

Outline of Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Management

Main decommissioning work and steps

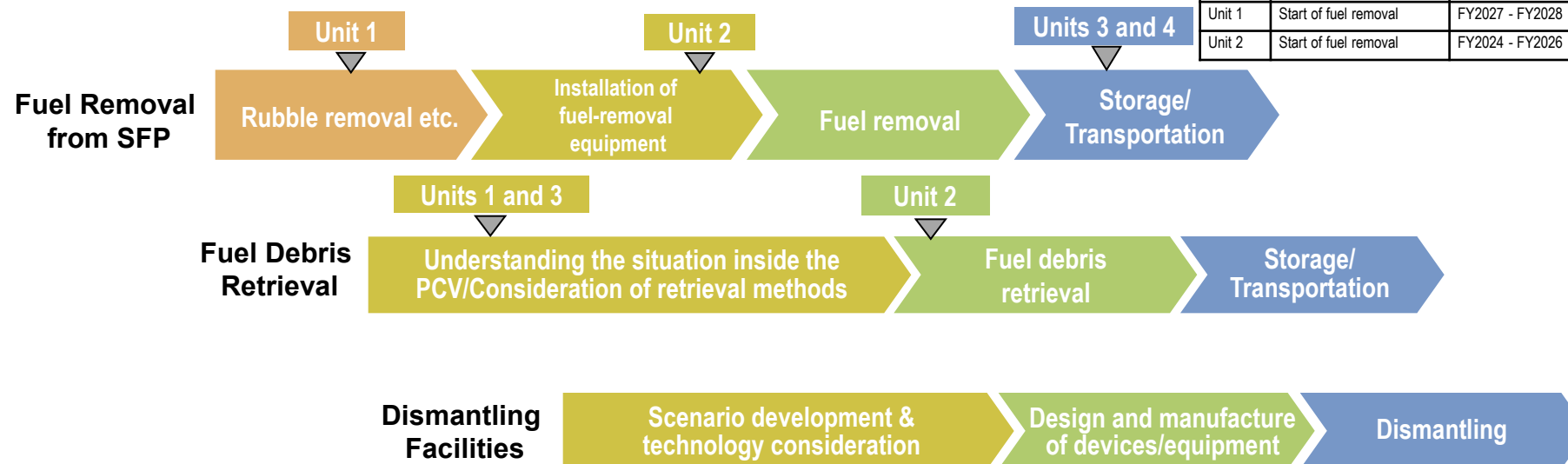
Fuel removal from the spent fuel pool was completed on December 22, 2014, at Unit 4 and on February 28, 2021, at Unit 3. Trial fuel debris retrieval at Unit 2 commenced on September 10, 2024, and a milestone of the Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap “Commencing fuel debris retrieval at the first Unit” was achieved.

Work continues sequentially toward the start of fuel removal from Units 1 and 2 and fuel debris (Note 1) retrieval from Units 1-3.

(Note 1) Fuel assemblies that melted during the accident along with nearby metal materials, etc.

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

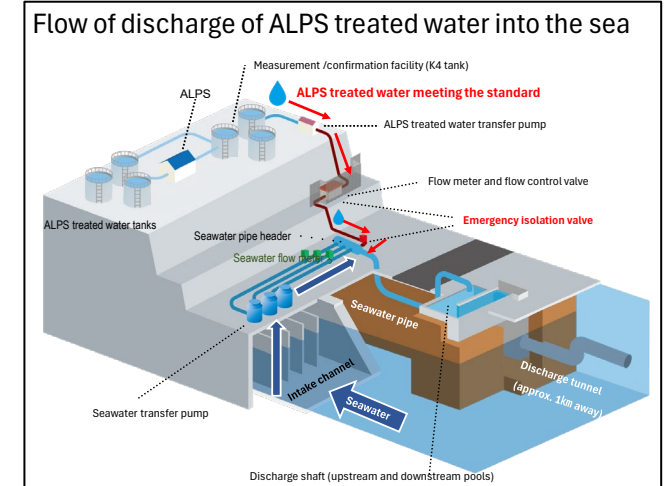
Units 1-6	Completion of fuel removal	Within 2031
Unit 1	Start of fuel removal	FY2027 - FY2028
Unit 2	Start of fuel removal	FY2024 - FY2026



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, ongoing efforts will continue, including enhanced monitoring, ensuring objectivity and transparency by engaging with third-party experts and undergoing IAEA safety checks. Moreover, accurate information will be disseminated with full transparency.



Contaminated water management - triple-pronged efforts -

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

- ① "Removing" the contamination source
- ② "Redirecting" groundwater from the contamination source
- ③ "Preventing leakage" of contaminated water

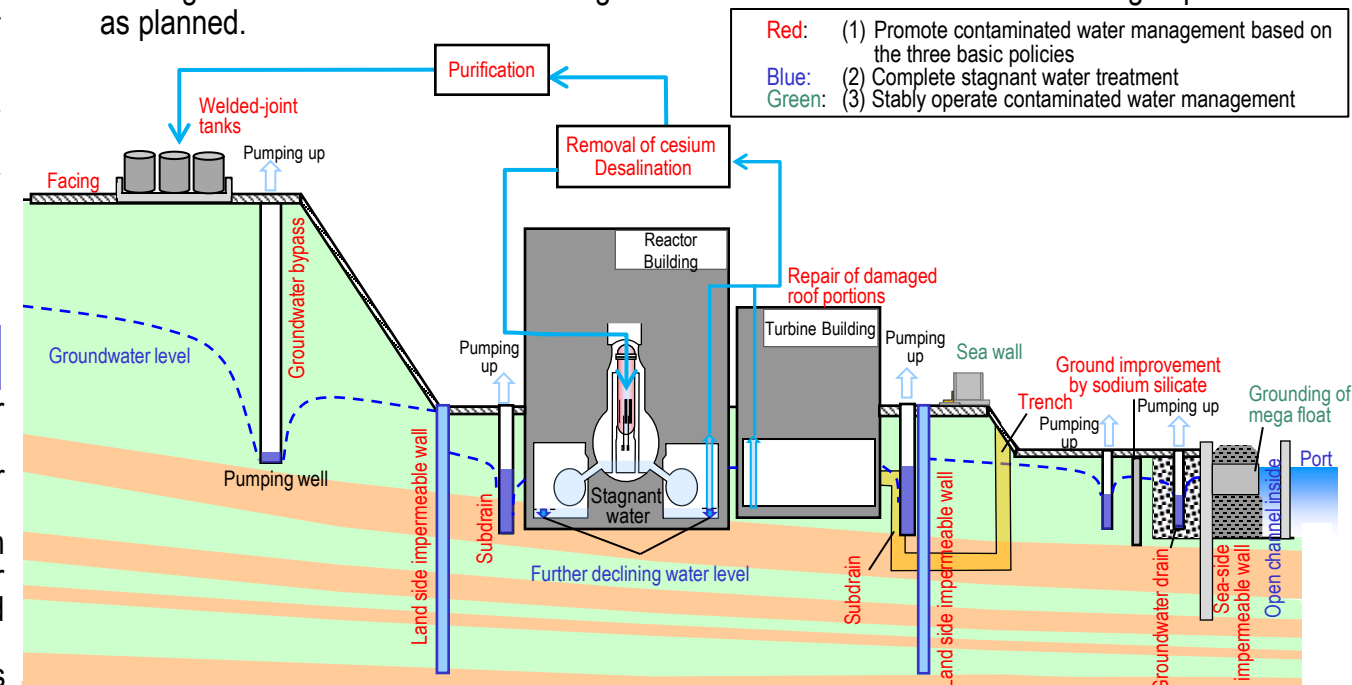
- For stagnant water in buildings (contaminated water), first, cesium and strontium are reduced by the cesium absorption apparatuses (SARRY and KURIÓN). Then, stagnant water in buildings is treated by the multi-nuclide removal system (ALPS) and stored in welded-joint tanks.
- Multi-layered contaminated water management measures, including land-side impermeable walls and subdrains, have stabilized groundwater at a low level, and the increased contaminated water generated during rainfall is being suppressed by repairing damaged portions of the building roofs facing onsite. Through these measures, the amount of contaminated water generated has been reduced from approx. 540 m³/day (May 2014, before implementing measures) to approx. 60 m³/day (in FY2025, 70 m³/day even assuming average rainfall (approx. 1,470 mm)). It was confirmed that the milestone of “suppressing the amount of contaminated water generated to around 50-70 m³/day during average rainfall by FY2028” was achieved three years ahead of schedule in FY2025.
- Measures to suppress the amount of contaminated water generated, such as facing around the buildings and local water shutoff of building exterior walls, will continue to further suppress the amount of inflow into the buildings and transfer from the T.P.+2.5m area to the buildings.

(2) Efforts to complete stagnant water treatment

- To reduce stagnant water levels in buildings as planned, work to install additional stagnant water transfer equipment will proceed.
- In 2020, treatment of stagnant water in buildings was completed, except for the Units 1-3 Reactor Buildings, Process Main Building and High-Temperature Incinerator Building.
- While assessing 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.
- Measures are being implemented for the reduction of radiation dose and stabilization of zeolite sandbags on the basement floors of the Process Main Building and High-Temperature Incinerator Building.

(3) Efforts to stably operate contaminated water management

- As part of the tsunami countermeasures, openings in buildings were closed and work to install sea walls was completed. Construction to transfer the Water-Collection Facility Special for Subdrains & Groundwater drains from the T.P.+2.5m area to the T.P.+33.5m area will continue.
- As countermeasures for heavy rain, sandbags are being installed to suppress direct inflow into buildings while work 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 state had been maintained.

ALPS treated water discharge into the sea status update

Inspections of the ALPS treated water dilution and discharge facilities have been conducted since August 2025. On April 28, a full internal inspection of the measurement/ confirmation facilities Tank Group C was finished, completing all facility inspections planned for FY2025. No abnormalities that could affect equipment performance were identified.

Prior to discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea, concentrations of the nuclides targeted for measurement/ assessment (29 nuclides) are analysed to confirm compliance with discharge standards. Five nuclides that theoretically may be present in contaminated water prior to ALPS treatment but have not been detected in significant concentrations in past analyses (the nuclides targeted for monitoring) are excluded from the nuclides targeted for measurement/ assessment, but their concentrations in contaminated water prior to ALPS treatment are checked once a year.

Analysis results for FY2025 confirm that the concentrations of all five nuclides are less than the significant level. In addition, a re-evaluation of the nuclides targeted for measurement/ assessment (29 nuclides) is conducted every fiscal year, confirming that there were no changes to the target nuclides in FY2026.

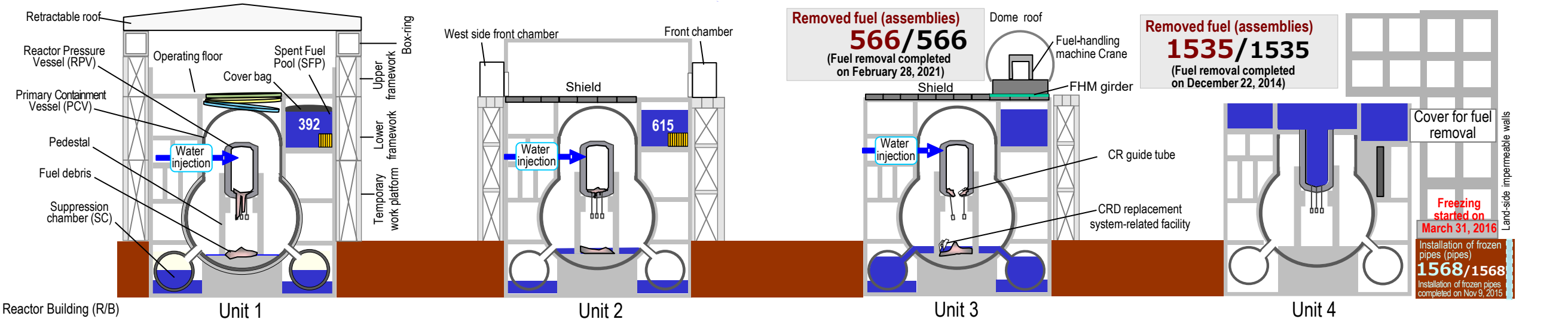
Progress of fuel removal from spent fuel pools

At Unit 2, in preparation for the start of fuel removal work, fuel removal training began on March 25, during which the actual fuel handling equipment is used to repeatedly practice the fuel removal procedure. As the workers’ skills are steadily improving, the work is scheduled to commence in June 2026. Although the work will be suspended to perform facility inspections and make room in the common pool, the work is aimed for completion during FY2028.

Non-irradiated fuel removed from Unit 4 is currently stored in Unit 6 and the common pool. The non-irradiated fuel from Unit 4 is scheduled to be transported to a U.S. facility, just as the non-irradiated fuel from Unit 6, for which transportation has already begun. Preparations necessary for the transportation, such as applying for amendments to the implementation plan, will be carried out.



