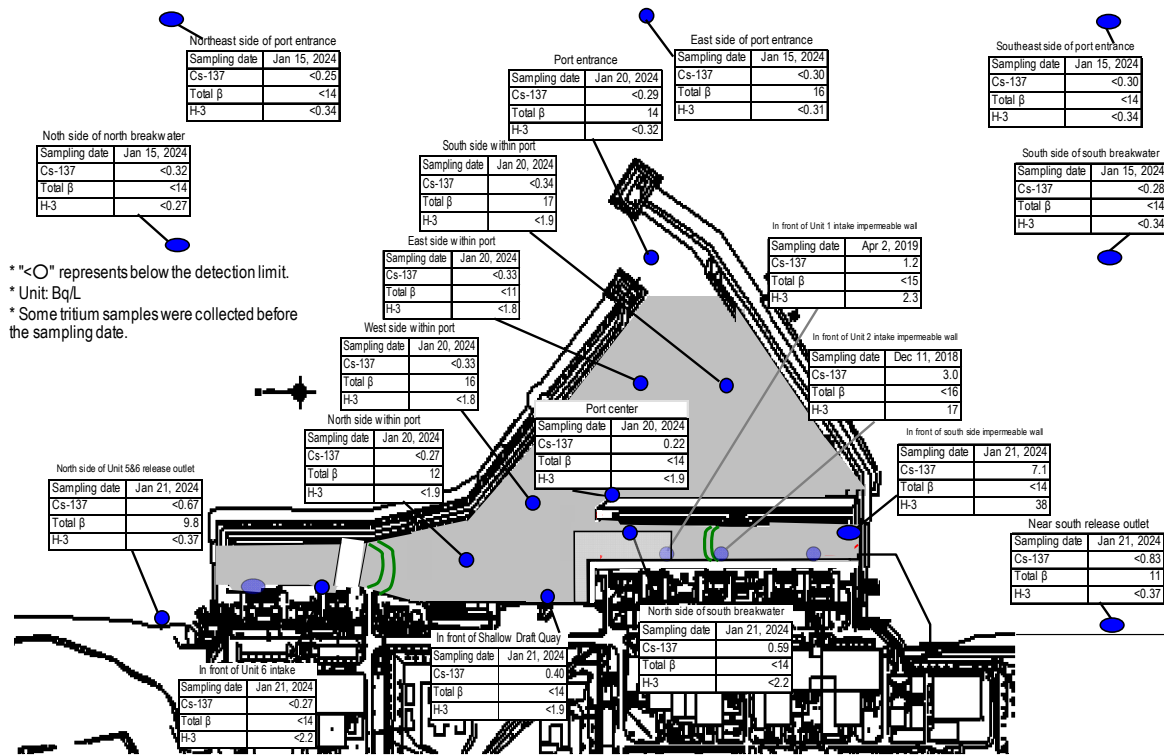


Figure 5: Seawater concentration around the port

**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 September to November 2023 was approx. 9,500 (cooperating company workers and TEPCO HD employees), which exceeded the monthly average workforce (approx. 7,800). 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 February 2024 (approx. 4,400 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 2 years were maintained, at approx. 3,500 to 4,600.
- The number of workers from both within and from outside Fukushima Prefecture remained constant. The local employment ratio (cooperating company workers and TEPCO HD employees) as of December 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 mSv/person and 50 mSv/person-year 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.

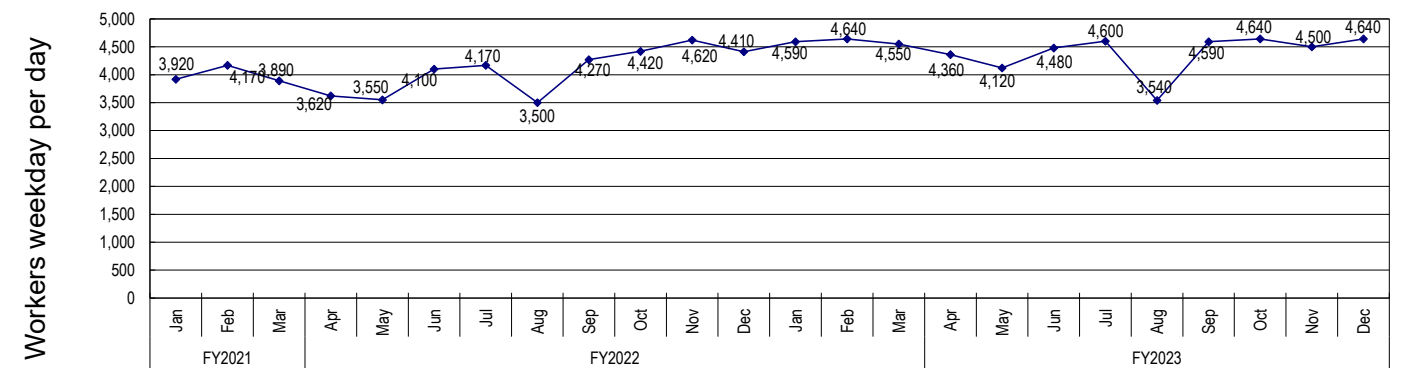


Figure 6: Changes in the average number of workers weekday per day for each month of the most recent 2 years (actual values)

