

Outline of Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Management

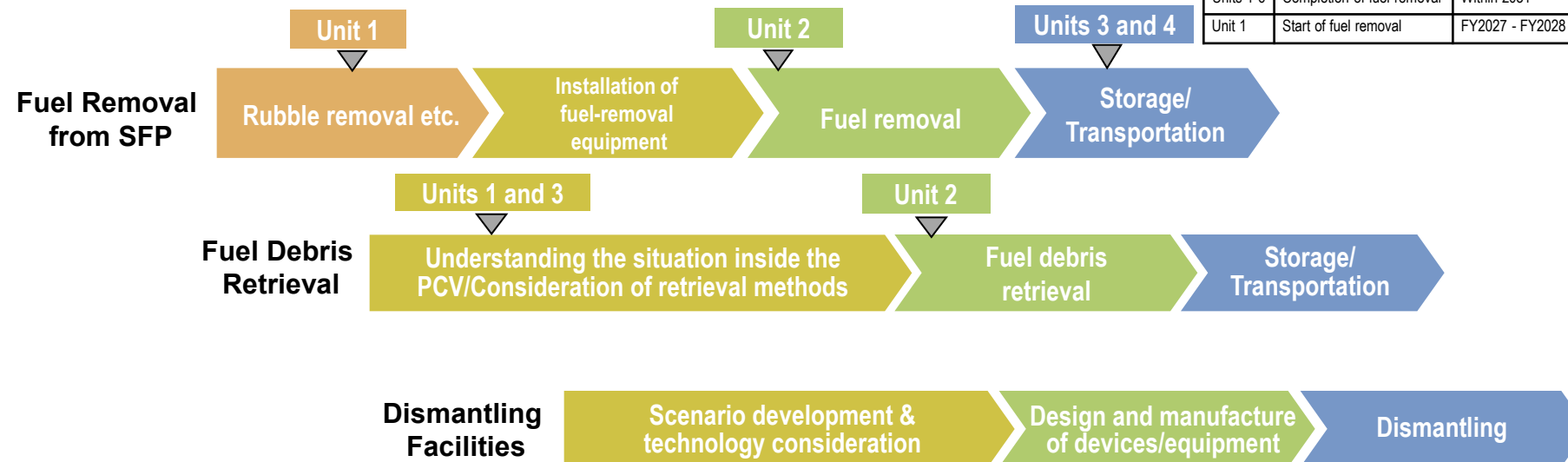
Main decommissioning work and steps

Fuel removal from the spent fuel pool was completed on December 22, 2014, at Unit 4 and on February 28, 2021, at Unit 3. On June 2, 2026, fuel removal commenced at Unit 2.

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 fuel debris^(Note 1) retrieval from Units 1-3.

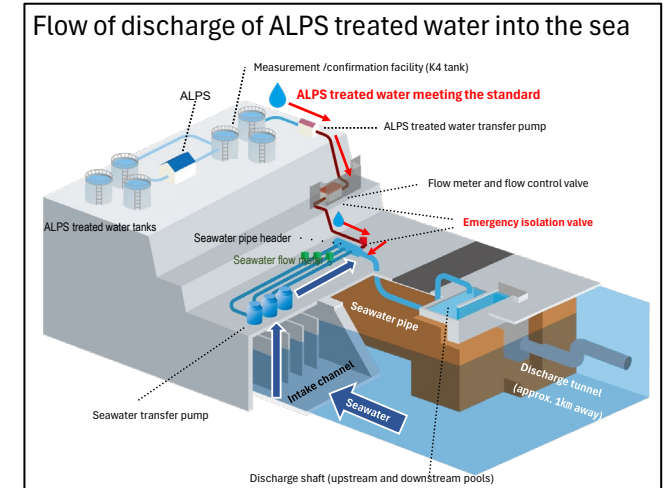
(Note 1) Fuel assemblies that melted during the accident along with nearby metal materials, etc.



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

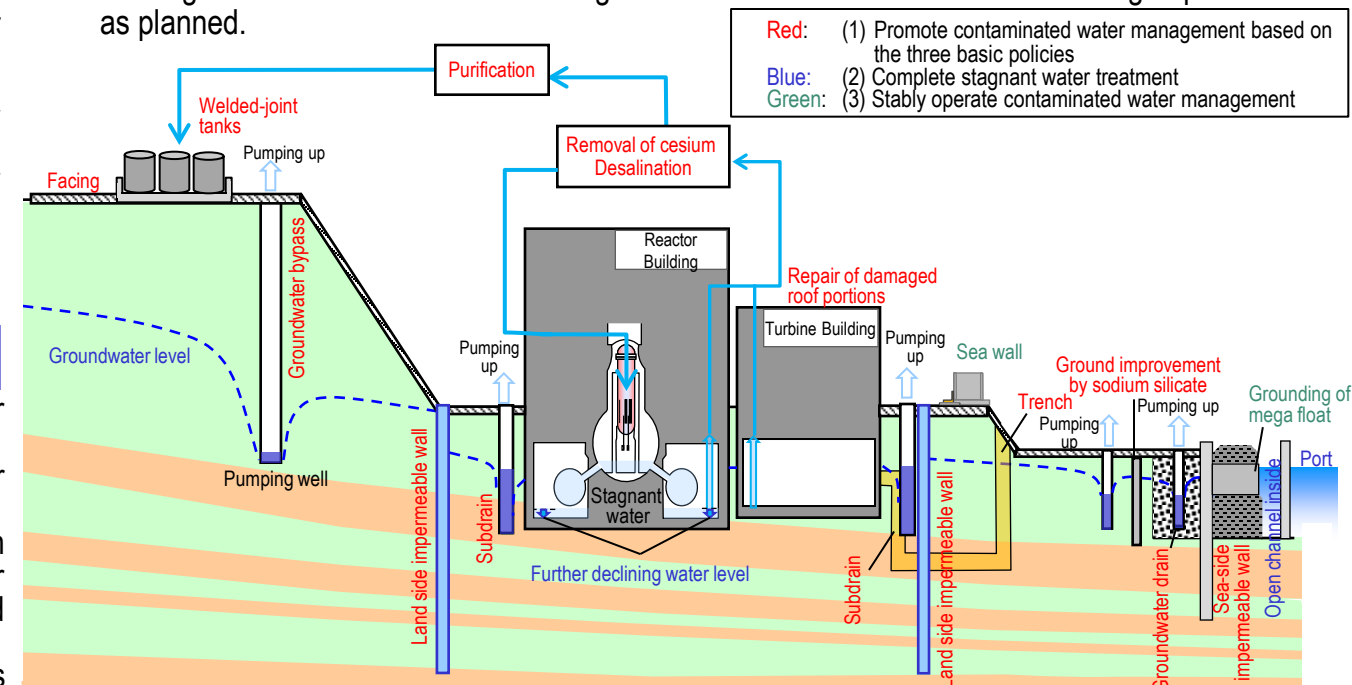
- For stagnant water in buildings (contaminated water), first, cesium and strontium are reduced by the cesium absorption apparatuses (SARRY and KURIÓN). Then, stagnant water in buildings is treated by the multi-nuclide removal system (ALPS) and stored in welded-joint tanks.
- Multi-layered contaminated 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.