< Unit 2 fuel removal training showing mockup fuel being hoisted (photo taken on May 13) >

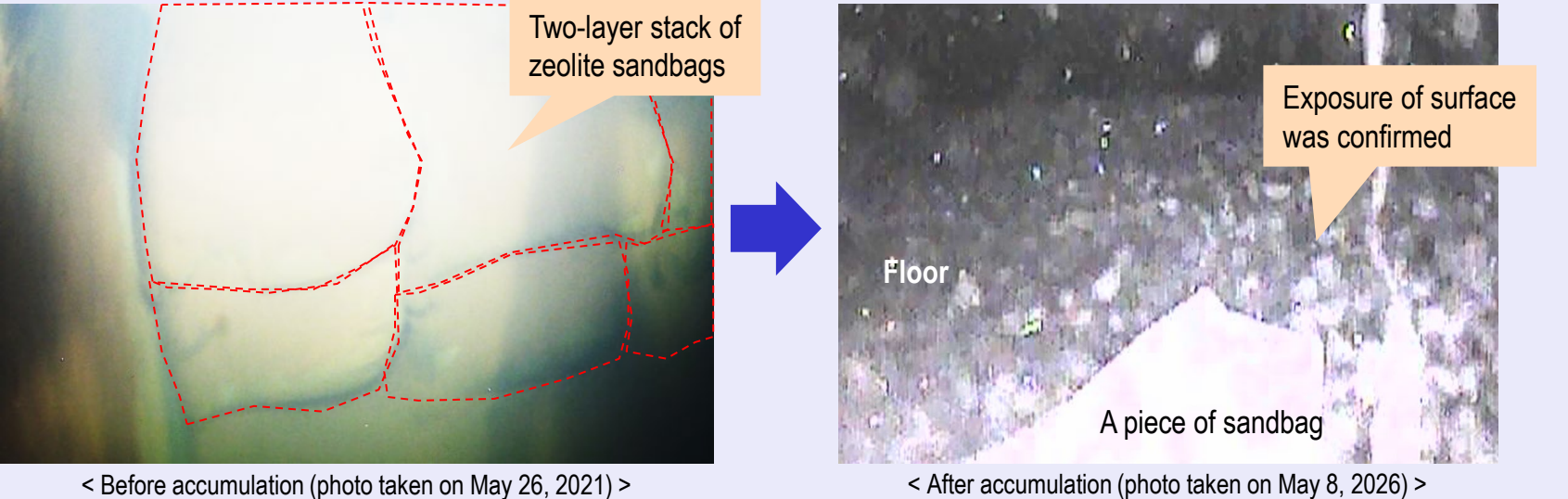


Progress status of handling of zeolite sandbags and others

Collection of zeolite sandbags and others is divided into two steps (“accumulation” and “container enclosure”).

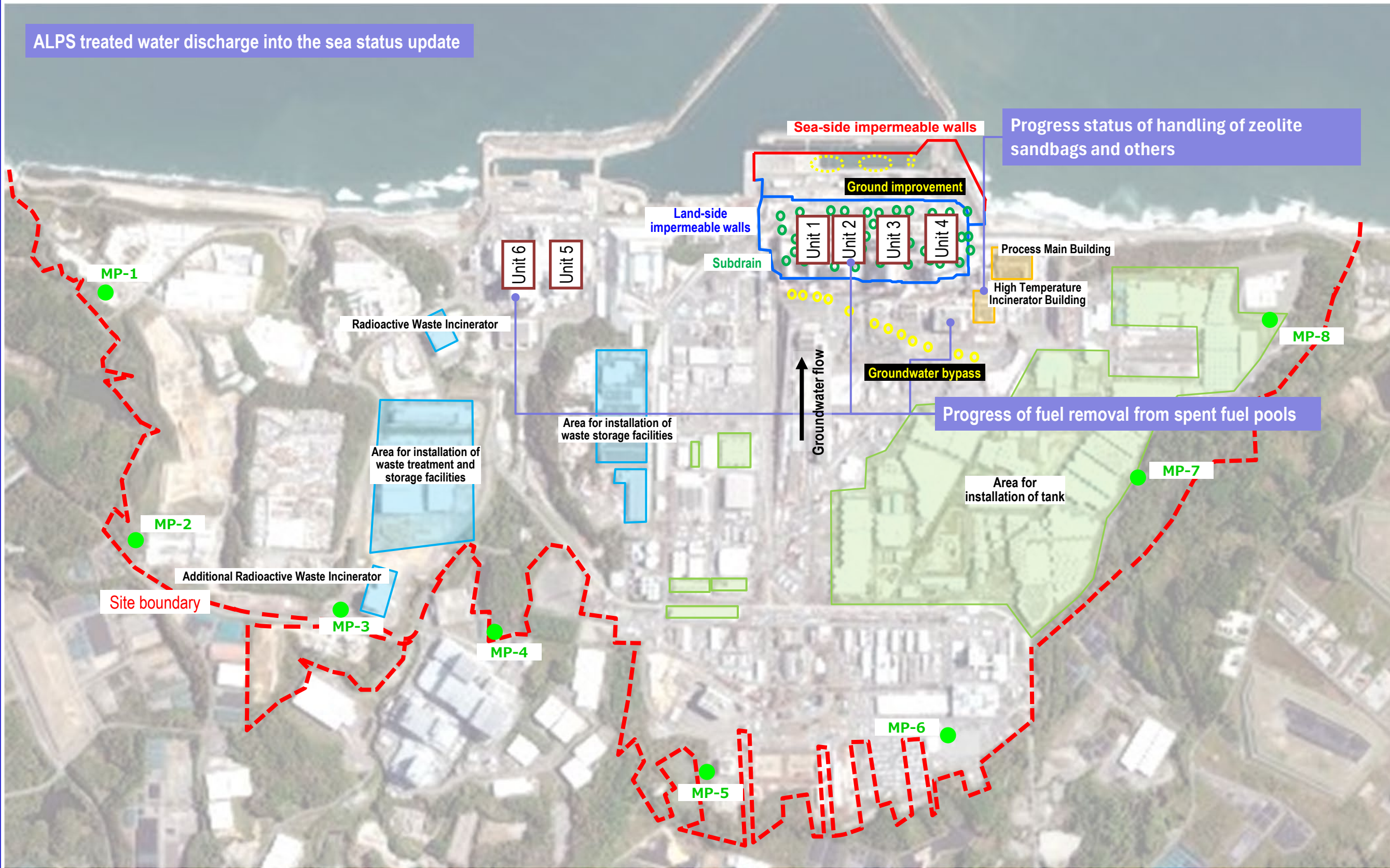
Accumulation commenced from March 2025 at the High Temperature Incinerator Building (HTI), and transfer to the planned zeolite accumulation site was completed on May 11, 2026.

A portion of zeolite sandbags remain in the deep southeast area, where there are some obstructions and in the southwest corner area, where the portion of zeolite sandbags was accumulated. As it is difficult to accumulate using the underwater robot (ROV) in these areas, zeolite sandbags will be collected during “container enclosure” work.



Major initiatives – Locations on site

ALPS treated water discharge into the sea status update

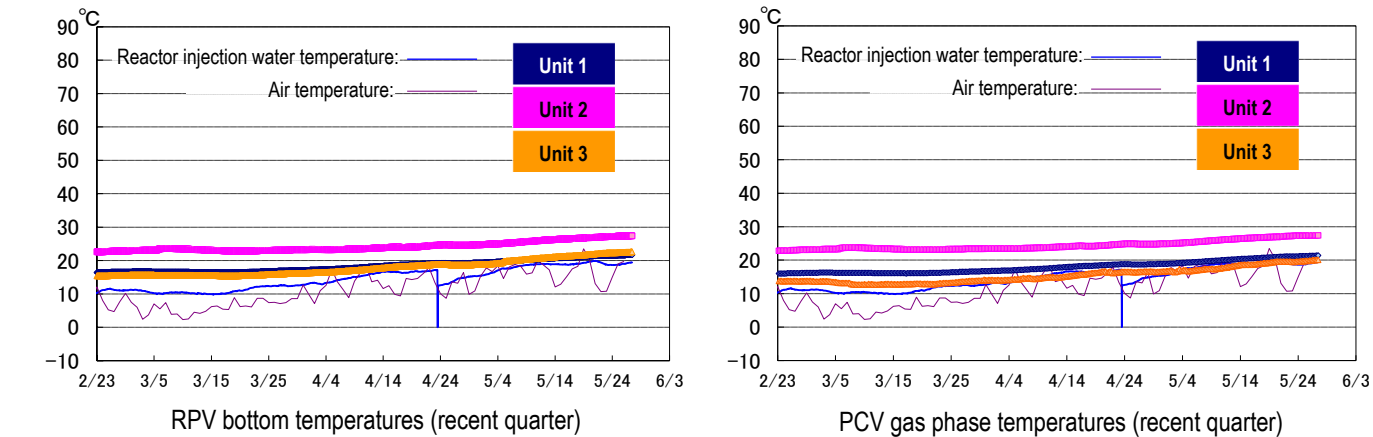


Provided by Japan Space Imaging Corp., photo taken on November 10, 2025
Product (C) [2025] Vantor.

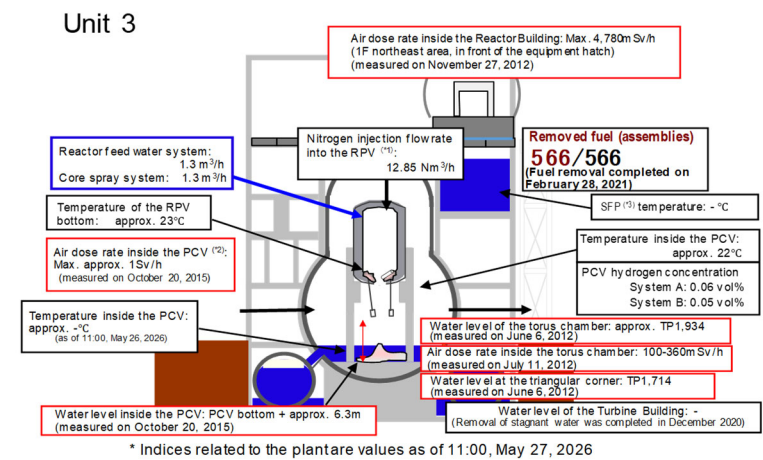
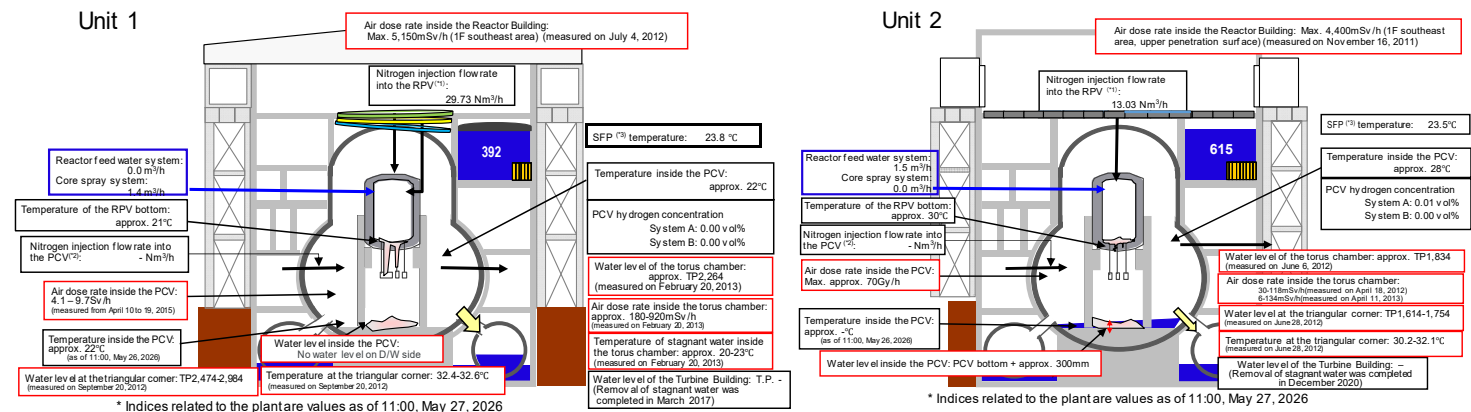
I. Confirmation of the reactor conditions

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 they varied depending on the unit and location of the thermometer.



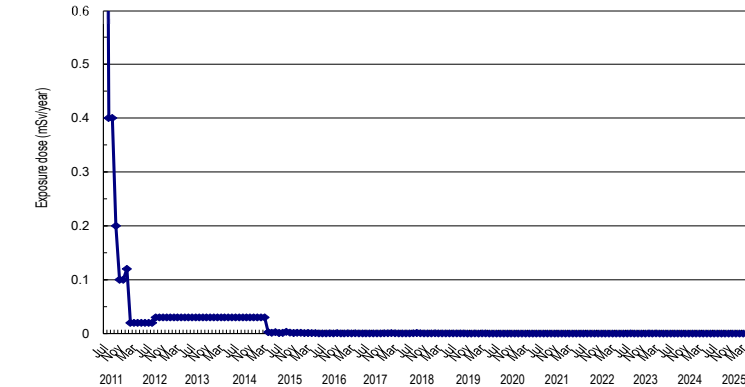
*1 The trend graphs show part of the temperature data measured at multiple points.
*2 A part of data could not be measured due to maintenance and inspection of the facility and other work.