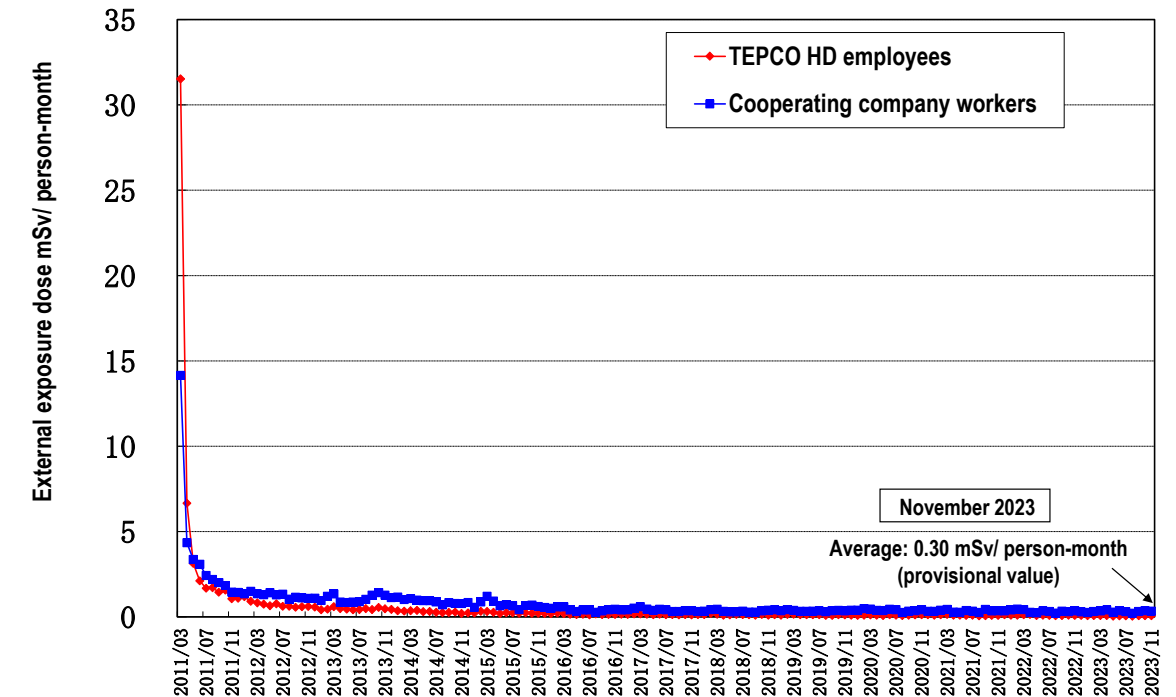


Figure 7: Changes in monthly average exposure dose of individual worker (monthly exposure dose since March 2011)

➤ **Health management of workers in the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station**

- As health management measures in line with the guidelines of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (issued in August 2015), a scheme was established and operated, whereby prime contractors confirmed reexamination at medical institutions and the subsequent status of workers who were diagnosed as requiring “detailed examination and treatment” in the health checkup, with TEPCO confirming the operation status by the prime contractors.
- The recent report on the management status of the health checkup during the second quarter (July – September) in FY2023 confirmed that the prime contractors had provided appropriate guidance and managed operations properly under the scheme. The report on the follow-up status during the first quarter in FY2023 and before confirmed that responses to workers, which had not been completed by the time of the previous report, were being provided on an ongoing basis and checking of operations will continue.

➤ **Countermeasures for infectious diseases**

- Countermeasures for various infectious diseases (influenza, norovirus, COVID-19, etc.) depend on personal decisions and basic countermeasures (visiting medical institutions when feeling unwell, ventilation, avoidance of the “Three Cs,” frequent handwashing, etc.) being implemented appropriately by each worker and TEPCO proceeds with decommissioning while prioritizing safety.
- As in previous years, to prevent the spread of influenza infections and serious infections, a vaccination program of influenza has been implemented since October 2023 for TEPCO HD employees and cooperating company workers in the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station who wish to be vaccinated.

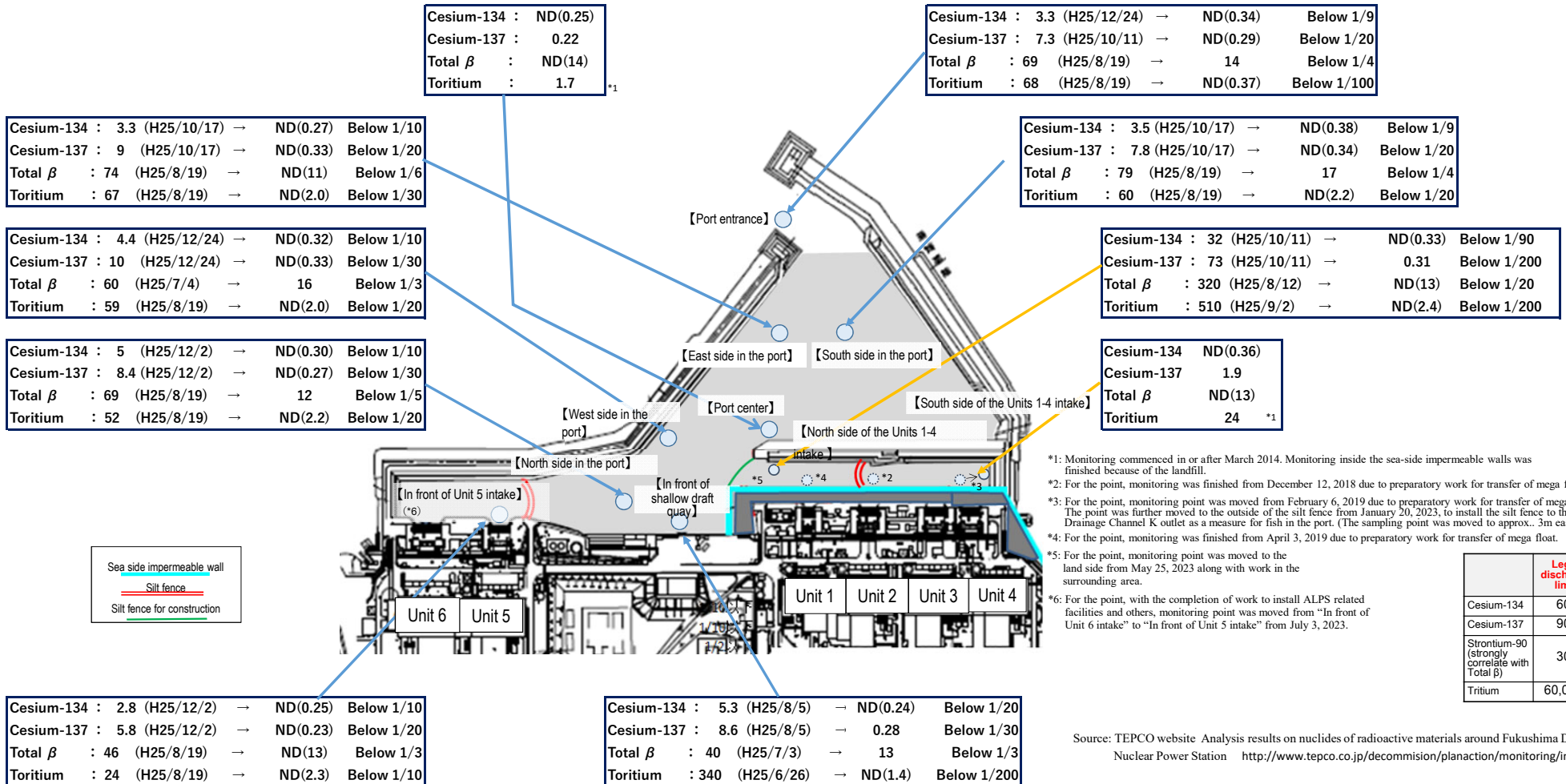


## Status of seawater monitoring within the port (comparison between the highest values in 2013 and the latest values)

“The highest value” → “the latest value (sampled during January 7 - 20)”; 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 January 22, 2024



\*1: Monitoring commenced in or after March 2014. Monitoring inside the sea-side impermeable walls was finished because of the landfill.  
 \*2: For the point, monitoring was finished from December 12, 2018 due to preparatory work for transfer of mega float.  
 \*3: For the point, monitoring point was moved from February 6, 2019 due to preparatory work for transfer of mega float. The point was further moved to the outside of the silt fence from January 20, 2023, to install the silt fence to the Drainage Channel K outlet as a measure for fish in the port. (The sampling point was moved to approx. 3m east side)  
 \*4: For the point, monitoring was finished from April 3, 2019 due to preparatory work for transfer of mega float.  
 \*5: For the point, monitoring point was moved to the land side from May 25, 2023 along with work in the surrounding area.  
 \*6: For the point, with the completion of work to install ALPS related facilities and others, monitoring point was moved from “In front of Unit 6 intake” to “In front of Unit 5 intake” from July 3, 2023.