Completion of the dismantling of flanged tanks in E Area

Replacement of flanged tanks used to store contaminated water from Units 1-4 right after the accident with welded tanks that have a lower risk of leaking has been underway. Dismantling of those tanks began in May 2015, and 333 out of a total of 334 tanks had been dismantled until July 2024. The last remaining tank, D1 tank in E area, had been used to store residual water from the bottoms of the other tanks during the dismantling process, which led to the accumulation of sludge with high concentrations of radioactive materials. Therefore, removal of the sludge from this tank was conducted carefully and completed in November 2025. The inside of the tank was cleaned and decontaminated, after which dismantling was completed on June 15, 2026.

Since dismantling work is conducted under radiation control and involves the use of heavy machinery in cramped spaces, efforts were made to balance work efficiency with safety. This task was also carried out in stages while thoroughly implementing countermeasures to reduce exposure doses and prevent secondary contamination. As a result, the dismantling of flanged tanks was completed safely without any significant problems.

It is planned to construct facilities related to fuel debris retrieval from Unit 2 on the cleared site in E Area following dismantling.



< E area after D1 tank was dismantled (photo taken on June 15, 2026) >

Unit 2 Status of PCV internal investigation and trial retrieval

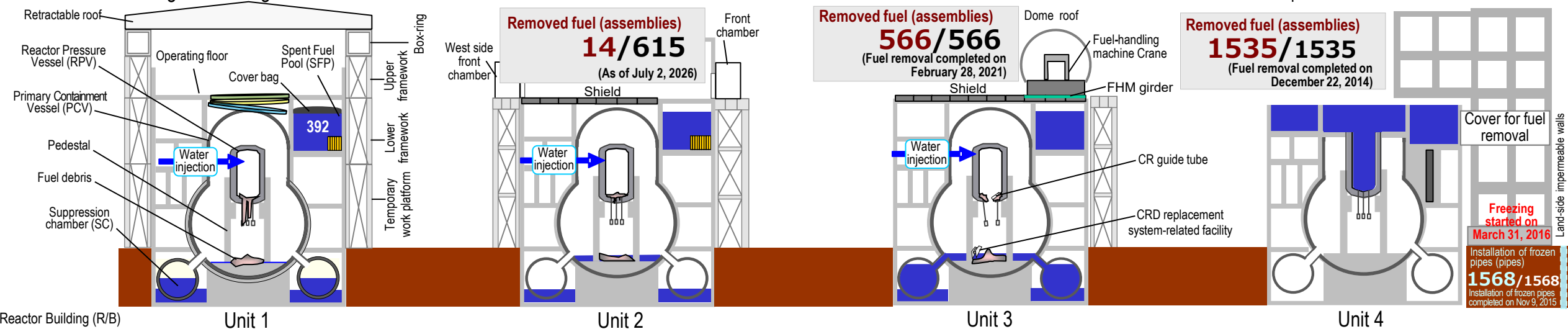
Operation verification of each piece of equipment inside the enclosure, where the robotic arm is stored, is underway. After confirming their integrity, removal of obstructions inside the PCV and establishment of an access route will commence.

At present, the work is expected to commence in July or later. While the timing may be revised depending on progress, work will proceed with safety as our top priority.



Manipulator (operation side)

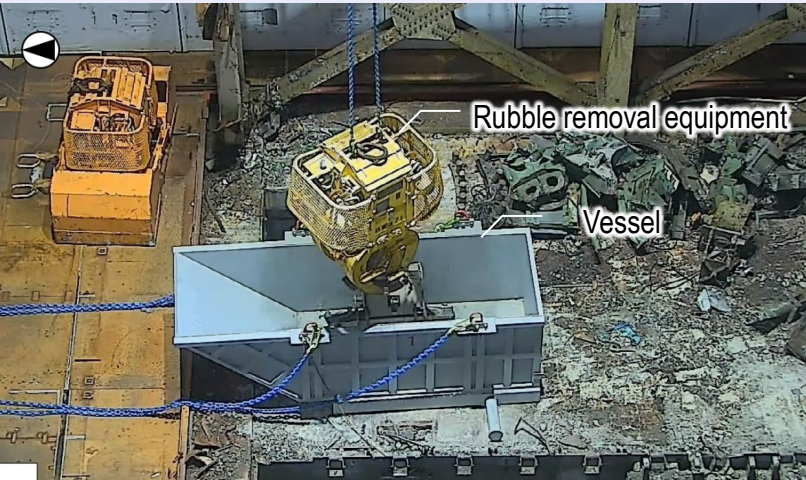
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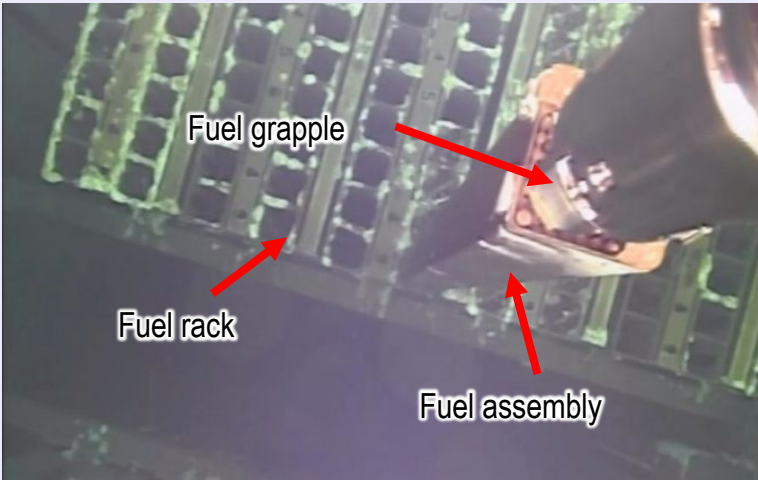
Progress of fuel removal from spent fuel pools