Release of radioactive materials from the Reactor Buildings

As of April 2026, 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. 7.6×10^{-12} Bq/cm³ and 5.9×10^{-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 0.00003 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
[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 0.286 – 0.914 μ Sv/h (April 22 – May 26, 2026).
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.
Note 3: Dose assessment has been changed since July 2024 due to the change of standard meteorology, etc. in the implementation plan (effective July 8, 2024).

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 state or criticality sign detected.

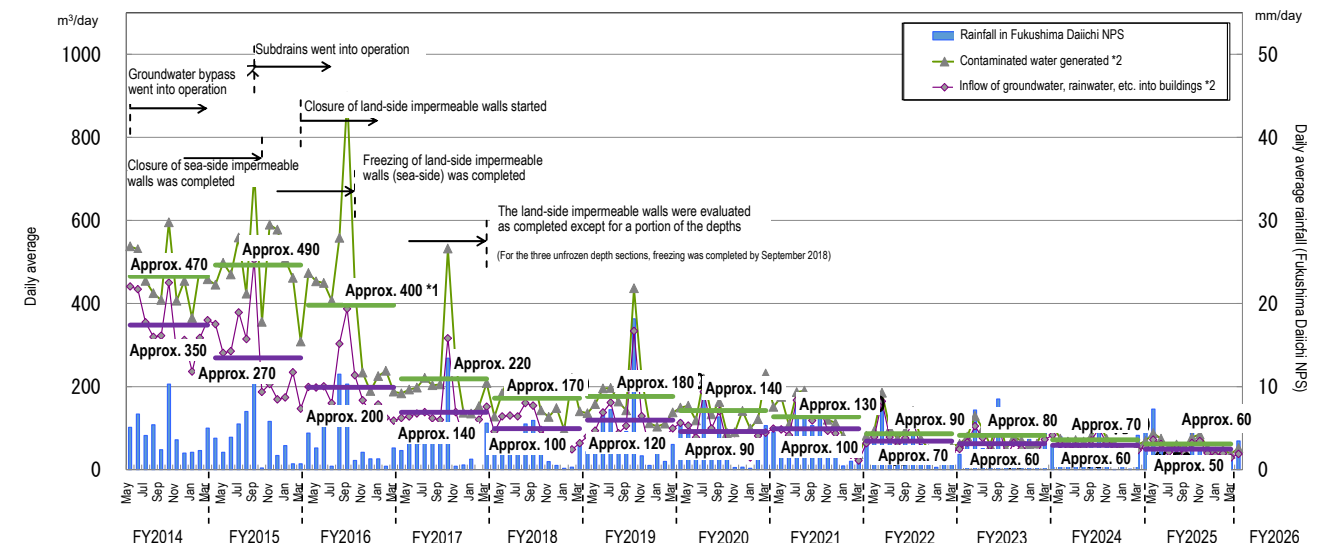
Based on the above, it was confirmed that the comprehensive cold shutdown state had been maintained and the reactors remained in a stabilized condition.

II. Progress status by each plan

Measures for contaminated water and treated water

➤ Status of contaminated water generated

- Multi-layered contaminated water management measures, including land-side impermeable walls and subdrains, have stabilized groundwater at a low level, and the increased contaminated water generated during rainfall is being suppressed by repairing damaged portions of building roofs on-site. Through these measures, the amount of contaminated water generated has been reduced from approx. 540 m³/day (May 2014, before implementing measures) to approx. 60 m³/day (in FY2025, 70 m³/day even assuming average rainfall (approx. 1,470 mm)). It was confirmed that the milestone of “suppressing the amount of contaminated water generated to around 50-70 m³/day during average rainfall by FY2028” was achieved three years ahead of schedule in FY2025.
- Measures to suppress the amount of contaminated water generated, such as facing around the buildings and local water shutoff of building exterior walls, will continue to further suppress the amount of inflow into the buildings and transfer from the T.P.+2.5m area to the buildings.



*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 Subdrains & Groundwater drains
- At the Water-Treatment Facility Special for Subdrains & Groundwater drains, releases started from September 14, 2015, and as of May 19, 2026, a total of 2,920 releases had been completed. The water quality of all temporary storage tanks satisfied the operational target.

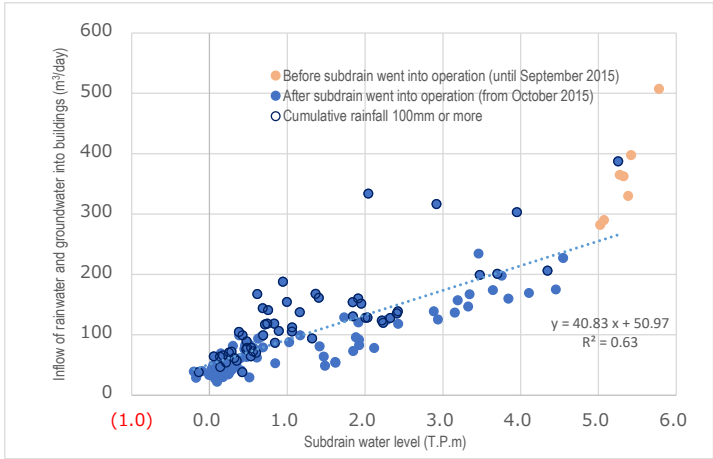


Figure 2: Correlation between inflow such as groundwater and rainwater into buildings and the water level of Units 1-4 subdrains

- Implementation status of facing
- Facing is a measure that involves asphaltting the on-site surface to reduce the radiation dose, prevent rainwater from infiltrating the ground, and reduce the amount of underground water flowing into buildings. As of the end of April 2026, 97% (1,410,000 m²) of the planned area (1,450,000 m²) on site had been completed. For the area inside the land-side impermeable walls, facing proceeds after appropriate yard coordination from the zones in which facing can be implemented without affecting the decommissioning work. As of the end of April 2026, 58% (30,000 m²) of the planned area (60,000 m²) had been completed.
- Status of the groundwater level around buildings
- For groundwater levels within the land-side impermeable walls, the difference between the inside and outside has remained constant, though the groundwater level on the mountain side varied due to rainfall. The groundwater level of the groundwater drain observation well remained sufficiently lower than the ground surface, at around T.P.+1.4m (the height of the ground surface: T.P.+2.5m).
 - Regarding the subdrains of Units 1-4, pumping volumes varied with precipitation. The pumping amount in the T.P.+2.5m area remained constant after the facing in this area was completed.

- Operation of the multi-nuclide removal system and other water-treatment facilities
- Regarding the multi-nuclide removal system (existing), hot tests with radioactive water were 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 system (additional), a pre-service inspection certificate was granted by the NRA on October 12, 2017. Regarding the multi-nuclide removal system (high-performance), hot tests using radioactive water were 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 operations 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 May 14, 2026, approx. 816,000 m³ had been treated.

- Risk reduction of strontium-reduced water
- To mitigate risks associated with strontium-reduced water, treatment using the existing, additional and high-performance multi-nuclide removal systems is underway. Up until May 14, 2026, approx. 980,000 m³ had been treated.
- Storage status of stagnant water and amount of ALPS treated water stored in tanks
- The volume of ALPS treated water was approx. 1,248,461 m³ as of May 14, 2026.
 - The total volume of ALPS treated water discharged into the sea since discharges commenced on August 24, 2023, was approx. 149,020 m³ as of the completion of the first discharge in FY2026.

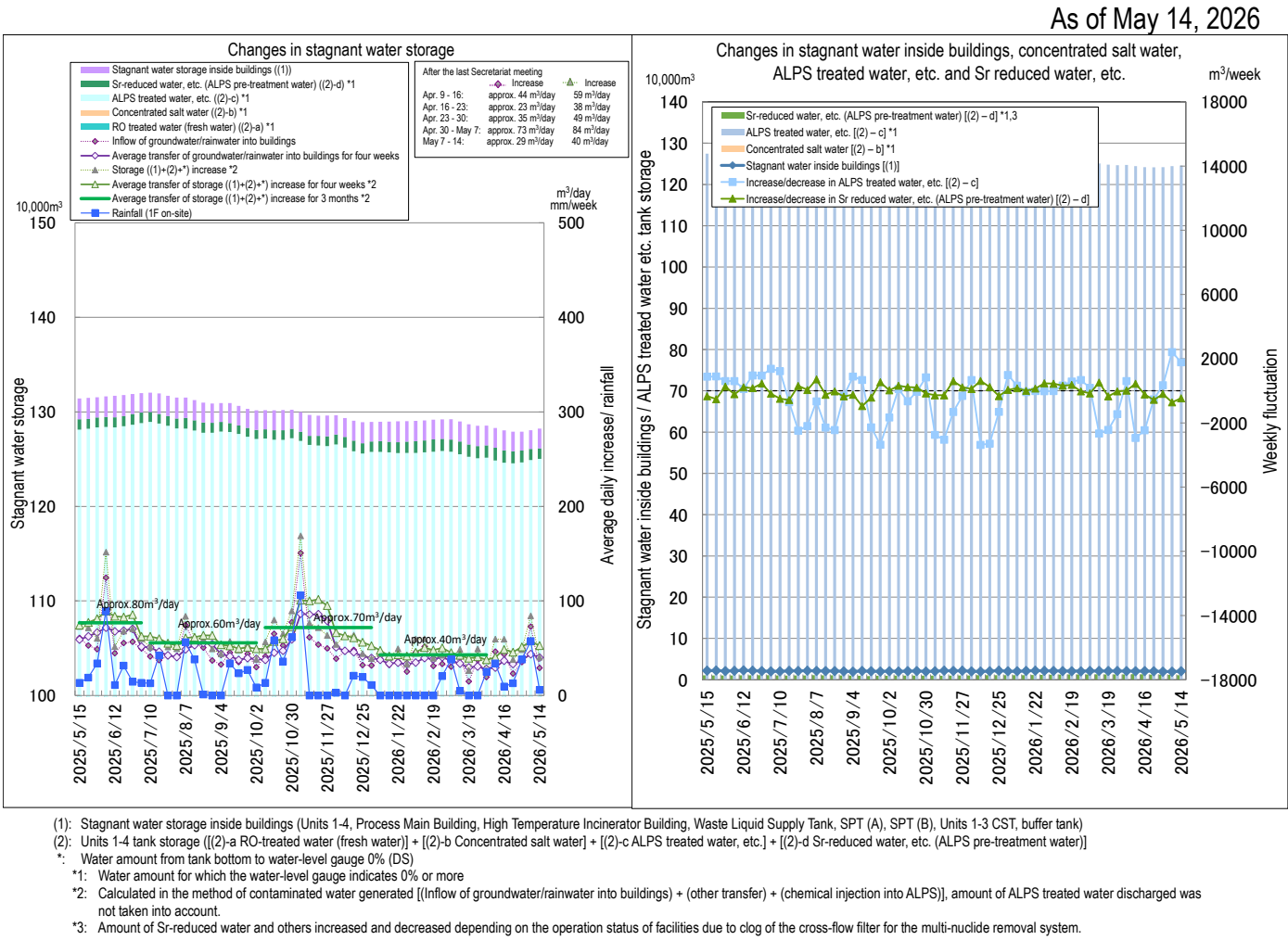


Figure 3: Status of stagnant water storage

➤ Status of discharge of ALPS treated water

As of May 26, 2026

Measurement object	Requirement and operation target	Measurement results	Compliance with requirement
[TEPCO] Tritium concentration in seawater (sea-area monitoring at 4 points within 3 km of the Power Station)	• Discharge suspension level: 700 Bq/L or less • Investigation level: 350 Bq/L or less	(Sampled on May 25) • Below the lower detection limit (less than 7.0-7.2 Bq/L)	○ ○
[TEPCO] Tritium concentration in seawater (sea-area monitoring at 1 point within a 10 km square area in front of the Power Station)	• Discharge suspension level: 30 Bq/L or less • Investigation level: 20 Bq/L or less	(Sampled on May 25) • Below the lower detection limit (less than 7.0 Bq/L)	○ ○
[Ministry of the Environment] Tritium concentration in seawater (at 3 points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture)	• National safety requirement: 60,000 Bq/L • WHO drinking water guidelines: 10,000 Bq/L	(Sampled on May 19) • Below the lower detection limit (less than 7-8 Bq/L)	○ ○
[Fisheries Agency] Tritium concentration in marine products (flounder)	-	(Sampled on May 19) • Below the lower detection limit (less than 10.0 Bq/kg)	○
[Fukushima Prefecture] Tritium concentration in seawater (at 9 points around the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station)	• National safety requirement: 60,000 Bq/L • WHO drinking water guidelines: 10,000 Bq/L	(Sampled on May 15) • Below the lower detection limit (less than 4.4 Bq/L)	○ ○

- From April 2 to 20, 2026, the first discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea in FY2026 was carried out.
- For sea-area monitoring related to handling ALPS treated water, more tritium 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 in seaweed near the power station were added from April 20, 2022. As of May 27, 2026, no significant variation had been detected.