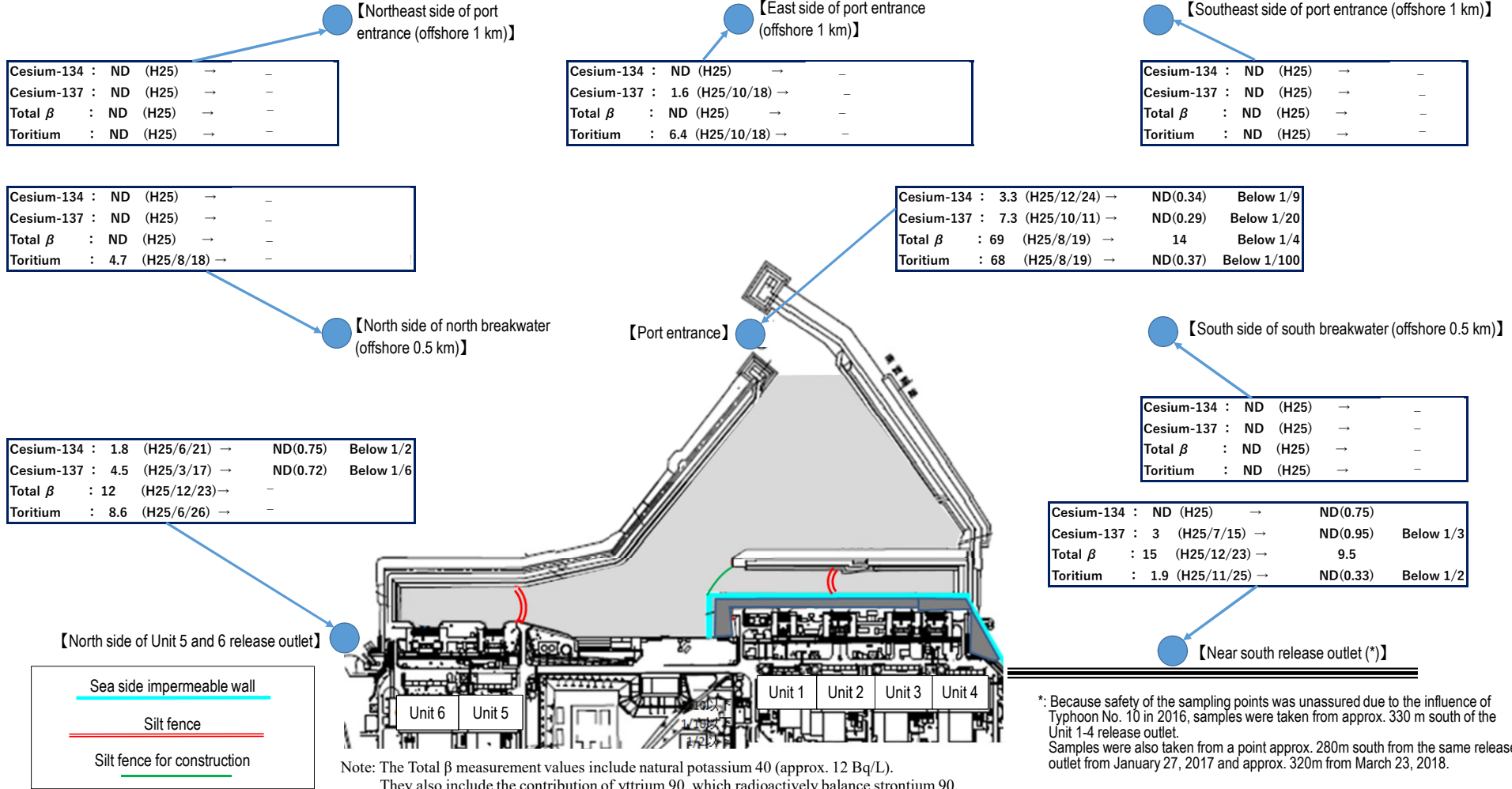
## Status of seawater monitoring around outside of the port (comparison between the highest values in 2013 and the latest values)

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 January 7 - 20)