At Unit 1, rubble removal within the large cover commenced on June 22. In the investigation of the floor on the north side of the operating floor, which commenced in January and was conducted in accordance with the plan to place work platforms and heavy machinery for rubble removal there, no structurally significant damage to the floor was detected. The investigation will continue in parallel with the rubble removal.

At Unit 2, training, including remote operation using the actual fuel handling equipment and on-site transport containers (casks) along with mock fuel, was completed on May 29. Fuel removal commenced on June 2. The 615 fuel assemblies stored in Unit 2 spent fuel pool will be removed sequentially with a total of 89 removal operations planned since each cask can hold 7 fuel assemblies. The removal process is scheduled to begin with the 28 non-irradiated fuel assemblies. As of July 2, the removal of 14 non-irradiated fuel assemblies to the common pool has been completed (the second of a total of 89 operations). Fuel removal at Unit 2 will be completed within FY2028.

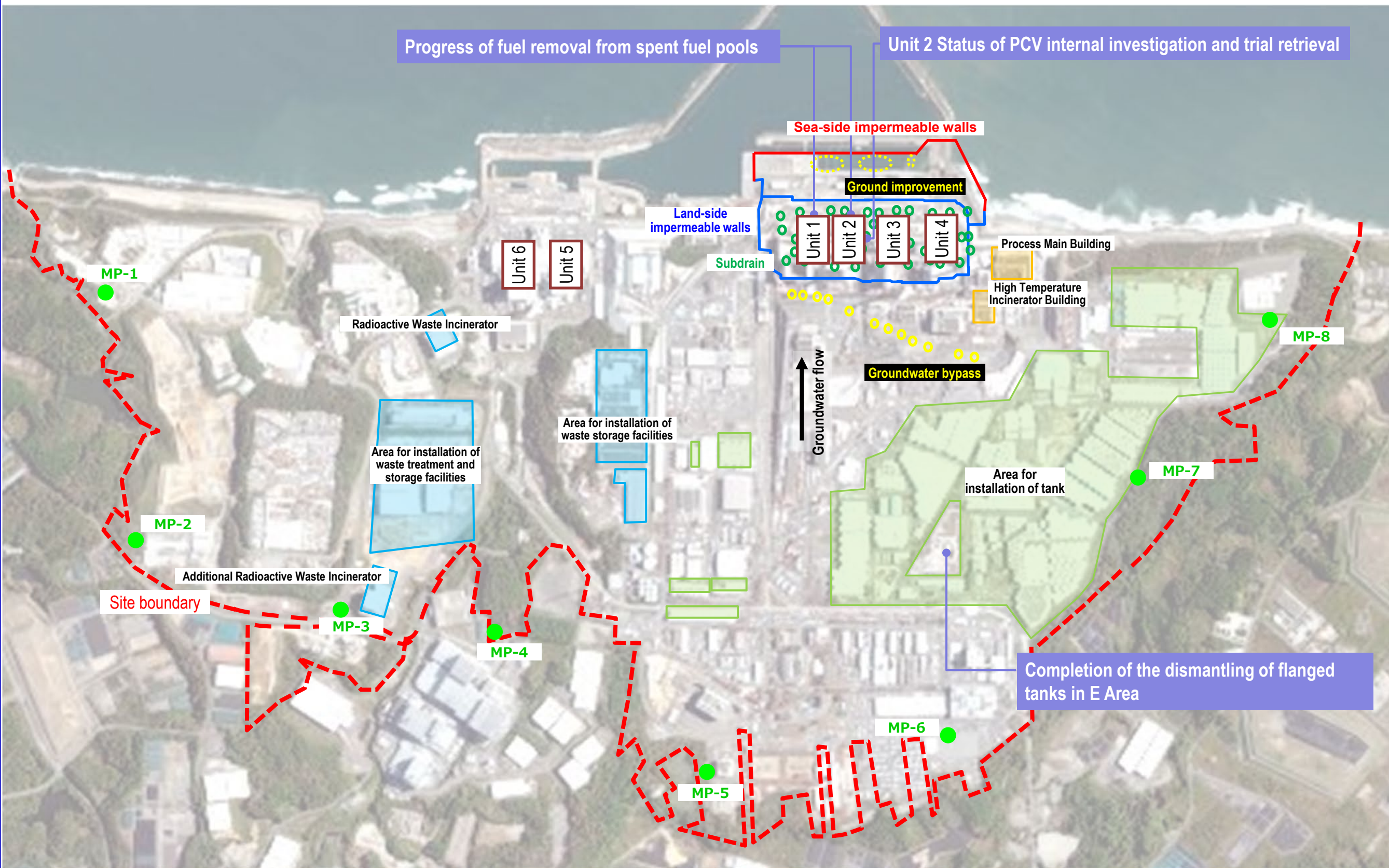


< Status of rubble removal at Unit 1 (photo taken on June 22, 2026) >



< Lifting of fuel assembly at Unit 2 (photo taken on June 2, 2026) >

Major initiatives – Locations on site

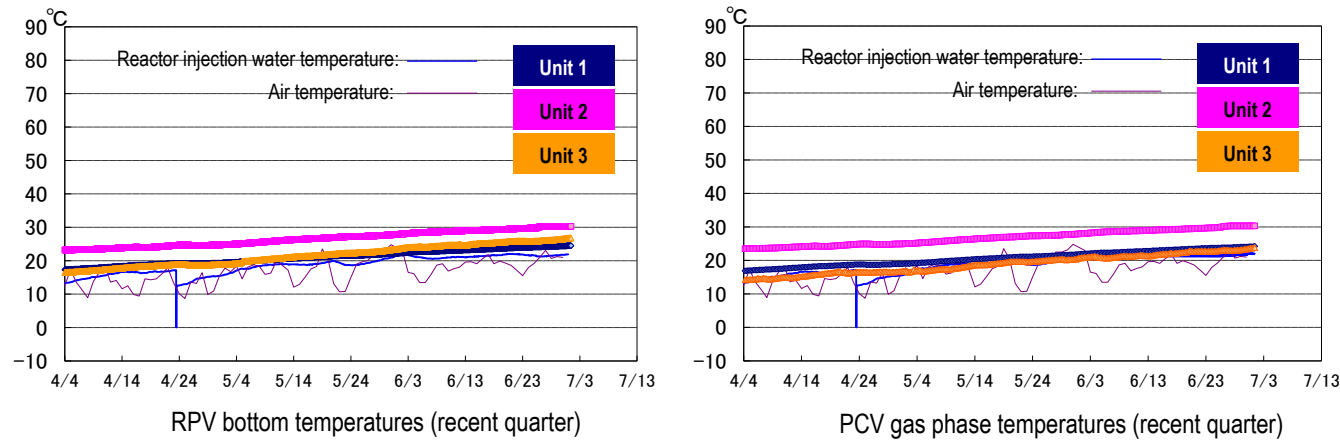


Provided by Japan Space Imaging Corp., photo taken on November 10, 2025
Product (C) [2025] Vantor.

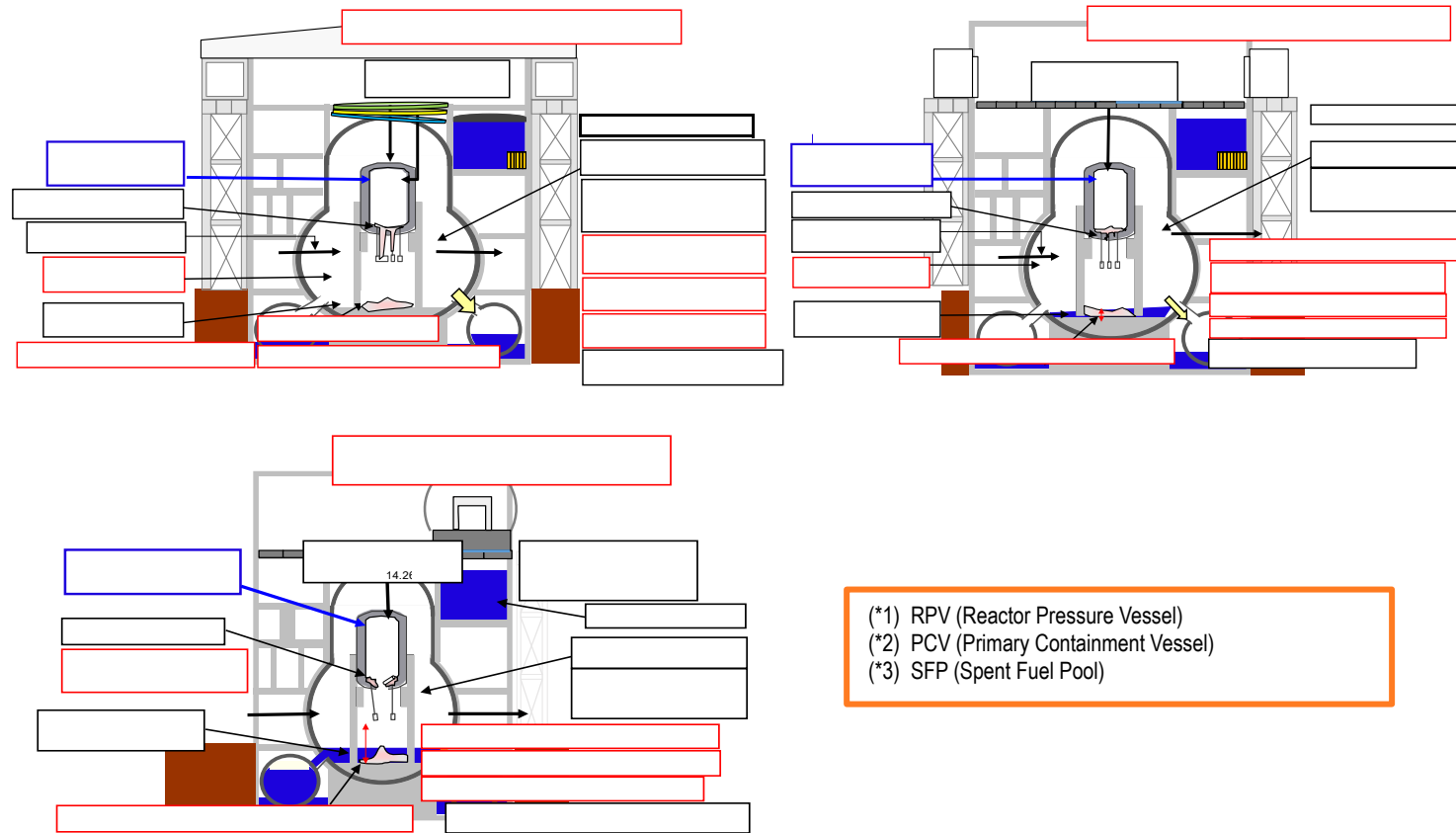
I. Confirmation of the reactor conditions

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.