- For sea-area monitoring conducted by TEPCO at 4 points within 3 km of the power station, rapid measurements taken of the tritium concentration in seawater sampled on May 25 showed concentrations under the lower detection limit (less than 7.0–7.2 Bq/L) at all sampling points, which were below TEPCO operation indices of 700 Bq/L (discharge suspension level) and 350 Bq/L (investigation level).
- Regarding sea-area monitoring conducted by TEPCO at 1 point within a 10 km square area in front of the Power Station, rapid measurements taken of the tritium concentration in seawater sampled on May 25 showed concentrations under the detection limit (less than 7.0 Bq/L), which was below the TEPCO operation indices of 30 Bq/L (discharge suspension level) and 20 Bq/L (investigation level).
- The rapid measurement results obtained by each organization were as follows:
Ministry of the Environment: The analytical results (obtained via rapid measurements) for seawater sampled on May 19 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: Rapid analytical results for tritium in flounder sampled on May 19 showed tritium concentrations below the lower detection limit (less than 10.0 Bq/kg) in all samples.
Fukushima Prefecture: On May 15, tritium concentrations in seawater at 9 points around the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station showed concentrations of below the lower detection limit (less than 4.4 Bq/L) at all 9 sampling points, which would have no adverse impact on human health and the environment.

Fuel removal from the spent fuel pools

Activities ahead of spent fuel removal from the pool are progressing steadily while ensuring seismic capacity and safety.

➤ Progress of work toward fuel removal at Unit 1

- Ahead of installing a large cover over the Reactor Building, ground assembly and on-site installation were conducted. The last block of the retractable roof was installed on January 13, 2026, and a function check of the retractable roof was performed on January 19, marking the completion of large cover installation.
- For the large cover, a pre-service inspection certificate was granted on March 4 and 5, 2026.
- For the overhead crane for rubble removal, a completion inspection certificate was granted on March 19, 2026.
- Ahead of rubble removal and other work following the installation of the large cover, ancillary facilities for the large cover consisting of the ventilation equipment, dust radiation monitors and other components are installed.
- Regarding the ventilation equipment, work related to the installation of foundation bolts began on July 22, 2025. The installation of foundation bolts, exhaust fans and filter units, as well as the installation of ducts, duct supports and cables, has been completed, and test operation adjustment was completed on March 10, 2026. The equipment is scheduled to be put into service following the pre-service inspection and receipt of the certificate.
- Regarding the dust radiation monitors, work to install the dust radiation monitor containers began on July 15, 2025. The installation of the dust radiation monitor container, the installation of the remote monitoring terminal, and the laying of the dust monitor pipe were completed, and test operation adjustment and system switchover were completed on March 13, 2026. The monitors are scheduled to be put into service following the pre-service inspection and receipt of the certificate.
- For Unit 1, rubble inside the large cover will be cleared before fuel removal begins. To mitigate the consequences if the fuel handling machine's auxiliary hoist falls during rubble clearance, additional protective covering was installed over the spent fuel pool (SFP) gate on June 27, 2025.
- Mock-up testing confirmed the SFP gate would remain unaffected even if the auxiliary hoist were to fall onto the additional cover.
- The installation of the large cover makes it difficult to directly inject water from outside, such as by using a concrete pump truck. Therefore, to diversify water injection methods in addition to the existing SFP cooling system, an alternative injection line was installed.
- To reduce waste, the fuel handling machine that was installed in Unit 4 in 2013 will be sent back to the manufacturer for modification and will be reused for Unit 1.
- For reuse, parts that cannot be used in their current condition, or those expected to be discontinued or to deteriorate

over time will be newly manufactured.

- Disassembly and transport of the Unit 4 fuel handling machine commenced on November 4, 2025, and were completed on February 25, 2026.
- The items are currently being temporarily stored off-site and are being prepared for transport to the factory. Transport is scheduled to be completed by mid-April.
- Rubble removal is performed remotely using overhead cranes for rubble removal, a 1,250-ton crawler crane, and various removal devices and heavy machinery.
- Due to high radiation levels in the operating floor, rubble removal is generally performed remotely using remote-controlled removal equipment. However, for tasks such as slinging equipment or containers and maintenance work, personnel may be present within a restricted work area.
- As a general rule, rubble to be removed is placed in containers such as vessels on the operating floor and transported out through the north exit.
- Some large steel structures and similar items will be removed directly through the open retractable roof once the risk of dust dispersal has been confirmed as low.
- During rubble removal, dust concentration levels must be monitored. If an alarm is issued, work must be suspended; water must be sprayed as necessary; and if the retractable roof is open, it must be closed immediately.
- Installing a large cover required the process to be extended. Considering the fact that the detailed dose impact can be confirmed from the operating floor, shielding needs to be added as an additional means of reducing radiation exposure, and the work time needs to be reviewed. Work stoppages have become increasingly common due to bad weather, issues with large cranes used on-site and other factors.
- For starting fuel removal (FY2027-2028), future timelines can be shortened by revising work procedures and other aspects after rubble removal is completed. Accordingly, the start date currently remains unchanged.
- Given the uncertainties in the rubble removal schedule due to the current lack of full visibility into the rubble conditions, the decision on whether to revise the entire timeline will be considered following the mid-stage of rubble removal.

➤ Progress of work toward fuel removal at Unit 2

- The fuel removal system was transported from the factory on May 21, 2025, carried into the site of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station on May 24, 2025 and hoisted within the work platform for fuel removal on May 30, 2025.
- Regarding the progress of fuel handling system installation, the system was granted a pre-service inspection certificate on March 18, 2026, marking the completion of installation.
- In preparation for the start of fuel removal work in the first quarter of FY2026, fuel removal training began on March 25, 2026.
- As the workers' skills are steadily improving, work is scheduled to commence in June 2026. Although work will be suspended to perform facility inspections and make room in the common pool, the task is aimed at completing during FY2028.
- During the removal of fuel from Unit 2, the SFP circulating cooling system will be shut down. There is a risk that the resulting steam may impact fuel removal work. (When the system was shut down for approximately three and a half months during FY2024, the difference in temperature between the water and the air generated steam)
- Therefore, in order to proceed continuously and smoothly with fuel removal, a device for adjusting the water temperature of the SFP has been prepared and stored. As this device can be installed quickly, at the current time, only preparatory tasks are being performed.
- Even when the SFP circulating cooling system is shut down, the operational limit temperature of 65°C noted in the implementation plan will not be exceeded and there will be no safety issues.
- Progress remains steady at present and work will continue with safety as the top priority.

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 April 2026, the total storage volume for concrete and metal rubble was approx. 416,400 m³ (+3,200 m³ compared to the end of March with an area-occupation rate of 68%). The total storage volume of trimmed trees was approx. 68,500 m³ (a slight increase, with an area-occupation rate of 39%). The total storage volume of used protective clothing was approx. 11,100 m³ (-1,600 m³, with an area-occupation rate of 44%). The total storage volume of radioactive solid waste (incinerated ash and others) was approx. 38,600 m³ (a slight increase, with an area-occupation rate of 61%). The increase in rubble was due to work related to transfer to eliminate temporary outdoor storage, decontamination work of flanged tanks, work related to site preparation, etc.

➤ Management status of secondary waste from water treatment

- As of April 30, 2026, the total storage volume of waste sludge was 516 m³ (area-occupation rate: 74%), while that of concentrated waste fluid was 9,385 m³ (area-occupation rate: 91%). The total number of stored spent vessels, High-Integrity Containers (HICs) for the multi-nuclide removal system and others, was 6,009 (area-occupation rate: 87%).

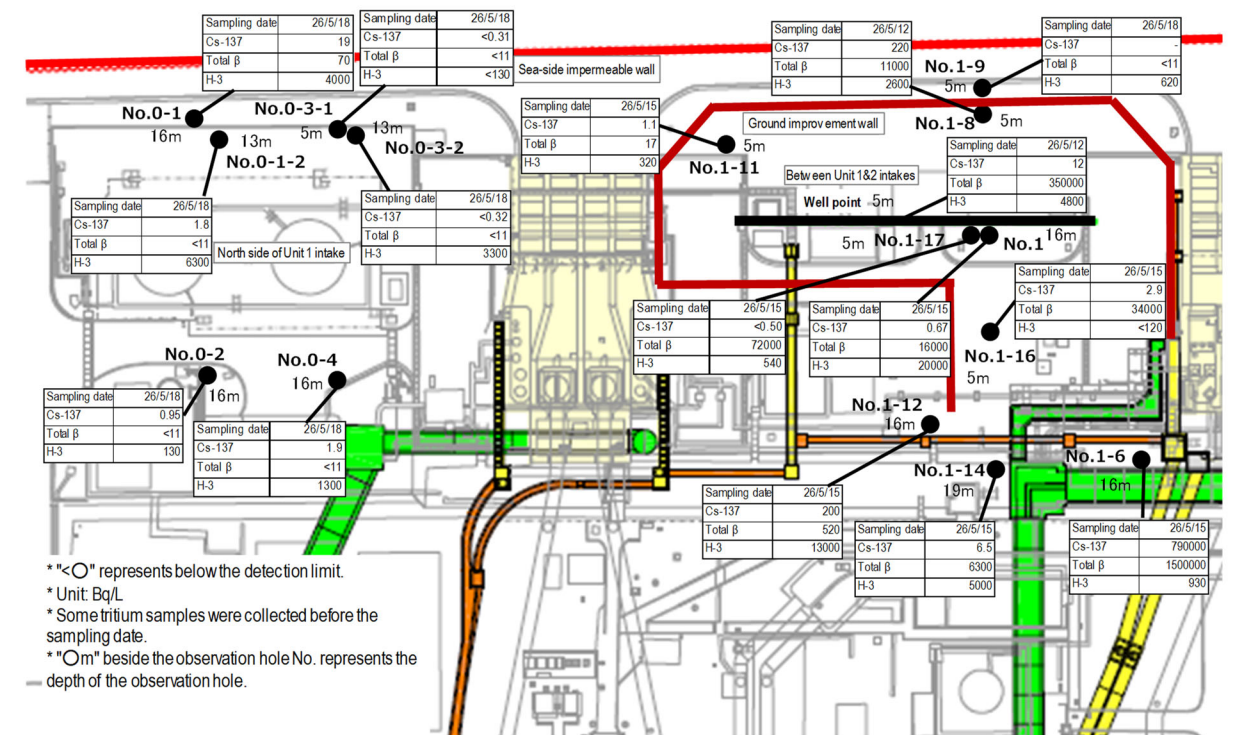
Reduction in radiation dose and mitigation of contamination

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 generally remained constant but temporarily increased from April 2020 and is even currently increasing or declining at a low concentration at observation holes including Nos. 0-1, 0-1-2, 0-2, and 0-3-2. The trend continues to be carefully monitored.
- In the area between the Units 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 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 at No. 1-6 and increasing or declining at low concentration at Nos. 1-8, 1-9, 1-11, 1-12 and 1-14. The trend continues to be carefully monitored.
- In the area between the Units 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 remained constant or been declining at many observation holes overall. The concentration of total β radioactive materials has remained constant overall but has been increasing and a larger fluctuation was seen at No. 2-5. The trend continues to be carefully monitored.
- In the area between the Units 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 across the area overall, but has been increasing or declining at observation holes with low concentrations, and exceeded the previous highest record at some observation holes. Investigations will continue, including ascertaining the impact of rainfall.
- 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 passing from August 30, 2022. It has remained low, despite concentrations of cesium and total β radioactive materials increasing during rainfall. From November 29, 2022, continuous monitors were installed and drainage around the Units 1 and 2 switch yard started passing.

- In the open channel area of the 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 intake 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 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. For Cs-137 concentrations, a temporary increase was sometimes observed on the north side of the Units 5 and 6 outlets and near the south outlet due to the influence of weather, marine meteorology and other factors. For Sr-90 concentrations, 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 weather, marine meteorology and others. During the period for which ALPS treated water was discharged, the tritium concentration increased at the sampling point near the discharge outlet, but this was considered within the expected range based on oceanic dispersion simulation results.