Summary of TEPCO data as of January 22, 2024

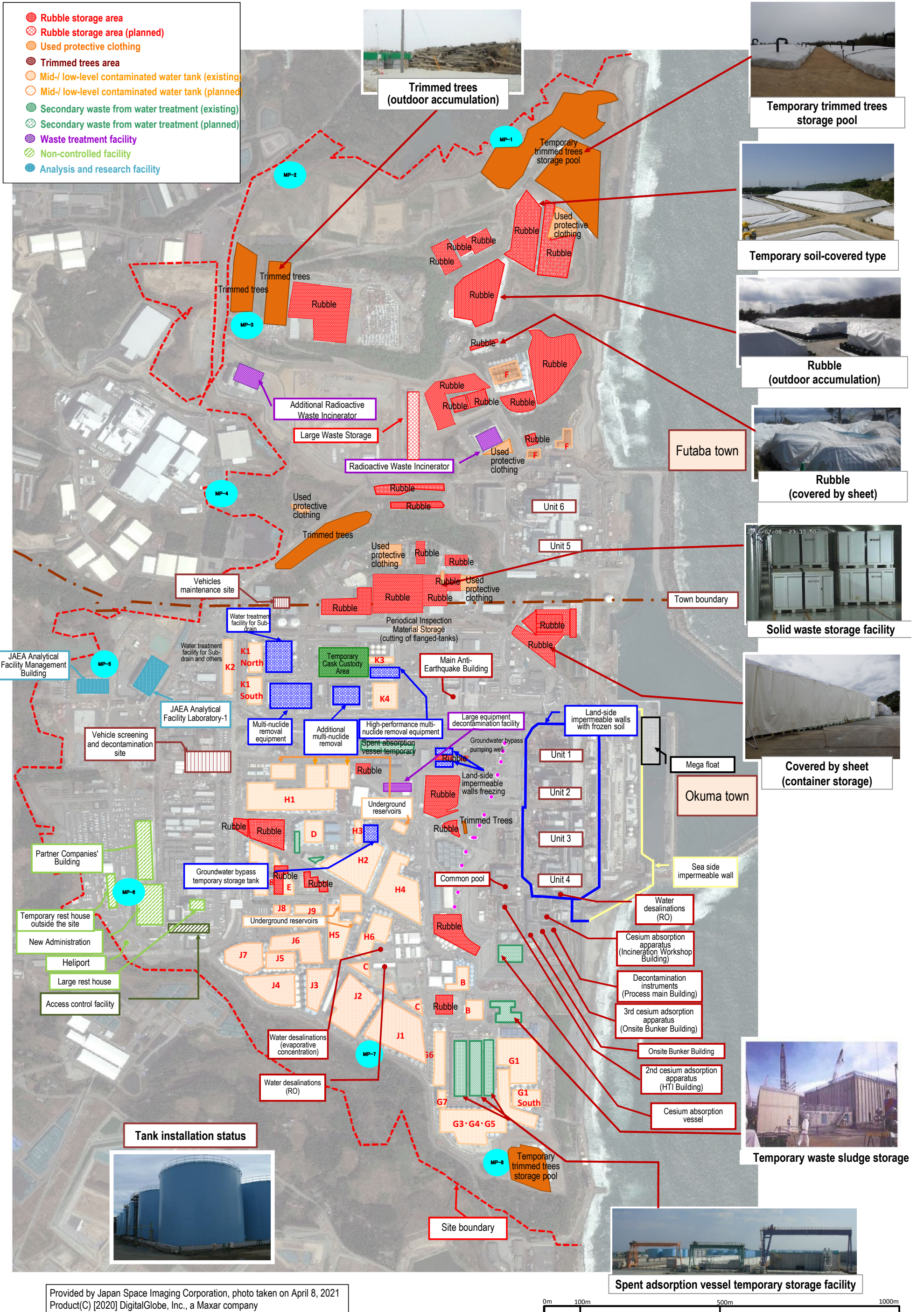
	Legal discharge limit	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality
Cesium-134	60	10
Cesium-137	90	10
Strontium-90 (strongly correlate with Total β)	30	10
Tritium	60,000	10,000



\*: 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.

# TEPCO Holdings Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Site Layout

Appendix 2  
January 25, 2024



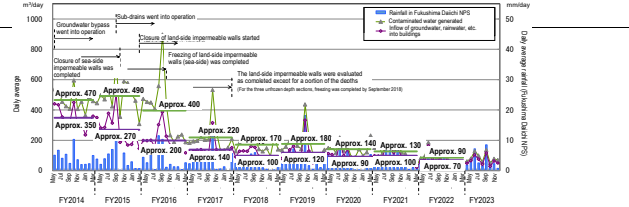
Provided by Japan Space Imaging Corporation, photo taken on April 8, 2021  
Product(C) [2020] DigitalGlobe, Inc., a Maxar company