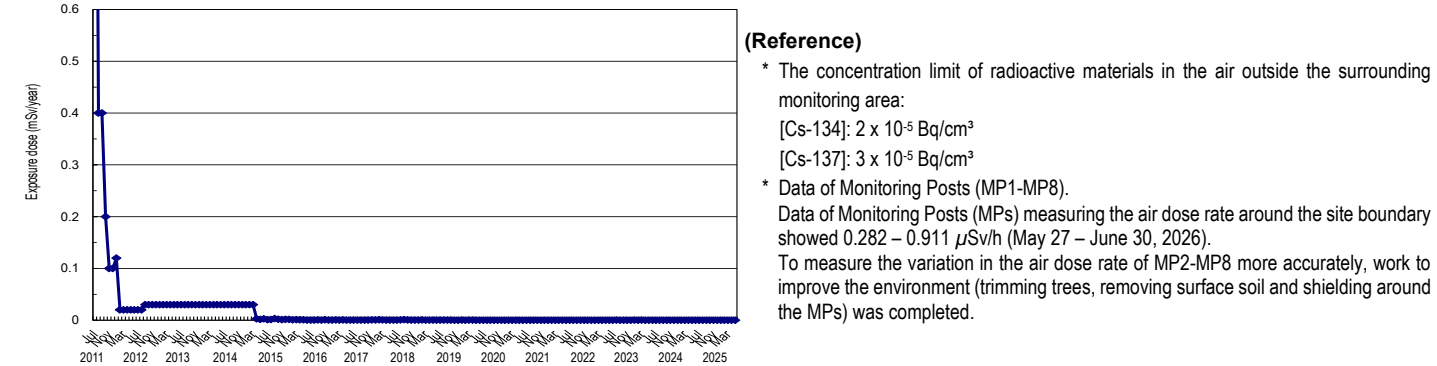
*1 The trend graphs show part of the temperature data measured at multiple points.
*2 A part of data could not be measured due to maintenance and inspection of the facility and other work.



Release of radioactive materials from the Reactor Buildings

As of May 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. 1.0×10^{-11} Bq/cm³ and 1.9×10^{-11} Bq/cm³ for Cs-134 and -137 respectively, while the radiation exposure dose due to the release of radioactive materials there was less than 0.00006 mSv/year.

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



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).

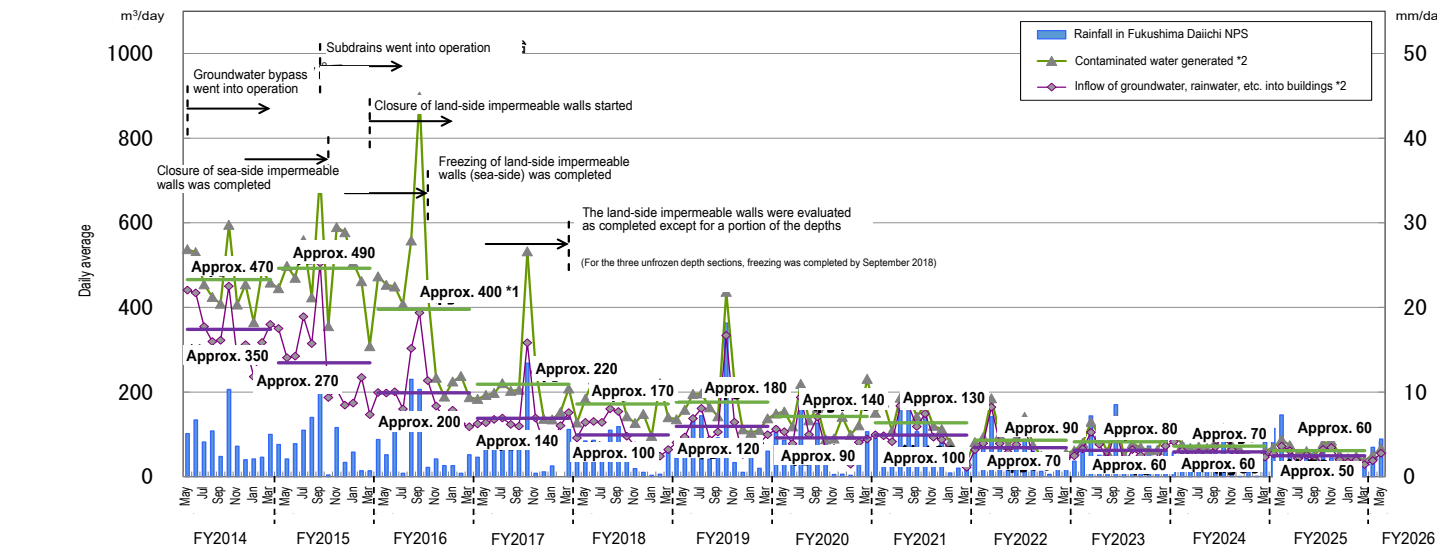
Other indices

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 June 24, 2026, a total of 2,944 releases had been completed. The water quality of all temporary storage tanks satisfied the operational target.