<Unit 1 intake north side, between Unit 1 and 2 intakes>

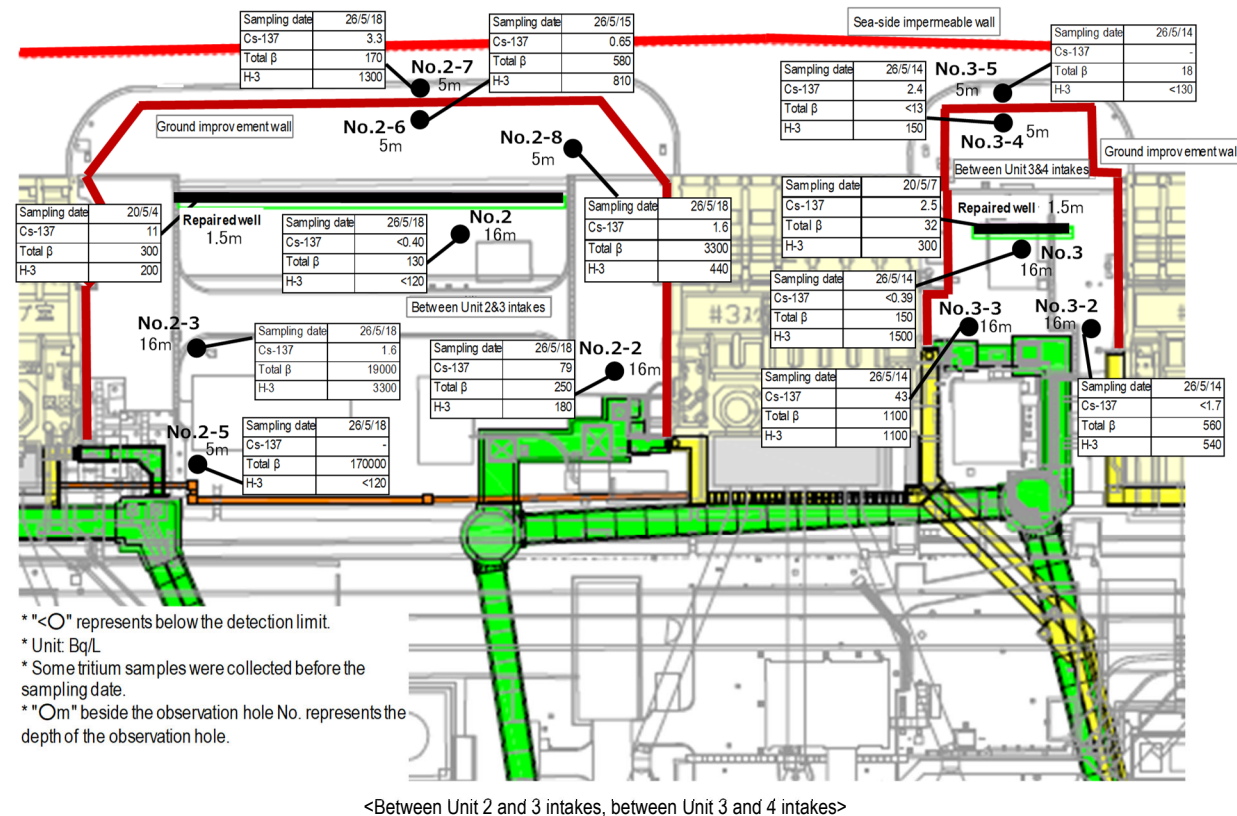


Figure 4: Groundwater concentration on the Turbine Building east side

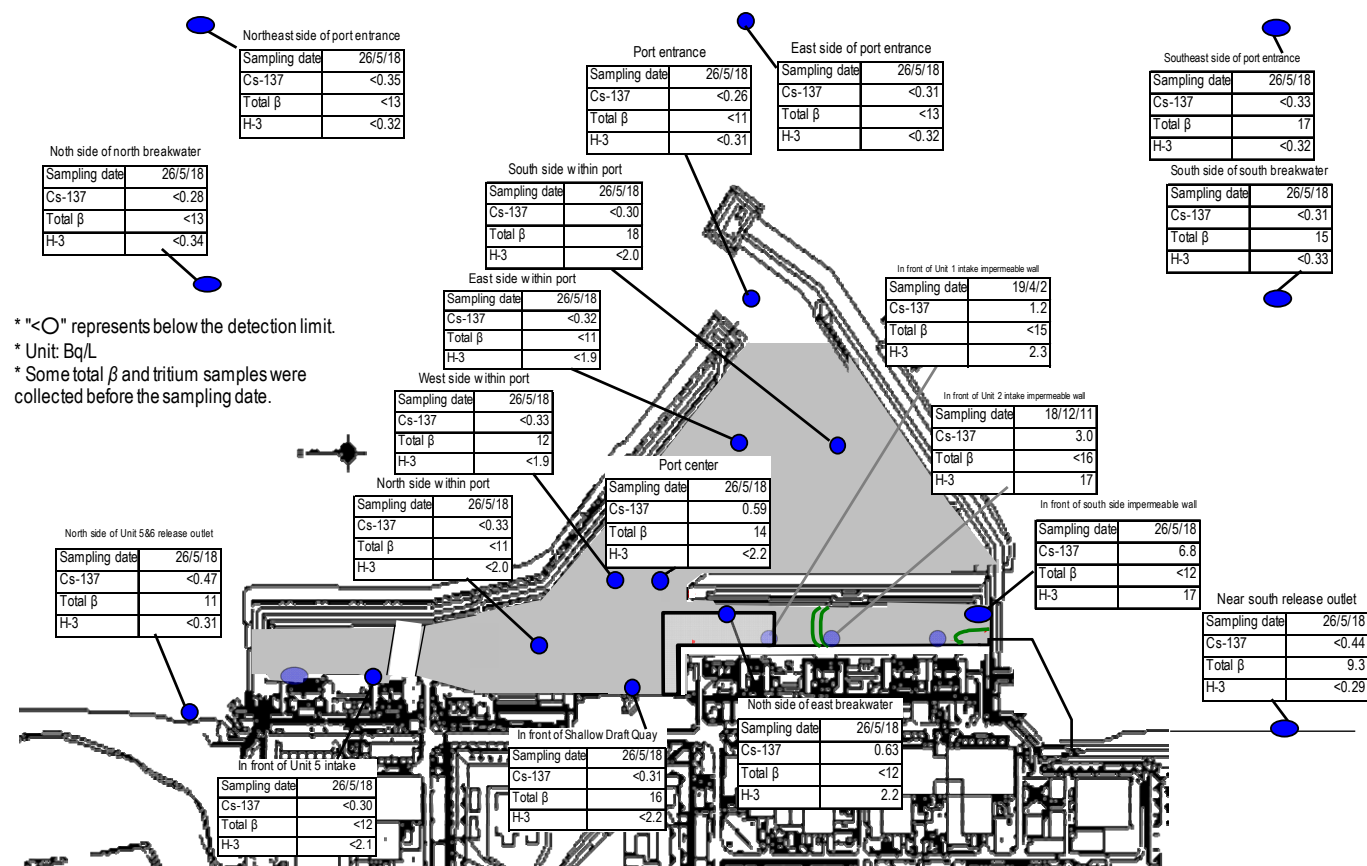


Figure 5: Seawater concentration around the port

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 January – March 2026 was approx. 9,200 (cooperating company workers and TEPCO HD employees), exceeding the monthly average workforce requirement (approx. 8,200). 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 June 2026 (approx. 4,200 workers per day: cooperating company workers and TEPCO HD employees) would be secured at present. The average numbers of workers per day per month (actual values) for the most recent two years were maintained, at approx. 3,600 to 5,100.
- The number of workers from both within and outside Fukushima Prefecture decreased. As of April 2026, the local employment ratio (cooperating company workers and TEPCO HD employees) remained constant at around 70%.
- The average exposure doses of workers were approx. 2.18, 2.08 and 1.75 mSv/person-year during FY2023, 2024 and 2025, 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.

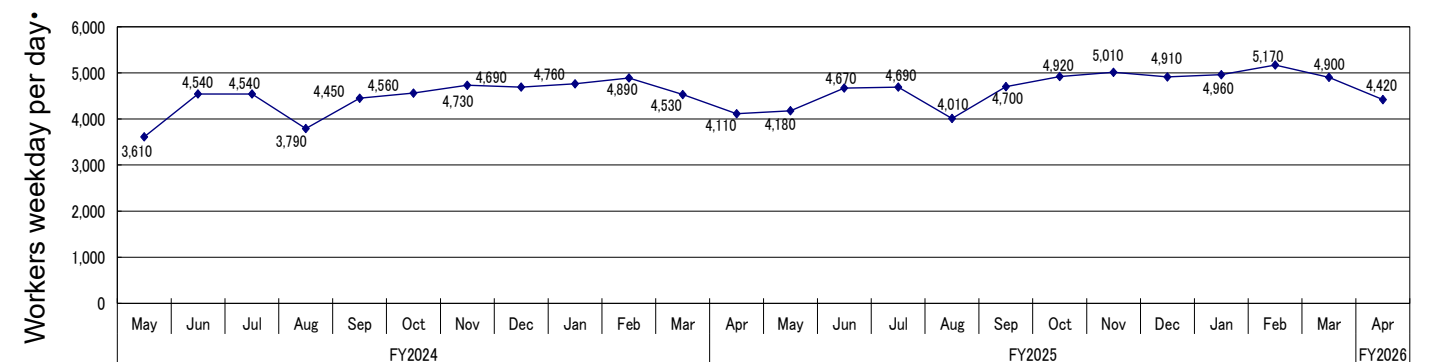


Figure 6: Changes in the average number of workers weekday per day for each month of the most recent 2 years (actual values)

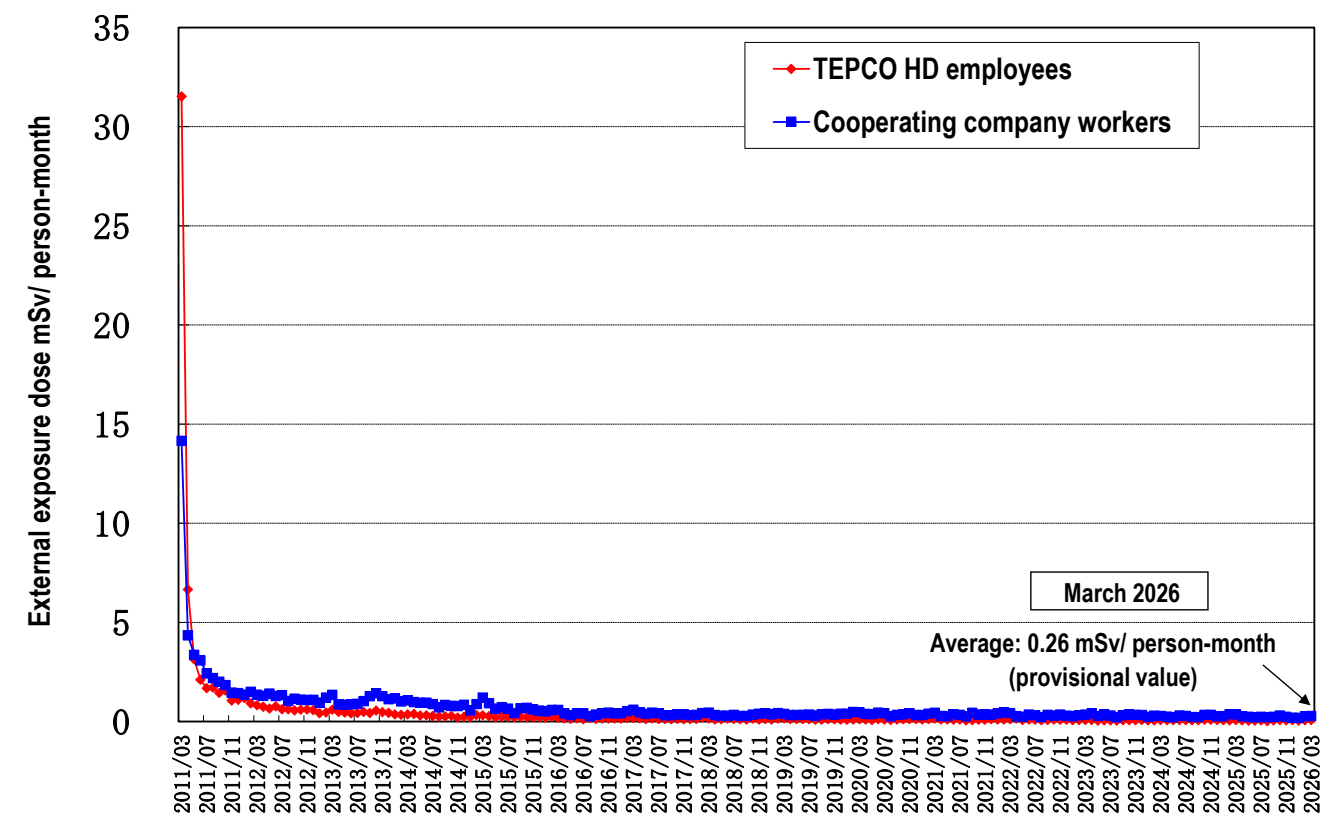


Figure 7: Changes in monthly average exposure dose of individual worker
(monthly exposure dose since March 2011)

➤ Status of heat stroke cases

- In FY2026, measures to further prevent heat stroke commenced from April to cope with the hottest season.
- In FY2026, no worker suffered heat stroke due to work up until May 25 (in FY2025, no workers up until the end of May). An environment encouraging workers to report any feelings of illness will continue to be created and countermeasures will be taken to prevent heat stroke.