# 1 Contaminated water management

- [Completed] Suppressing the amount of contaminated water generated to 150 m<sup>3</sup>/day or less (within 2020)
- [Completed] Suppressing the amount of contaminated water generated to 100 m<sup>3</sup>/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	▽ 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)	Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (KURION)	▽ Treatment of RO-condensed salt water complete ▽ 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) ▽ 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)	▽ Treatment start of strontium-reduced water (ALPS: from 2015.12.4, additional: from 2015.5.27, high-performance: from 2015.4.15) ▽ Start of full-scale operation (from 2017.10.16)	▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water in flanged tanks complete ▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water complete	▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water complete	▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water complete	▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water complete	▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water complete	▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water complete	▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water complete	▽ Pre-service inspection granted (2023.3.2)	
		Landing of the second Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY)	Multi-nuclide removal equipment (ALPS)	▽ Trench Purification by mobile equipment ▽ 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	▽ 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	▽ Completion of shaft filling ▽ Completion of filling work	Unit 2 seawater pipe trench Shaft D filling work	▽ Reduction of strontium by 3rd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY II) (from 2019.7.12)	▽ Reduction of strontium by 3rd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY II) (from 2019.7.12)	▽ Reduction of strontium by 3rd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY II) (from 2019.7.12)	▽ Reduction of strontium by 3rd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY II) (from 2019.7.12)	▽ Reduction of strontium by 3rd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY II) (from 2019.7.12)	▽ Reduction of strontium by 3rd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY II) (from 2019.7.12)	▽ Reduction of strontium by 3rd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY II) (from 2019.7.12)
Contaminated water management (Redirect)	Groundwater bypass	▽ Installation start of groundwater bypass	▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)	▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)	▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)	▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)	▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)	▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)	▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)	▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)	▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)	▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)	▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)	▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)
	Sub-drain	▽ Recovery of existing sub-drain pit and start of new installation ▽ Installation start of Water-Treatment Facility special for Sub-drain & Groundwater drains	▽ Recovery of existing sub-drain pit and start of new installation ▽ Installation start of Water-Treatment Facility special for Sub-drain & Groundwater drains	▽ Operation start of sub-drain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day)	▽ Operation start of sub-drain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day)	▽ Operation start of sub-drain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day)	▽ Operation start of sub-drain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day)	▽ Operation start of sub-drain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day)	▽ Operation start of sub-drain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day)	▽ Operation start of sub-drain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day)	▽ Operation start of sub-drain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day)	▽ Operation start of sub-drain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day)	▽ Operation start of sub-drain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day)	▽ Operation start of sub-drain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day)
	Land-side impermeable wall	▽ Installation start of land-side impermeable walls	▽ Installation start of land-side impermeable walls	▽ Freezing start	▽ Freezing start	▽ Freezing start	▽ Freezing start	▽ Freezing start	▽ Freezing start	▽ Freezing start	▽ Freezing start	▽ Freezing start	▽ Freezing start	▽ Freezing start
	Facing	▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4)	▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4)	▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4)	▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4)	▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4)	▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4)	▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4)	▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4)	▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4)	▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4)	▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4)	▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4)	▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4)
Contaminated water management (Retain)	Bank groundwater measure	High concentration of radioactive materials detected from observation well of bank ▽ Installation start of seaside impermeable walls	▽ 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	▽ Installation of seaside impermeable walls complete ▽ Operation start of groundwater drain (pumping-up started on 2015.11.5)	▽ Installation of seaside impermeable walls complete ▽ Operation start of groundwater drain (pumping-up started on 2015.11.5)	▽ Installation of seaside impermeable walls complete ▽ Operation start of groundwater drain (pumping-up started on 2015.11.5)	▽ Installation of seaside impermeable walls complete ▽ Operation start of groundwater drain (pumping-up started on 2015.11.5)	▽ Installation of seaside impermeable walls complete ▽ Operation start of groundwater drain (pumping-up started on 2015.11.5)	▽ Installation of seaside impermeable walls complete ▽ Operation start of groundwater drain (pumping-up started on 2015.11.5)	▽ Installation of seaside impermeable walls complete ▽ Operation start of groundwater drain (pumping-up started on 2015.11.5)	▽ Installation of seaside impermeable walls complete ▽ Operation start of groundwater drain (pumping-up started on 2015.11.5)	▽ Installation of seaside impermeable walls complete ▽ Operation start of groundwater drain (pumping-up started on 2015.11.5)	▽ Installation of seaside impermeable walls complete ▽ Operation start of groundwater drain (pumping-up started on 2015.11.5)	
	Storage facility	▽ Storage in steel square tanks ▽ Storage in flanged cylindrical tanks ▽ Water leakage (10L) from flanged tank	▽ 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	▽ Completion of replacement of steel square tanks ▽ Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water ▽ Construction of welded-joint tanks	▽ Completion of replacement of steel square tanks ▽ Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water ▽ Construction of welded-joint tanks	▽ Completion of replacement of steel square tanks ▽ Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water ▽ Construction of welded-joint tanks	▽ Completion of replacement of steel square tanks ▽ Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water ▽ Construction of welded-joint tanks	▽ Completion of replacement of steel square tanks ▽ Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water ▽ Construction of welded-joint tanks	▽ Completion of replacement of steel square tanks ▽ Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water ▽ Construction of welded-joint tanks	▽ Completion of replacement of steel square tanks ▽ Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water ▽ Construction of welded-joint tanks	▽ Completion of replacement of steel square tanks ▽ Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water ▽ Construction of welded-joint tanks	▽ Completion of replacement of steel square tanks ▽ Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water ▽ Construction of welded-joint tanks	▽ Completion of replacement of steel square tanks ▽ Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water ▽ Construction of welded-joint tanks	▽ Completion of replacement of steel square tanks ▽ Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water ▽ Construction of welded-joint tanks
Treatment of stagnant water		▽ Installation of stagnant water transfer equipment/transfer start	▽ 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	▽ Start to maintain water-level difference with sub-drain water level ▽ Transfer start from each building to Central R/W Building	▽ Start to maintain water-level difference with sub-drain water level ▽ Transfer start from each building to Central R/W Building	▽ Start to maintain water-level difference with sub-drain water level ▽ Transfer start from each building to Central R/W Building	▽ Start to maintain water-level difference with sub-drain water level ▽ Transfer start from each building to Central R/W Building	▽ Start to maintain water-level difference with sub-drain water level ▽ Transfer start from each building to Central R/W Building	▽ Start to maintain water-level difference with sub-drain water level ▽ Transfer start from each building to Central R/W Building	▽ Start to maintain water-level difference with sub-drain water level ▽ Transfer start from each building to Central R/W Building	▽ Start to maintain water-level difference with sub-drain water level ▽ Transfer start from each building to Central R/W Building	▽ Start to maintain water-level difference with sub-drain water level ▽ Transfer start from each building to Central R/W Building	▽ Start to maintain water-level difference with sub-drain water level ▽ Transfer start from each building to Central R/W Building	
		▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/WB	▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/WB	▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/WB	▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/WB	▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/WB	▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/WB	▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/WB	▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/WB	▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/WB	▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/WB	▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/WB	▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/WB	
Countermeasures to tsunami	Closure of openings	▽ Examination start of measures to close building openings ▽ Work for common pool complete ▽ Work for HTI building complete	▽ Examination start of measures to close building openings ▽ Work for common pool complete ▽ Work for HTI building complete	▽ Work for Units 1 and 2 T/B complete ▽ Work for HTI building complete	▽ Work for Units 1 and 2 T/B complete ▽ Work for HTI building complete	▽ Work for Units 1 and 2 T/B complete ▽ Work for HTI building complete	▽ Work for Units 1 and 2 T/B complete ▽ Work for HTI building complete	▽ Work for Units 1 and 2 T/B complete ▽ Work for HTI building complete	▽ Work for Units 1 and 2 T/B complete ▽ Work for HTI building complete	▽ Work for Units 1 and 2 T/B complete ▽ Work for HTI building complete	▽ Work for Units 1 and 2 T/B complete ▽ Work for HTI building complete	▽ Measures to close openings were completed ▽ Work for Units 1-4 R/WB was completed	▽ Measures to close openings were completed ▽ Work for Units 1-4 R/WB was completed	
	Seawall	▽ Installation of outer-rise tsunami seawall complete	▽ Installation of outer-rise tsunami seawall complete	Chishima Trench Tsunami Seawall complete	Chishima Trench Tsunami Seawall complete	Construction of Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall	Construction of Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall	Construction of Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall	Construction of Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall	Construction of Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall	Construction of Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall	Construction of Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall		
	Mega float	▽ Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float	▽ Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float	▽ Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float	▽ Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float	▽ Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float	▽ Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float	▽ Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float	▽ Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float	▽ Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float	▽ Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float	▽ Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float		

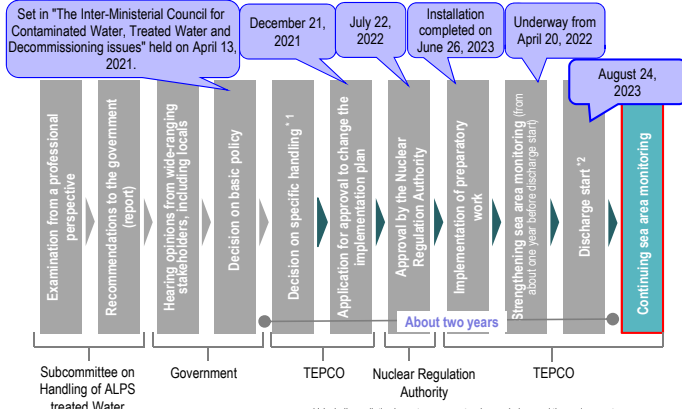


Chishima Trench Tsunami Seawall complete  
 Construction of Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall

# 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.



## Information provision and communication to foster understanding

- Occasions to deepen the understanding are organized by communications related to decommission via various media and visit to the power station.



On the dedicated website "Treated Water Portal Site" (Japanese, English, Chinese and Korean) within the TEPCO website, monitoring results of radioactive materials are published timely.



Visit and dialogue meeting of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station have been held since 2019 for 13 cities, towns and villages.