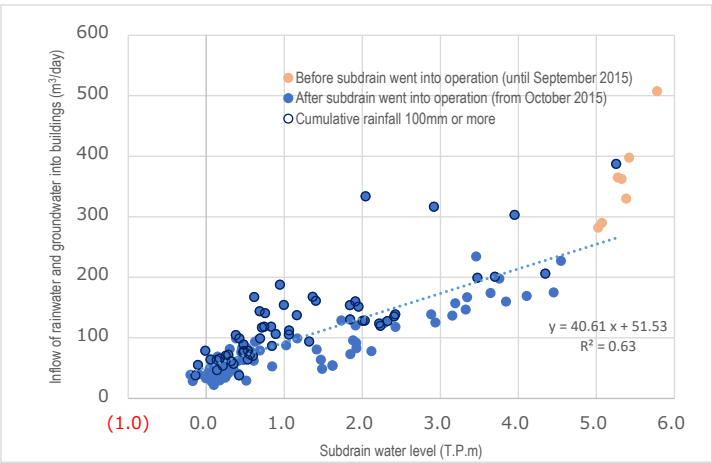


Figure 2: Correlation between inflow such as groundwater and rainwater into buildings and the water level of Units 1-4 subdrains

➤ 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 May 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 May 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 June 18, 2026, approx. 819,000 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 June 18, 2026, approx. 982,000 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. 1,240,209 m³ as of June 18, 2026.
- The total volume of ALPS treated water discharged into the sea since discharges commenced on August 24, 2023, was approx. 156,947 m³ as of the completion of the second discharge in FY2026.

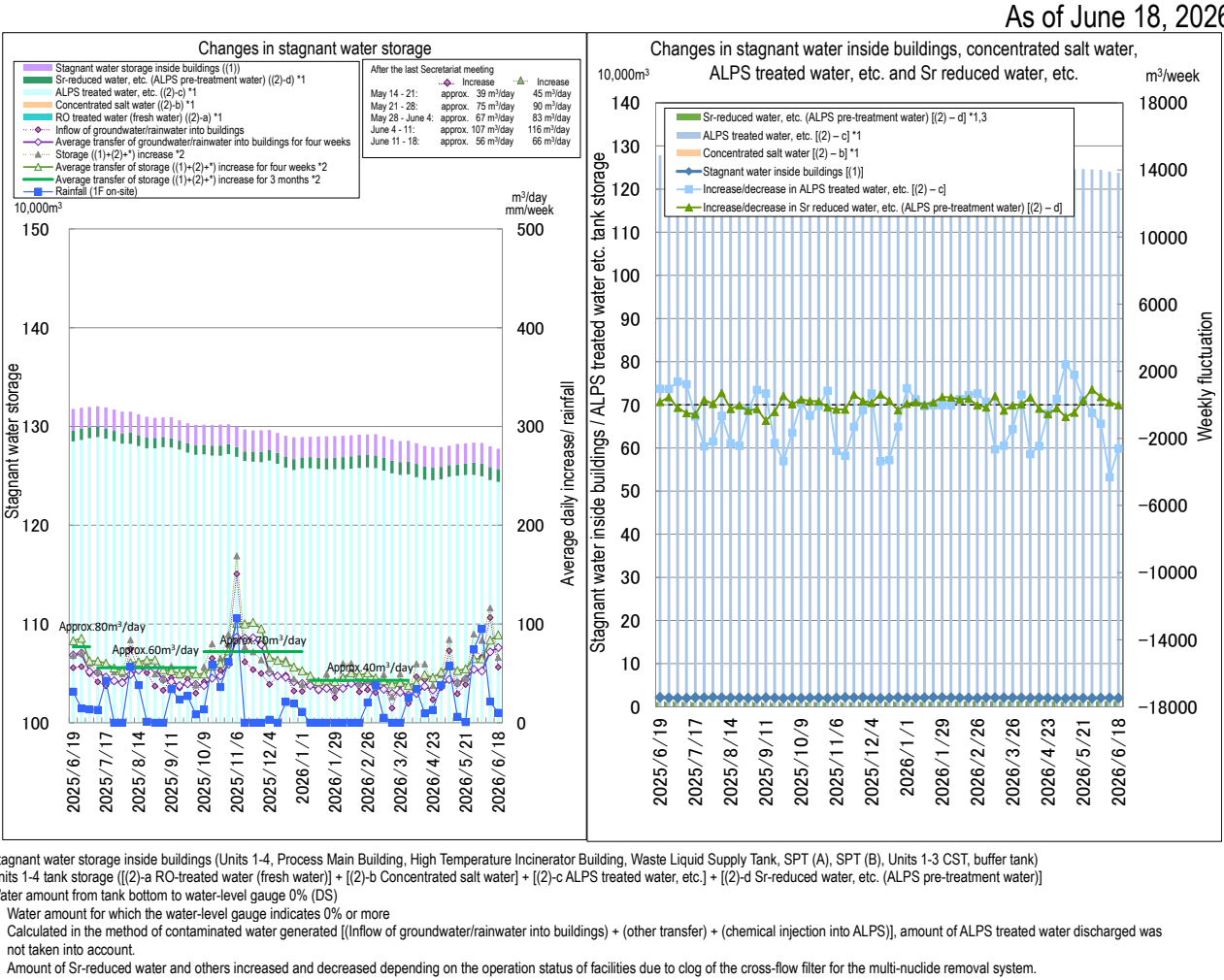


Figure 3: Status of stagnant water storage

➤ Status of discharge of ALPS treated water

As of June 30, 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 June 29) • Below the lower detection limit (less than 7.5-7.6 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 June 29) • Below the lower detection limit (less than 7.8 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 June 15) • Below the lower detection limit (less than 8-10 Bq/L)	○ ○
[Fisheries Agency] Tritium concentration in marine products (flounder)	-	(Sampled on June 24) • Below the lower detection limit (less than 9.8 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 June 18) • Below the lower detection limit (less than 4.0-4.1 Bq/L)	○ ○

- From June 1 to 20, 2026, the second 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 July 1, 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 June 29 showed concentrations under the lower detection limit (less than 7.5–7.6 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 June 29 showed concentrations under the detection limit (less than 7.8 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 June 15 at 3 points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture showed tritium concentrations below the lower detection limit (less than 8-10 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 June 24 showed tritium concentrations below the lower detection limit (less than 9.8 Bq/kg) in all samples.
Fukushima Prefecture: On June 18, tritium concentrations in seawater at 9 points around the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station showed concentrations of below the lower detection limit (less than 4.0-4.1 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

- The large cover installation was completed on January 19, 2026. 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.
- For ancillary facilities for the large cover, consisting of the ventilation equipment, dust radiation monitors and other components, which will be used for rubble removal after the large cover installation, a pre-service inspection certificate was granted on March 25, 2026. Operation of the ancillary facilities for the large cover commenced on May 13, 2026.
- Within the large cover, rubble removal commenced on June 22, 2026. In the investigation of the floor on the north side of the operating floor, which commenced in January 2026 and was conducted in accordance with the plan to place work platforms and heavy machinery for rubble removal there, no structurally significant damage to the floor was detected. The investigation will continue in parallel with the rubble removal.
- 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.
- To reduce waste, the fuel handling machine that was installed in Unit 4 in 2013 was 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. Transport to the factory was completed on April 9, 2026.