➤ Countermeasures for infectious diseases

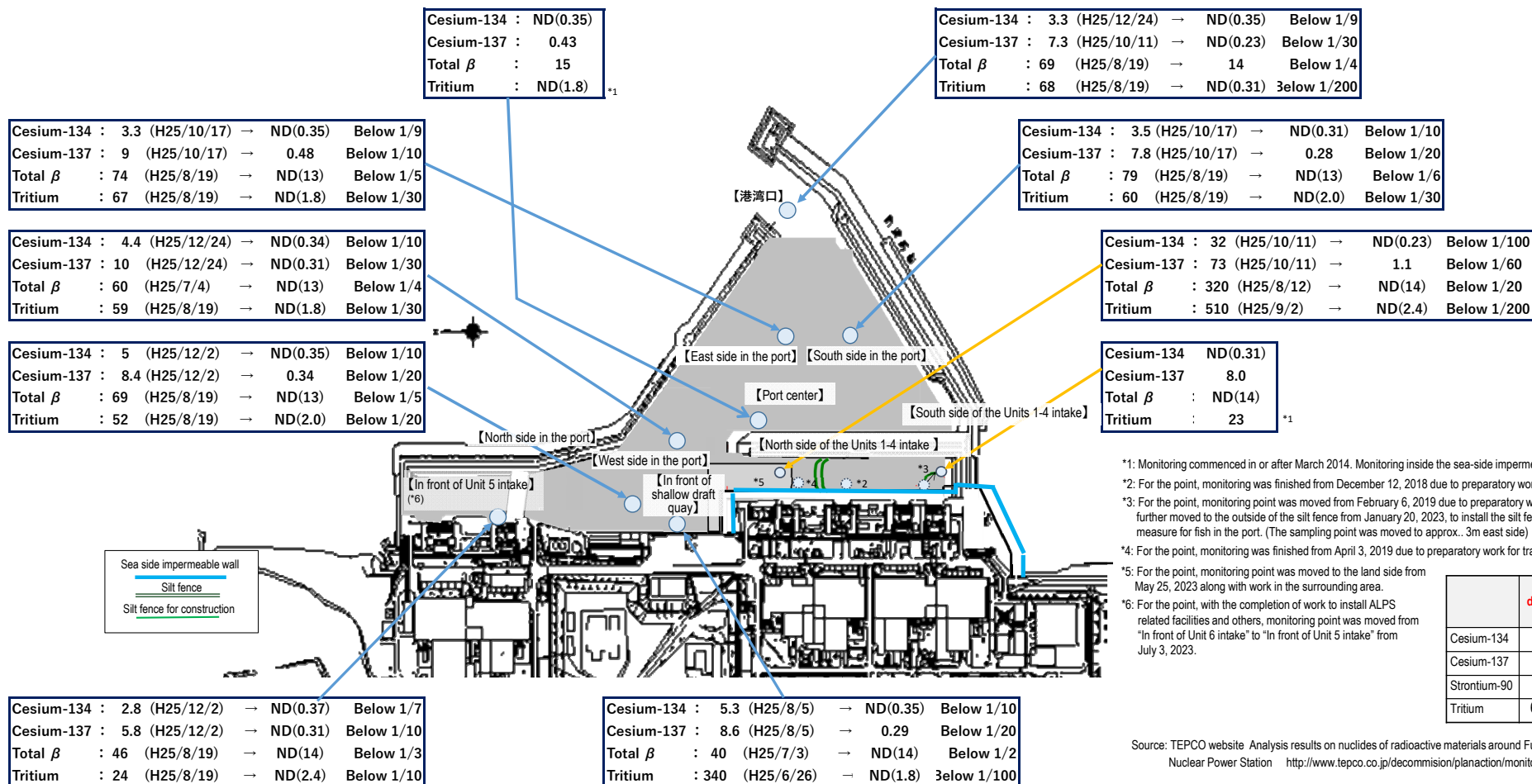
- Countermeasures for various infectious diseases (influenza, norovirus, COVID-19, etc.) depend on personal decisions and basic preventive measures (visiting medical institutions when feeling unwell, ventilation, avoidance of the “Three Cs”, frequent handwashing, etc.) being implemented appropriately by each worker. TEPCO continues decommissioning while prioritizing safety.

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 May 11 - 25)” ; unit (Bq/L); ND represents a value below the detection limit

Summary of TEPCO data as of May 26, 2026

Note: The Total β measurement value is the total radioactivity concentration of radioactive materials that emit β -ray (Potassium-40, Cesium-137, Strontium-90, progeny nuclide Yttrium-90, etc.). In general, approx. 12 Bq/L of natural nuclide Potassium-40 is included in seawater.



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>

	Legal discharge limit	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality
Cesium-134	60	10
Cesium-137	90	10
Strontium-90	30	10
Tritium	60,000	10,000

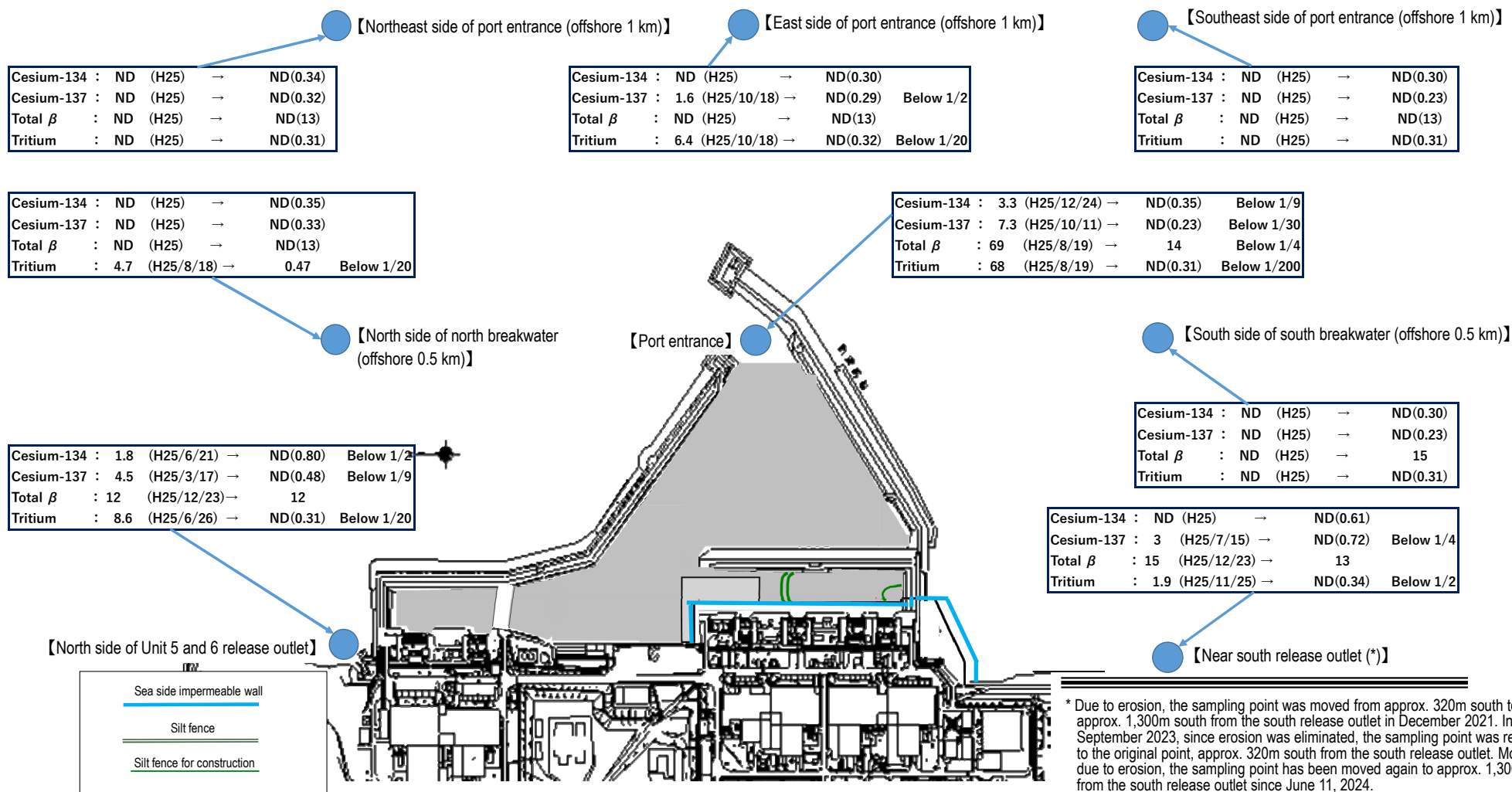
Status of seawater monitoring around outside of the port (comparison between the highest values in 2013 and the latest values)

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 April 20 - May 25 2026)

Summary of TEPCO data as of May 26, 2026

	Legal discharge limit	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality
Cesium-134	60	10
Cesium-137	90	10
Strontium-90	30	10
Tritium	60,000	10,000



Note: The Total β measurement value is the total radioactivity concentration of radioactive materials that emit β-ray (Potassium-40, Cesium-137, Strontium-90, progeny nuclide Yttrium-90, etc.). In general, approx. 12 Bq/L of natural nuclide Potassium-40 is included in seawater.

* Due to erosion, the sampling point was moved from approx. 320m south to approx. 1,300m south from the south release outlet in December 2021. In September 2023, since erosion was eliminated, the sampling point was returned to the original point, approx. 320m south from the south release outlet. Moreover, due to erosion, the sampling point has been moved again to approx. 1,300m south from the south release outlet since June 11, 2024.

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>

Appendix 2
May 28, 2026



- Efforts to promote contaminated water management based on three basic policies:

① "Removing" the contamination source ② "Redirecting" groundwater from the contamination source
③ "Preventing leakage" of contaminated water

Milestones of Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap (major target 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 stagnant water in buildings was completed* (within 2020) *Except for Units 1-3 Reactor Buildings, Process Main Building and High Temperature Incinerator Building.
- [Completed] Stagnant water in Reactor Buildings was reduced to about a half of the level at the end of 2020 (FY2022-FY2024)

Reference 1/6

May 28, 2026

Secretariat of the Team for
Countermeasures for Decommissioning,
Contaminated Water and Treated Water

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
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) 		 ▽Multi-nuclide Removal System (ALPS) (System A: from 2013.3.30, System B: from 2013.6.13, System C: from 2013.9.27, hot tests conducted) 		▽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 System (additional ALPS) ▽Multi-nuclide Removal System (high performance ALPS) (from 2014.10.18, hot tests conducted)		▽Start of full-scale operation (from 2017.10.16)		▽Purification of strontium-reduced water in flanged tanks complete ▽Reduction of strontium by 3rd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY II) (from 2019.7.12)	▽Purification of strontium-reduced water complete						
	Removal of contaminated water from seawater pipe trench		[Removal of contaminated water in seawater pipe trench]		Unit 2 Unit 3 Unit 4 ▽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 shaft filling 									
Contaminated water management (Redirect)	Groundwater bypass		▽Installation start of groundwater bypass		▽Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)												
	Subdrain		▽Recovery of existing subdrain pit and start of new installation ▽Installation start of Water-Treatment Facility special for Subdrain & Groundwater drains			▽Operation start of subdrain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m ³ /day)			▽Enhancement of treatment capacity (2000m ³ /day)								
	Land-side impermeable wall			▽Installation start of land-side impermeable walls		▽Freezing start		▽Start of maintenance operation on north and south sides ▽Freezing completion	▽Freezing completion (except for some parts)		In some temperature measurement tubes near the K drainage channel cross, temperature exceeded 0°C locally Although no influence was detected on the impermeable function of the land-side impermeable walls but test investigation is underway for the stoppage effect						
	Facing					▽Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Units 1-4) ▽Completion			Place of seaside impermeable walls complete 	▽Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for around Units 1-4)							
Contaminated water management (Retain)	Bank groundwater measures		High concentration of radioactive materials detected from observation well of bank ▽Installation start of seaside impermeable walls ▽Start of pumping of water from contaminated areas (well point)		▽Area 2.5m above sea level – Start of ground improvement by water glass ▽Start of pumping of water from contaminated areas (well point)	▽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 ▽Sprinkling start of rainwater within tank fences by rainwater treatment facility (from 2014.5.21)		▽Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water ▽Completion of replacement of steel square tanks  Construction of welded-joint tanks			▽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		 Flanged and 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 subdrain water level ▽Transfer start from each building to Central R/B Building			▽Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽Separation of stagnant water between Units 3 and 4	▽Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/B		▽Treatment of stagnant water in buildings complete ▽Floor exposure of Unit 2 T/B, R/B ▽Floor exposure of Unit 3 T/B, R/B ▽Floor exposure of Unit 4 R/B, T/B, R/B		▽Completed lowering to target water level of Unit 2 R/B ▽Completed lowering to target water level of Units 1, 3 R/B				
Countermeasures to tsunami risks	Closure of openings		▽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 Process Main Building complete ▽Work for Unit 3 T/B complete		▽Work for Units 1-3 R/B complete	▽Measures to close openings were completed ▽Work for Units 1-4 R/B was completed					
	Seawall	▽Installation of outer-rise tsunami seawall complete								▽Construction start of Chishima Trench Tsunami Seawall	Japan Trench tsunami seawall ▽Completion of installation ▽On-site start	Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall	Completion of main wall construction				
	Mega float								▽Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float		▽Internal filling complete (reduction of tsunami risks)						