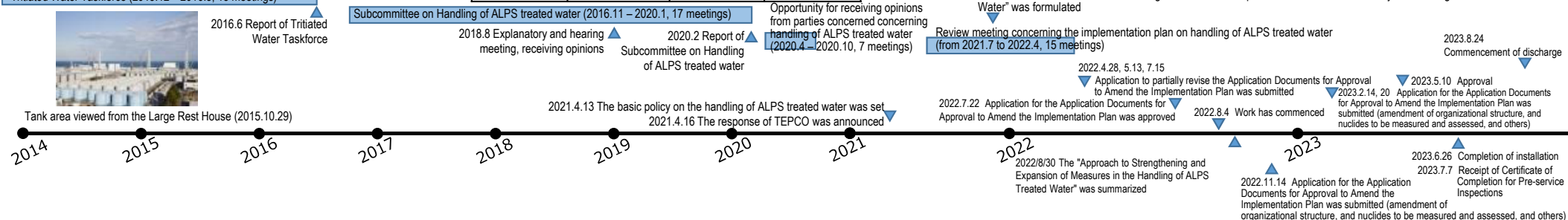
Through various opportunities such as visit and on-site explanations, communications continue where opinions of related parties are heard, their thought is taken seriously, and TEPCO conveys its efforts, thought and countermeasures for reputational damage.

## Examination concerning handling of ALPS treated water

Tritiated Water Taskforce (2013.12 – 2016.5, 15 meetings)



Tank area viewed from the Large Rest House (2015.10.29)



## 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 m<sup>3</sup>) was diluted with seawater (approx. 1,200 m<sup>3</sup>), 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.

Discharge of ALPS treated water from Tank Group C of the measurement / confirmation facility into the sea (2nd discharge) commenced from October 5, 2023, and completed on October 23.

From November 2, 2023, discharge of ALPS treated water from Tank Group A of the measurement / confirmation facility into the sea (3rd discharge) commenced. Since the commencement of discharge, it has been confirmed that the discharge was conducted safely as planned based on the results of quick analysis conducted daily by TEPCO on tritium in seawater. The 3rd discharge was conducted safely as planned while confirming that the discharge satisfied the national government's requirement and was completed on November 20.

During the discharge period, no abnormality was detected by the sea area monitoring conducted by the national government, Fukushima Prefecture and TEPCO. (Discharge amount 7,753 m<sup>3</sup>)

Regarding ALPS treated water to be discharged next, transfer to Tank Group B of the measurement / confirmation facility was completed on December 11. After agitation / circulation operation, and confirming that the discharge requirement is satisfied, the 4th discharge is scheduled to commence in late February 2024.

Tank group discharged	Tank Group B	Tank Group C	Tank Group A
Tritium concentration	140,000 Bq/L	140,000 Bq/L	130,000 Bq/L
Discharge commencement	August 24, 2023	October 5, 2023	November 2, 2023
Discharge termination	September 11, 2023	October 23, 2023	November 20, 2023
Discharge amount	7,788 m <sup>3</sup>	7,810 m <sup>3</sup>	7,753 m <sup>3</sup>
Total tritium amount	1.1 trillion Bq	1.1 trillion Bq	1.0 trillion Bq



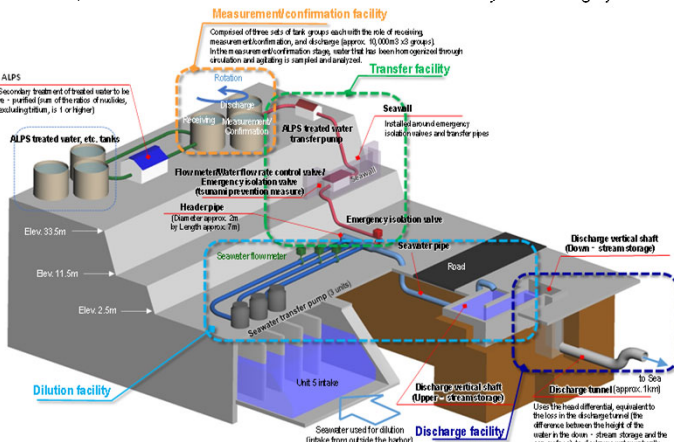
Operation by duty staff (Tank Group B, 2nd phase)

2021.12.21 The "Application Documents for Approval to Amend the Implementation Plan for Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Specified Nuclear Facility" regarding ALPS treated water were submitted to the Nuclear Regulation Authority

2021.12.28 "The Action Plan concerning the Continuous Implementation of the Basic Policy on Handling of ALPS Treated Water" was formulated



Sampling of ALPS treated water in the presence of the IAEA



## 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.

2/6  
January 25, 2024  
Secretariat of the Team for Countermeasures for Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water



Flounder in rearing preparation tank

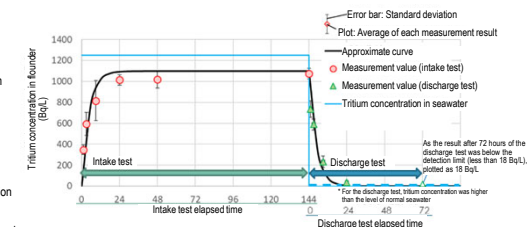


Overall view of mockup tanks

## 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:

- The tritium concentration did not exceed the level in the growing environment (in this test, the concentration exceeding the level in ALPS treated water diluted with seawater)
- The tritium concentration reached equilibrium in a certain period
- When flounder having reached equilibrium in the tritium concentration higher than the level of normal seawater is returned to normal seawater, the concentration decreased over time
- 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>