➤ 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 commenced on June 2, 2026. Although work will be suspended to perform facility inspections and make room in the common pool, the work is aimed at completing within FY2028.

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 May 2026, the total storage volume for concrete and metal rubble was approx. 422,100 m³ (+5,700 m³ compared to the end of March with an area-occupation rate of 69%). The total storage volume of trimmed trees was approx. 68,500 m³ (0 m³, with an area-occupation rate of 39%). The total storage volume of used protective clothing was approx. 9,300 m³ (-1,800 m³, with an area-occupation rate of 37%). 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 June 4, 2026, the total storage volume of waste sludge was 516 m³ (area-occupation rate: 74%), while that of concentrated waste fluid was 9,399 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 6,021 (area-occupation rate: 87%).

Circulating injection cooling

➤ Water level decrease in Unit 3 Spent Fuel Pool skimmer surge tank

- On June 11, a decline in the water level in the skimmer surge tank was detected during circulation operations of the spent fuel pool (SFP). In response, operations were suspended and the system was isolated. It was confirmed that this response stopped the decline in the water level.
- Since fuel removal has been completed at Unit 3, cooling is not required, and no leaks from the SFP have been detected. The water level is checked once a day using monitoring cameras.
- As a future response, it is planned to drain stagnant water from the SFP primary system piping, which poses a leakage risk during circulation suspension, implement siphon breaking to maintain stable SFP water levels, and convert the temporary line used to replenish water lost through natural evaporation from the SFP into a permanent installation.
- As a future response, it is planned to convert the temporary line used to replenish water lost through natural evaporation from the SFP into a permanent installation, drain stagnant water from the SFP primary system piping, which poses a leakage risk during circulation suspension, and implement siphon breaking to maintain stable SFP water levels.
- Furthermore, since repairing the leak site is difficult due to the high-dose radiation environment, suspension of operation of the SFP circulation system, which may involve revising the implementation plan, is being examined.

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.