Chishima Trench Tsunami Seawall complete



Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall

2 Handling of ALPS treated water

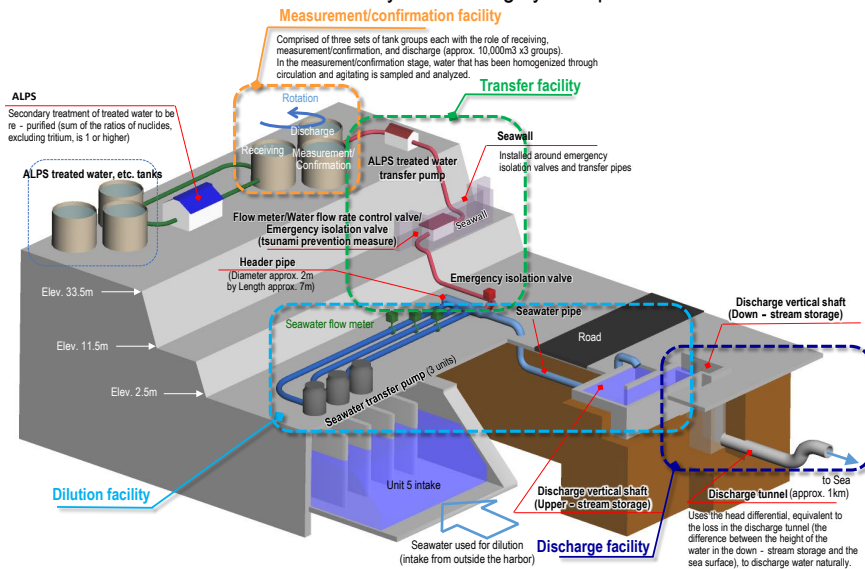
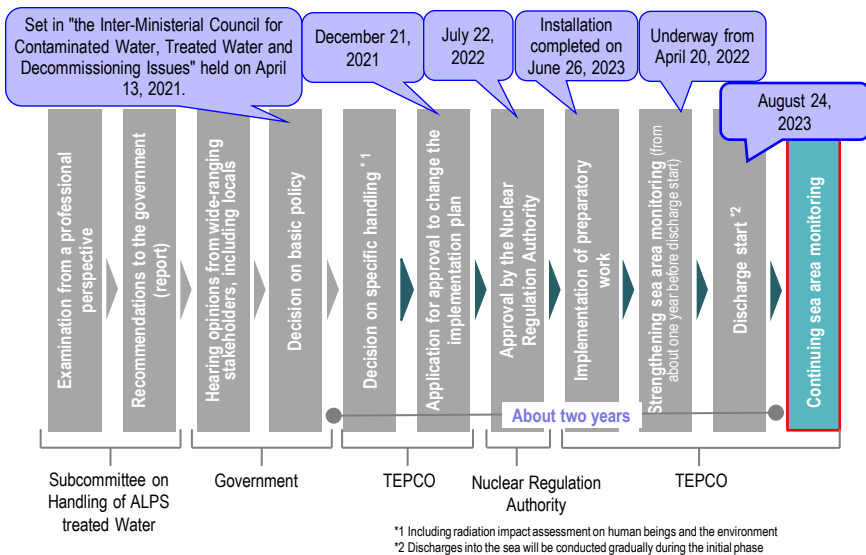
Reference 2/6

May 28, 2025

Secretariat of the Team for
Countermeasures for Decommissioning,
Contaminated Water and Treated Water

In “the Inter-Ministerial Council for Contaminated Water, Treated Water and Decommissioning Issues” held on April 13, 2021, 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

All planned marine organisms rearing tests have been completed. The results confirmed by the rearing tests were as follows:

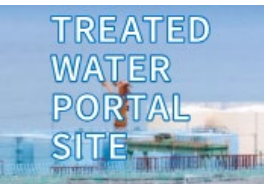
• Marine organisms rearing tests were conducted both in “normal seawater” and in “ALPS treated water diluted with seawater”. The marine organisms in these two environments were compared via rearing data to confirm the absence of any significant differences between the two populations.

• TEPCO confirmed that “tritium is not concentrated in the living bodies and that the concentration of tritium in living bodies does not exceed that of the rearing environment” as demonstrated in previous knowledge.

• Flounders and abalones that were being raised in normal seawater were put in “water discharged into the environment” and TEPCO confirmed that there was no remarkable change in the growth of the flounders or abalones around this time. Flounder and abalone were reared in water discharged into the environment for approximately six months and we confirmed that there is no change in the growth of them.

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.



Dialogue meeting

■ Visit and dialogue meeting of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station have been held since FY2019 for 13 cities, towns and villages in the Hamadori region. From FY2021 onward, these activities have been expanded to include the entire Fukushima Prefecture.



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

● Status of discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea

Discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea commenced from August 24, 2023, and the 1st discharge was completed on September 11.

During the discharge period, no abnormality was detected by the sea area monitoring conducted by the national government, Fukushima Prefecture and TEPCO.

<Discharges in FY2026>

Tank group discharged	Tank Group A
Tritium concentration	240,000 Bq/L
Discharge commencement	April 2, 2026
Discharge termination	April 20, 2026
Discharge amount	7,865 m ³
Total tritium amount	Approx. 1.9 trillion Bq

● 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.

<https://www.iaea.org/topics/response/fukushima-daiichi-alps-treated-water-discharge-comprehensive-reports>



Examination concerning handling of ALPS treated water

Tritiated Water Taskforce (2013.12 – 2016.5, 15 meetings)



2016.6 Report of Tritiated Water Taskforce

Subcommittee on Handling of ALPS treated water (2016.11 – 2020.1, 17 meetings)

2018.8 Explanatory and hearing meeting, receiving opinions

2020.2 Report of Subcommittee on Handling of ALPS treated water

Opportunity for receiving opinions from parties concerned concerning handling of ALPS treated water (2020.4 – 2020.10, 7 meetings)

Review meeting concerning the implementation plan on handling of ALPS treated water (2021.7 - 2022.4, 15 meetings)

2023.8.24 Commencement of discharge

2022.4.28, 5.13, 7.15

Application to partially revise the Application Documents for Approval to Amend the Implementation Plan was submitted

2022.7.22 Application for the Application Documents for Approval to Amend the Implementation Plan was approved

2022.8.4 Work has commenced

2023.2.14, 20 Application for the Application Documents for Approval to Amend the Implementation Plan was submitted (amendment of organizational structure, and nuclides to be measured and assessed, and others)

2023.6.26 Completion of installation

2023.7.7 Receipt of Certificate of Completion for Inspection Prior to Use

2022/8/30 The "Approach to Strengthening and Expansion of Measures in the Handling of ALPS Treated Water" was summarized

2022.11.14 Application for the Application Documents for Approval to Amend the Implementation Plan was submitted (amendment of organizational structure, and nuclides to be measured and assessed, and others)

Tank area viewed from the Large Rest House (2015.10.29)

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

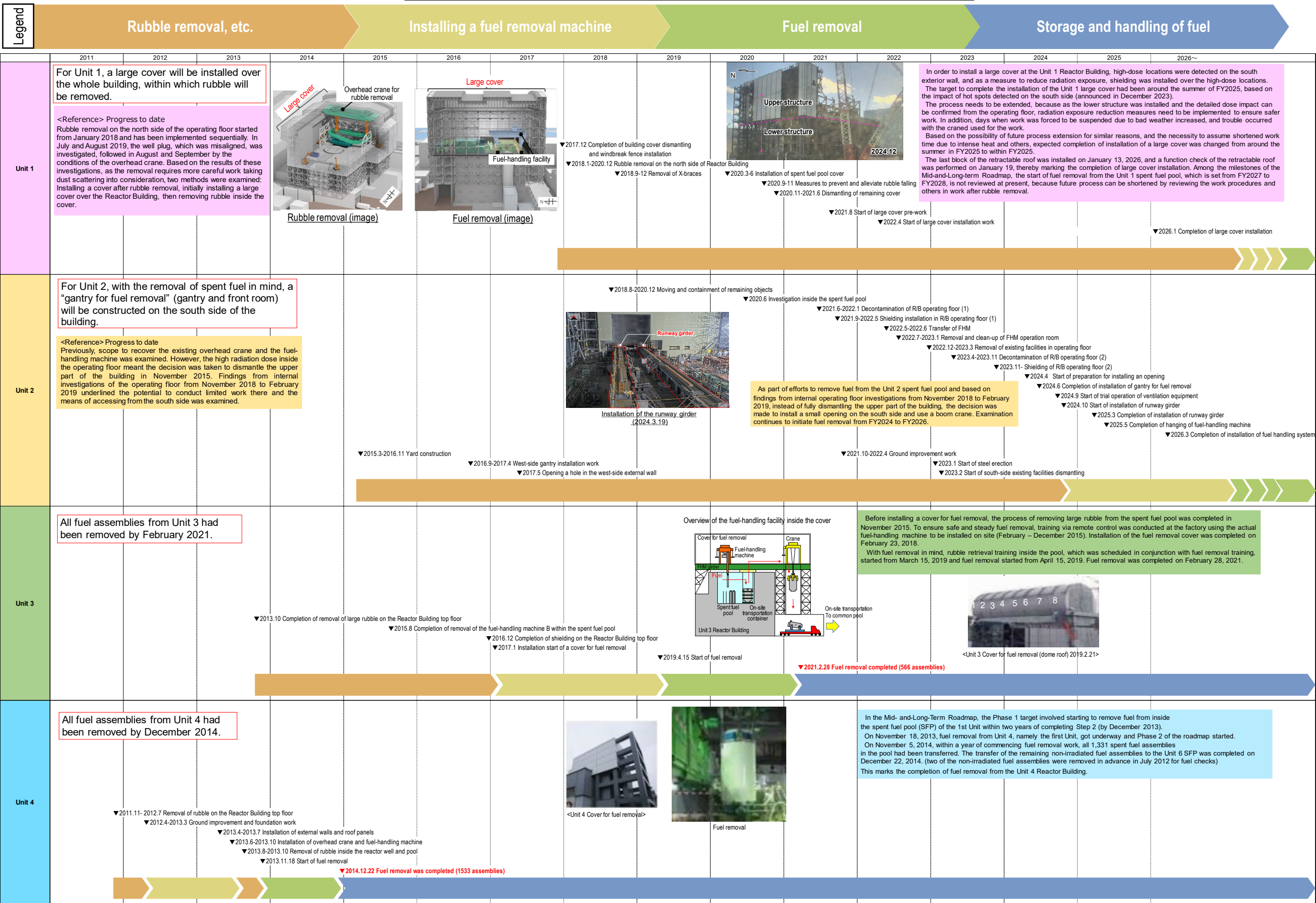
2021

2022

2023

3 Removal of fuel from spent pool

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



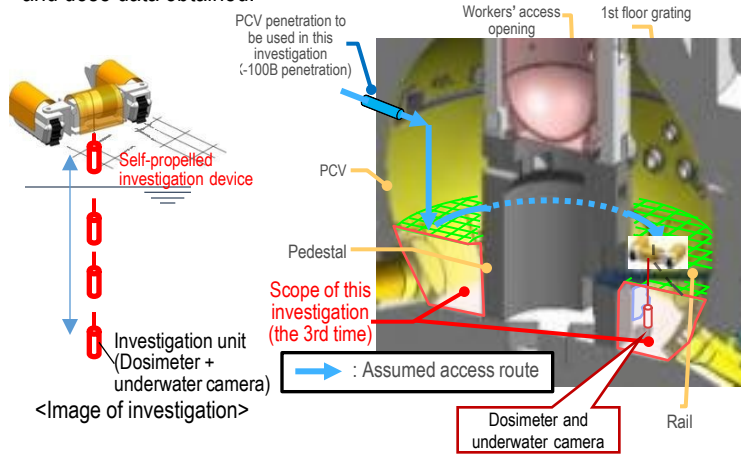
Milestones of the Mid- and-Long-Term Roadmap (major target processes)

Commencement of fuel debris retrieval from the first unit (Unit 2). Expanding the scale in stages (From September 10, 2024, trial fuel debris retrieval commenced)

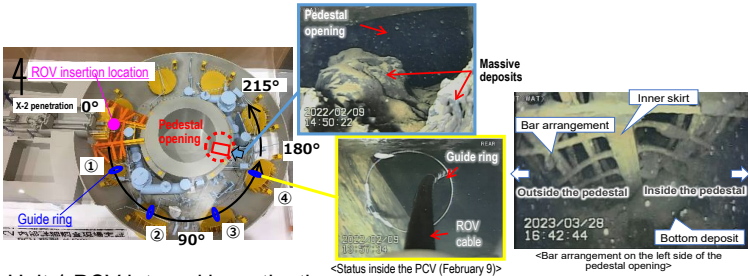
Before removing fuel debris, investigations inside the Primary Containment Vessel (PCV) are conducted to inspect the conditions there, including locations of fuel debris.

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.