## 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.

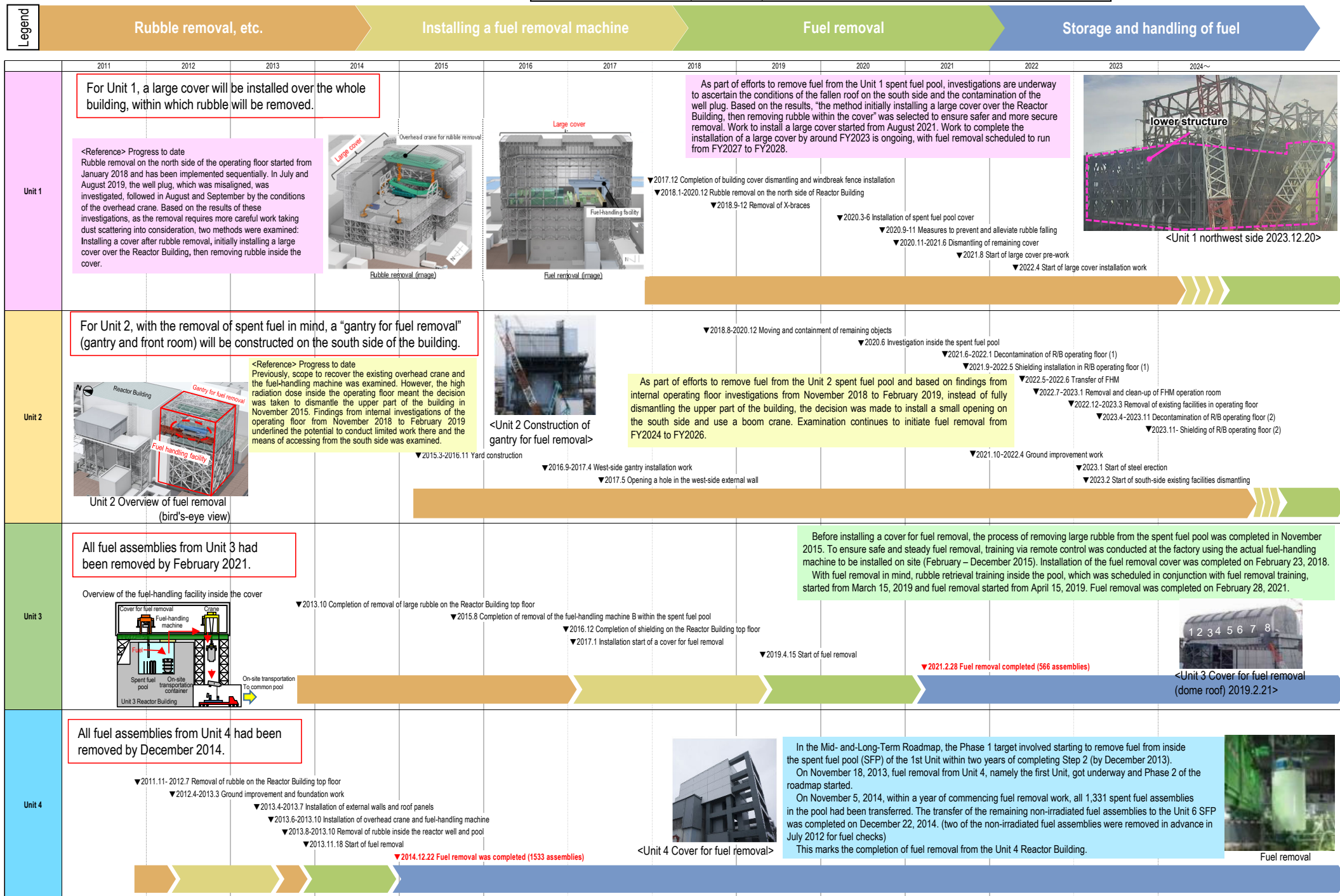
We will continue to share necessary information with the IAEA, while striving to foster further understanding of the international community about the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea.

# 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  
 January 25, 2024  
 Secretariat of the Team for  
 Countermeasures for Decommissioning,  
 Contaminated Water and Treated Water



\* Part of the photo is corrected because it includes machine information related to nuclear material protection.

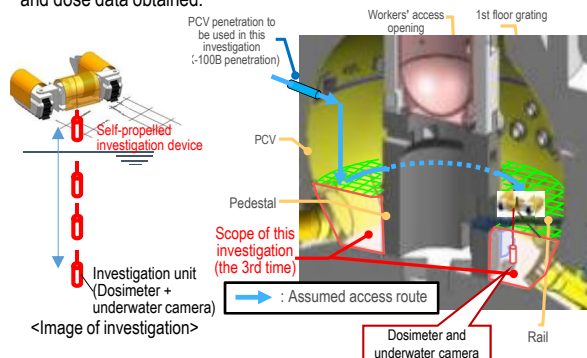
Milestones of the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap (major target processes)

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)

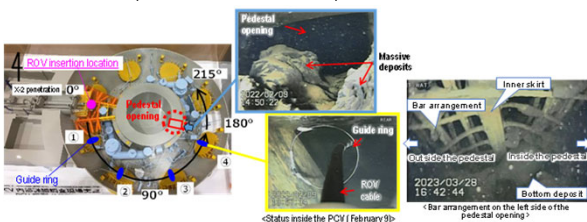
Before removing fuel debris, investigations inside the Primary Containment Vessel (PCV) are conducted to inspect the conditions there, including locations of fuel debris.

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

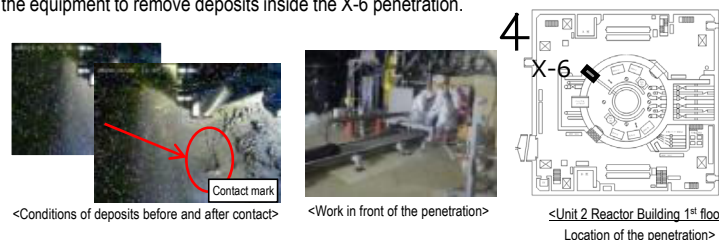
Investigations inside the PCV	1st (2012.10)	- Acquiring images - Measuring the air temperature and dose rate - Measuring the water level and temperature - Sampling stagnant water - Installing permanent monitoring instrumentation
	2nd (2015.4)	Confirming the status of the PCV 1st floor - Acquiring images - 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.



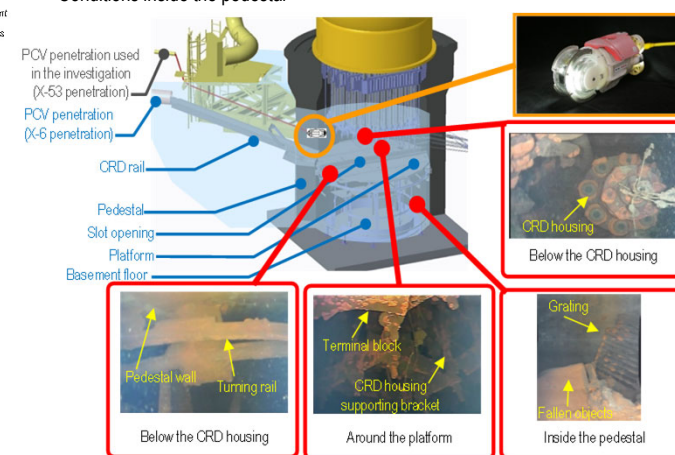
Unit 2 PCV internal investigation

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.