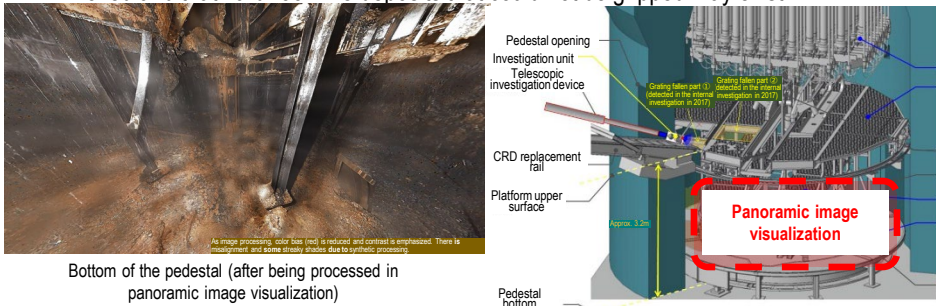


Unit 1 PCV internal investigation

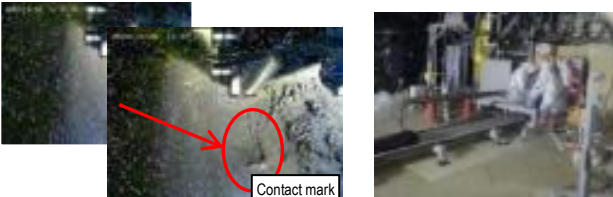
Investigations inside the PCV	1st (2012.10)	- Acquiring images - Measuring the air temperature and dose rate - Measuring the water level and temperature - Sampling stagnant water - Installing permanent monitoring instrumentation
	2nd (2015.4)	Confirming the status of the PCV 1st floor - Acquiring images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

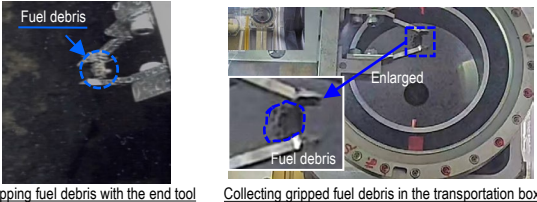
- In January 2017, a camera was inserted from the PCV penetration to inspect the conditions of the rail on which the robot traveled. The results of a series of investigations confirmed some gratings had fallen and deformed as well as a quantity of deposit inside the pedestal.
- In January 2018, the conditions 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, a deposits contact investigation at the PCV penetration (X-6 penetration) was conducted. This confirmed that deposits inside the penetration had not deformed and come unstuck.



- From September 10, 2024, the end tool of the telescopic equipment passed through the isolation valve, and the trial fuel debris retrieval commenced. On October 30, fuel debris was gripped with the end tool, on November 2, the guide pipe was pulled off, and the telescopic equipment was stored in the enclosure. On November 7, fuel debris was carried out from the hatch on a side of the enclosure, and the trial retrieval was completed.

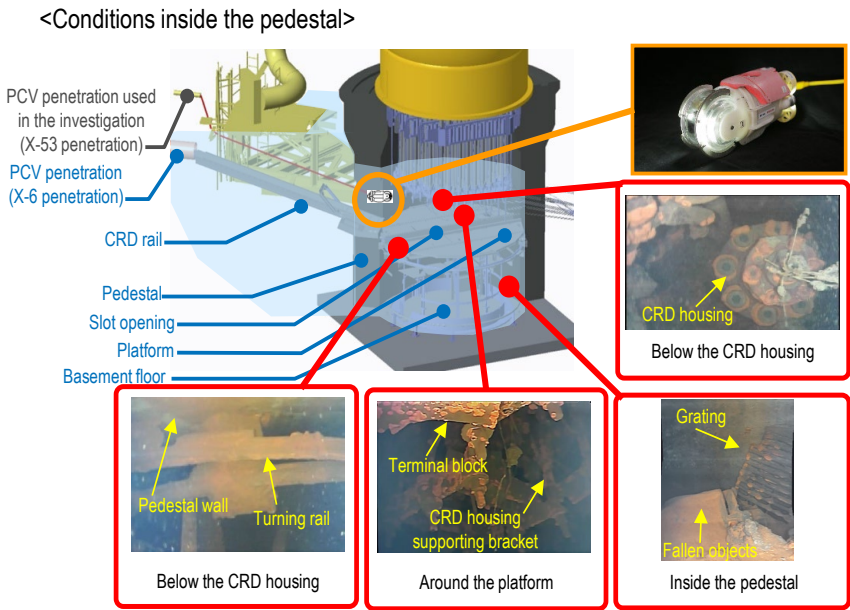


Unit 2 PCV internal investigation

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	
<u>Evaluation of the location of fuel debris inside the reactor by measurement using muons</u> 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, were 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)	
<u>Evaluation of the location of fuel debris inside the reactor by measurement using muons</u> 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)		

5 Management of solid radioactive waste

Reference 5/6

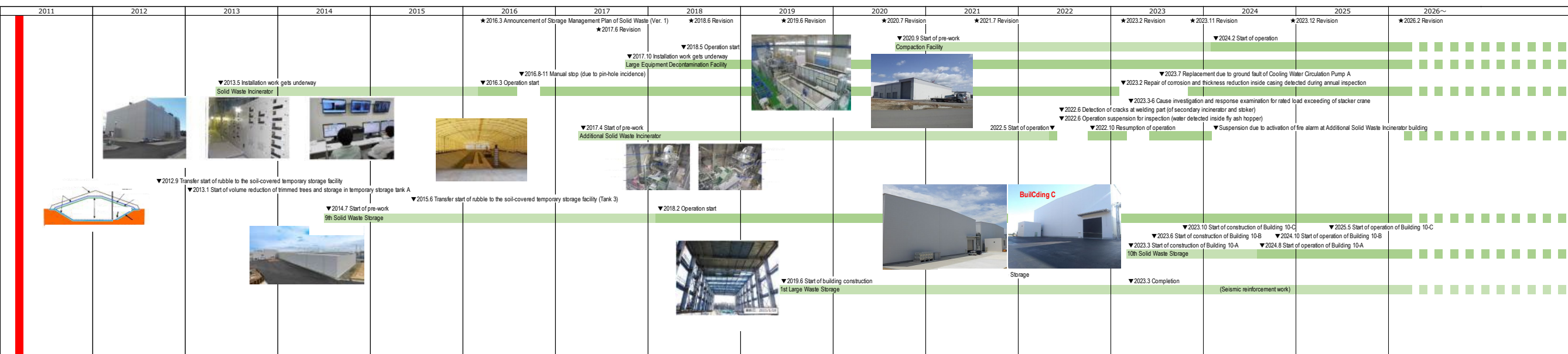
May 28, 2025

Secretariat of the Team for

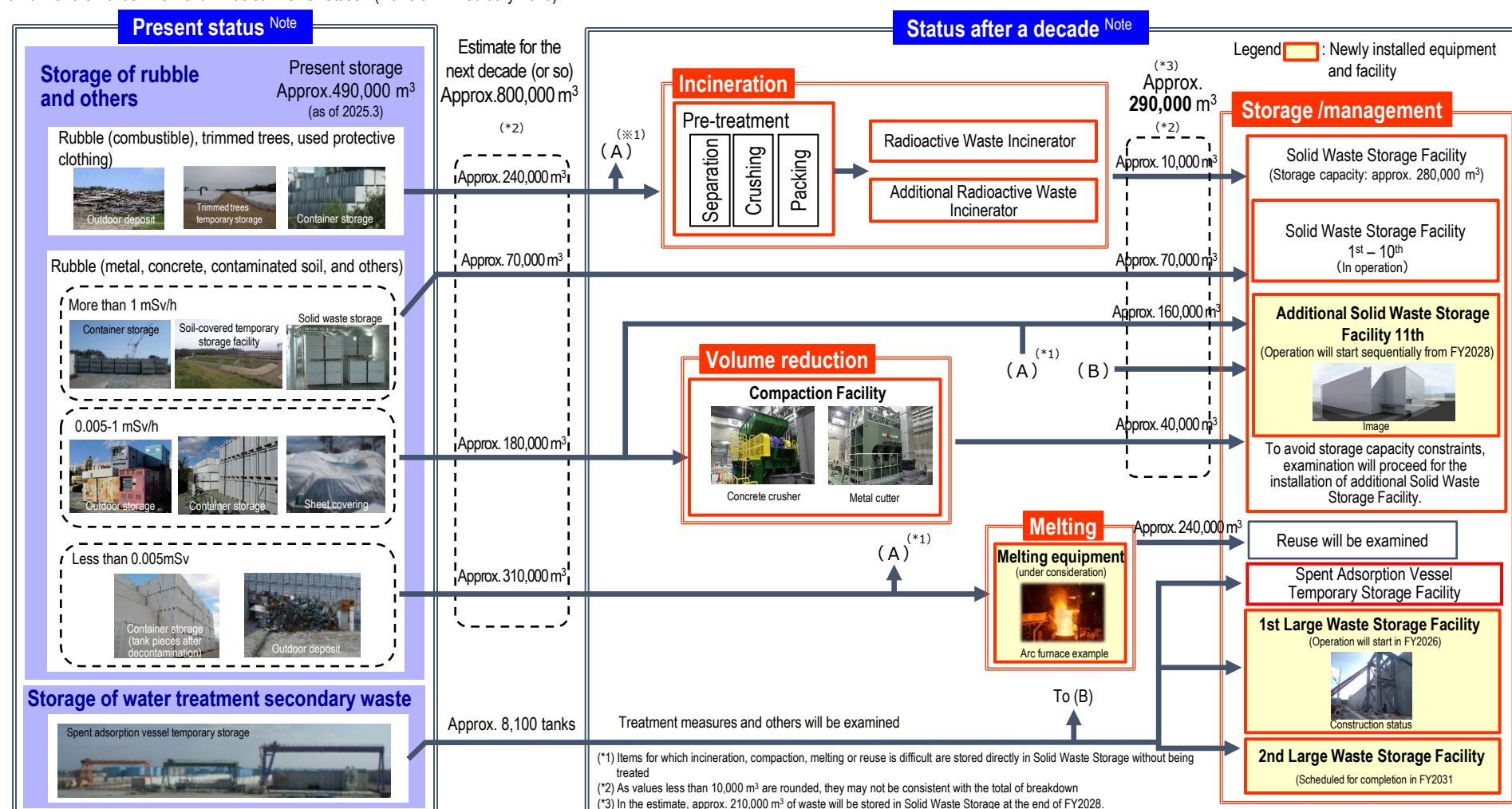
Countermeasures for Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water

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)



- Solid Waste Storage Management Plan for the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (Revision in February 2026)



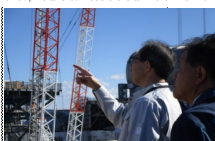
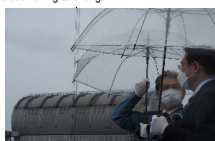
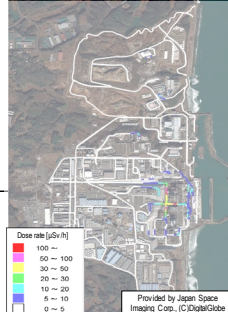
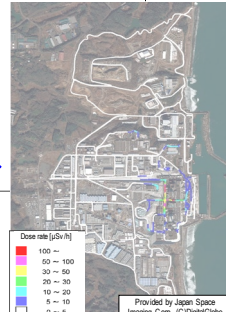
Note: Used protective clothing before incineration and BG-level concrete waste for which treatment and reuse is decided at present are not included.

- 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.

6 Improvement of work environment

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026~
▼ 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.	 External view of Access Control Facility	▼ From May 2013, full-face mask unnecessary area was expanded sequentially. ▼ 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 and off and distribution/collection of dosimeters.  Large rest house under construction (2014.9.30)	 Access Control Facility (2014.11.7)	▼ To help workers in the Fukushima Daiichi NPS precisely understand the conditions of their workplaces, a total of 86 dose-rate monitors were installed by January 2015. These monitors allow workers to confirm on-site dose rates at their workplaces in real time. ▼ In March 2015, the Fukushima revitalization meal service center opened. ▼ 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.  Move in general working clothes (2016.1.7)	 Facing (2017.4.13)  In February 2017, operation started at the Partner Companies' Building next to the New Administration Office Building. ▼ 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 Koriyama Coast, Futaba Town or Fukushima Daini NPS, relying to a doctor helicopter), a faster response is available for seriously ill patients requiring treatment at external medical institutions. 	 Facing (2017.4.13)	▼ From November 2018, from the west-side high-ground area, where Units 1-4 can be viewed, visitors can see the site in their normal clothes without having to change.  Visit by Governor of Fukushima Prefecture to the Fukushima Daiichi NPS (2018.11.1)  Visit by Prime Minister Kishida to the Fukushima Daiichi NPS (2021.10.17)	 Visit by Prime Minister Ishiba to the Fukushima Daiichi NPS (2024.12.14) (Left) Observation of the decommissioning state at high ground from which whole view of Units 1-4 can be seen (Right) Encouragement from Prime Minister Ishiba 	<Travel survey results of major roads within the site> Compared with the last fiscal year, no significant variation was identified. <FY2024 4th Quarter> (Measured in March 2025)  Provided by Japan Space Imaging Corp., ©DigitalGlobe	<FY2025 4th Quarter> (Measured in February 2026)  Provided by Japan Space Imaging Corp., ©DigitalGlobe	▼ 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).				