<Conditions inside the pedestal>

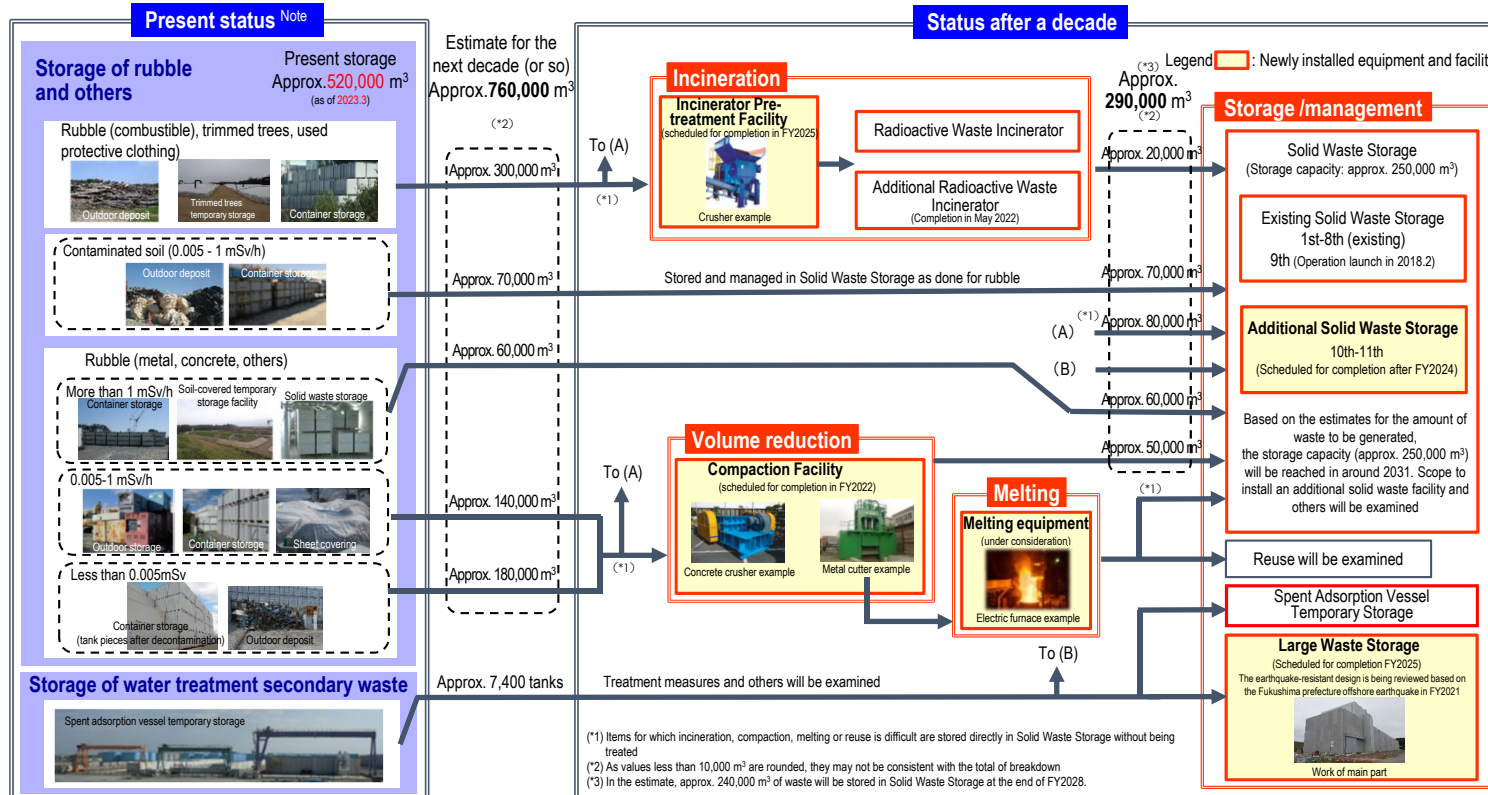
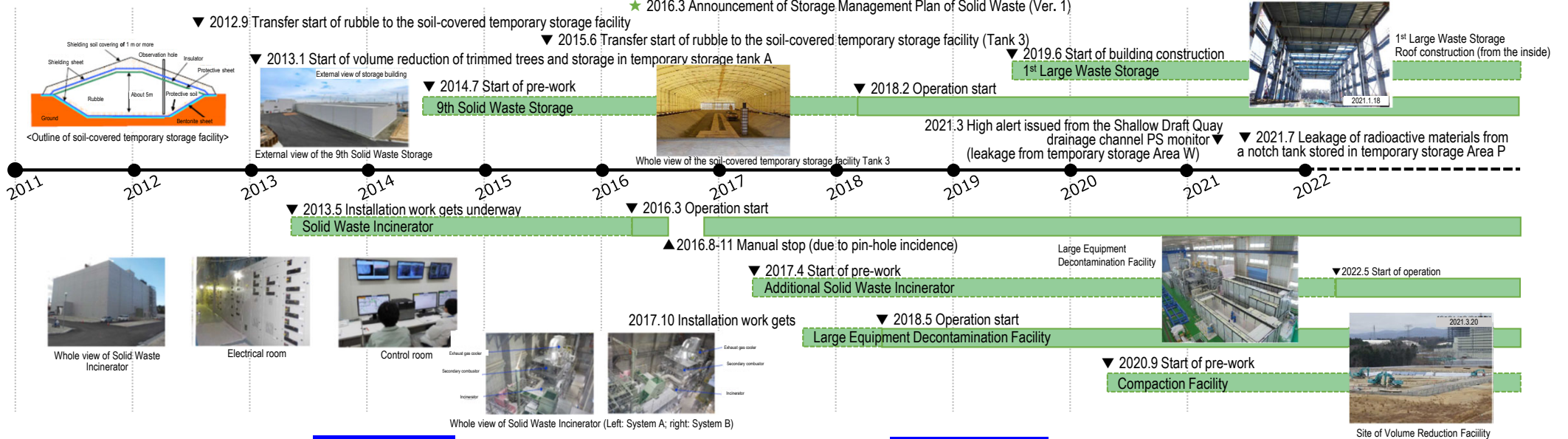


Unit 3 PCV internal investigation

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)

★ 2016.3 Announcement of Storage Management Plan of Solid Waste (Ver. 1)  
 ★ 2017.6 Revision ★ 2018.6 Revision ★ 2019.6 Revision ★ 2020.7 Revision ★ 2021.7 Revision ★ 2023.2 Revision ★ 2023.11 Revision







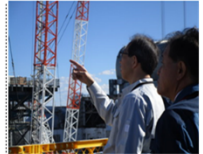





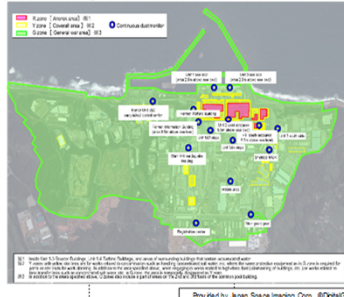
Note: Used protective clothing before incineration and BG-level concrete waste for which treatment and reuse is decided at present are not included.

- 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>&lt;FY2021 4th Quarter&gt; (Measured 2022.2)</p>  <p>&lt;FY2022 4th Quarter&gt; (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)