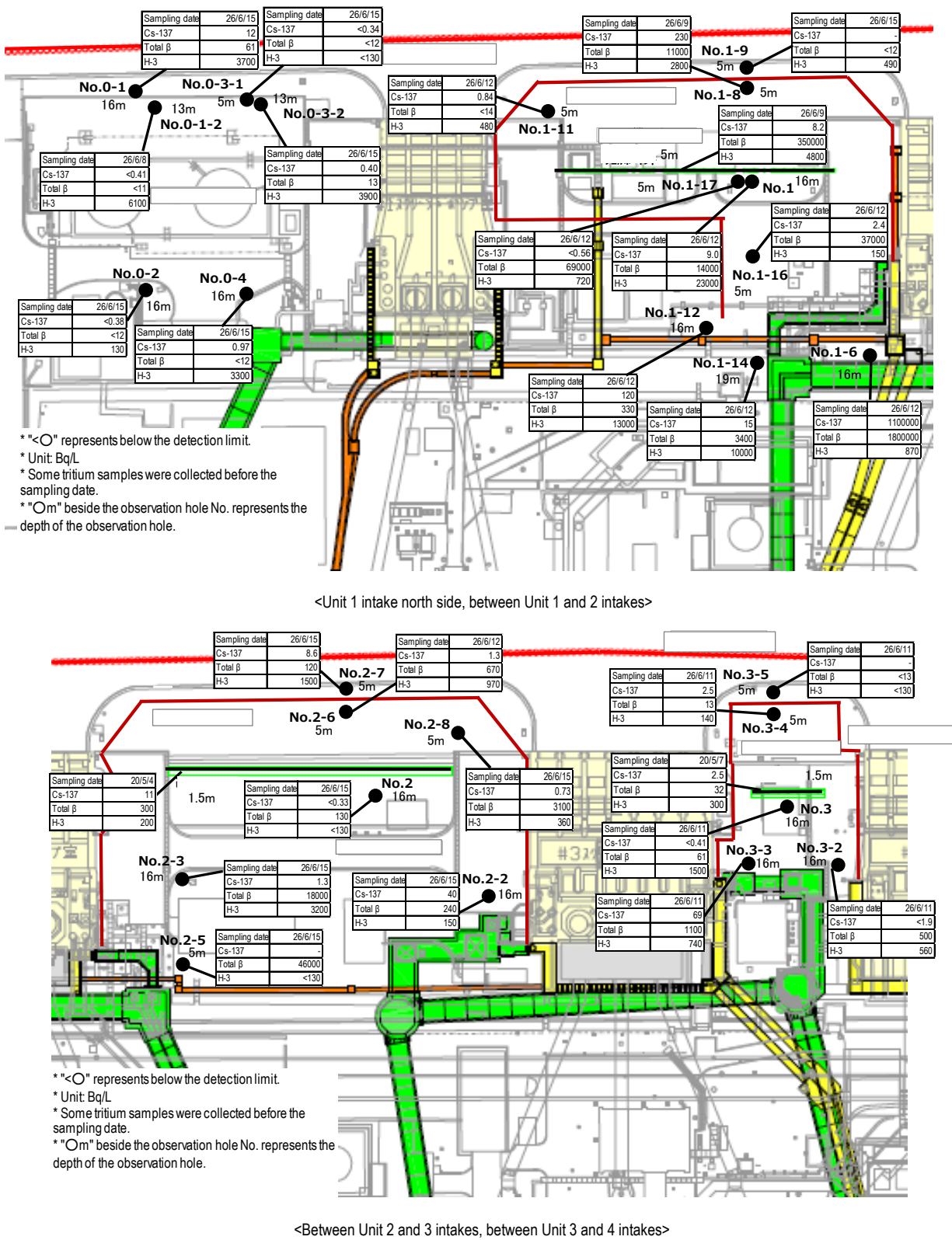


Figure 4: Groundwater concentration on the Turbine Building east side

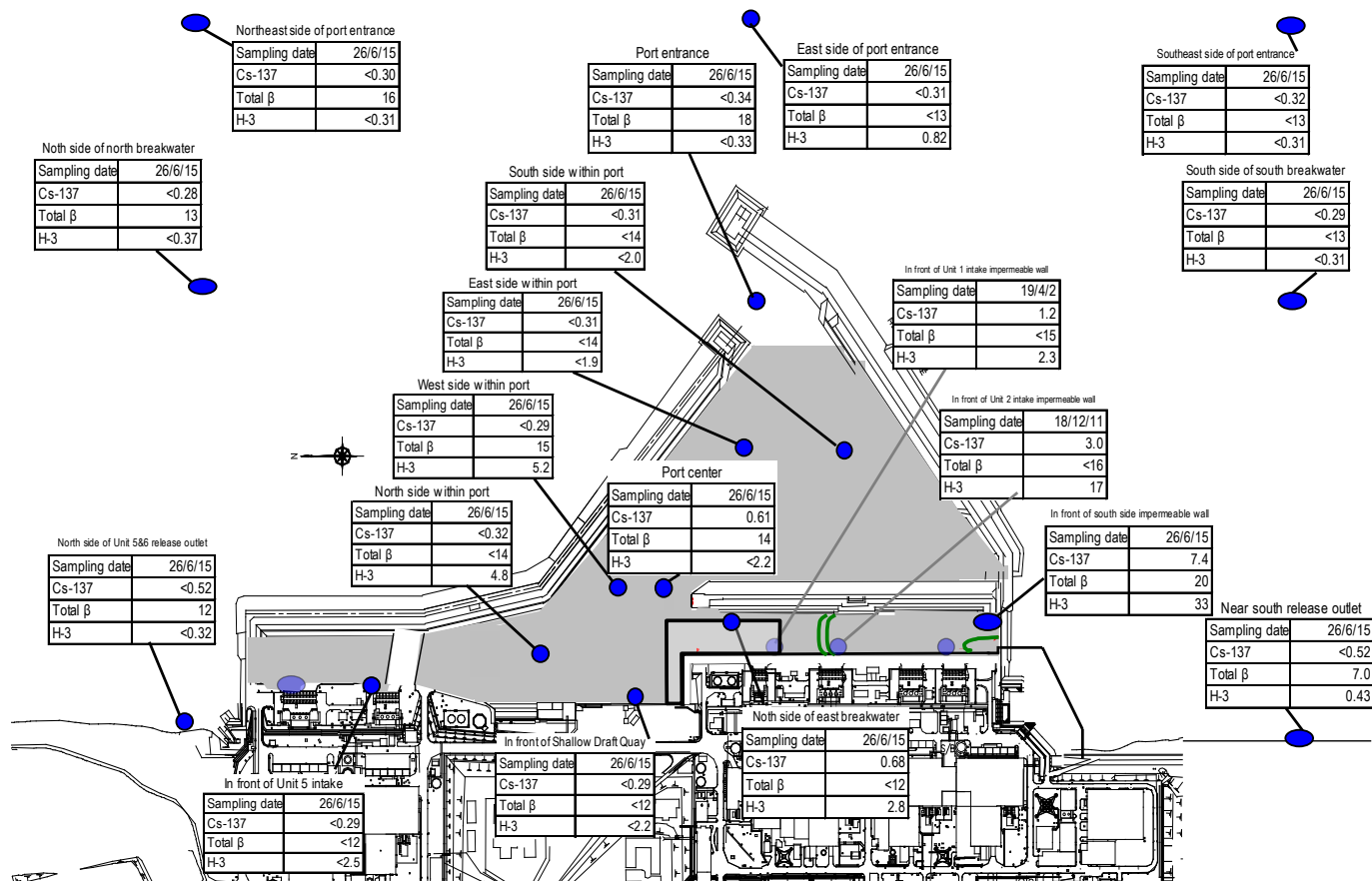


Figure 5: Seawater concentration around the port

- Hot tests for the drying of secondary waste from water treatment (adsorbents)
 - To reduce the risk of leakage and spread of contamination, stabilization (dehydration) of secondary waste from water treatment and transition to on-site storage within the facility are planned. Furthermore, to eliminate the risk of corrosion and leakage from metal containers, technology to dry adsorbents is being developed.
 - Hot tests using actual adsorption vessels will be conducted to confirm whether there is any significant migration of radionuclides out of the vessels. Following the completion of mock-up tests with cold adsorption vessels, tests using the hot adsorption vessels will commence in July 2026.
- Construction progress on the 11th Solid Waste Storage Facility
 - To eliminate outdoor temporary storage of solid waste within FY2028, the plan is proceeding towards early commencement of operations. Foundation work commenced in May 2026, followed by full-scale construction. Partial operation is scheduled to commence in May 2028, with the aim of completing the entire facility in April 2029.
 - The facility adopts a steel-reinforced concrete structure, with steel plates to be transported by sea from domestic and overseas factories via Onahama Port to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. The transportation by sea will commence around August 2026, after preparations are completed.

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 February – April 2026 was approx. 9,400 (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 July 2026 (approx. 4,600 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. 3,700 to 5,100.

- The number of workers from both within and outside Fukushima Prefecture decreased. As of May 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.

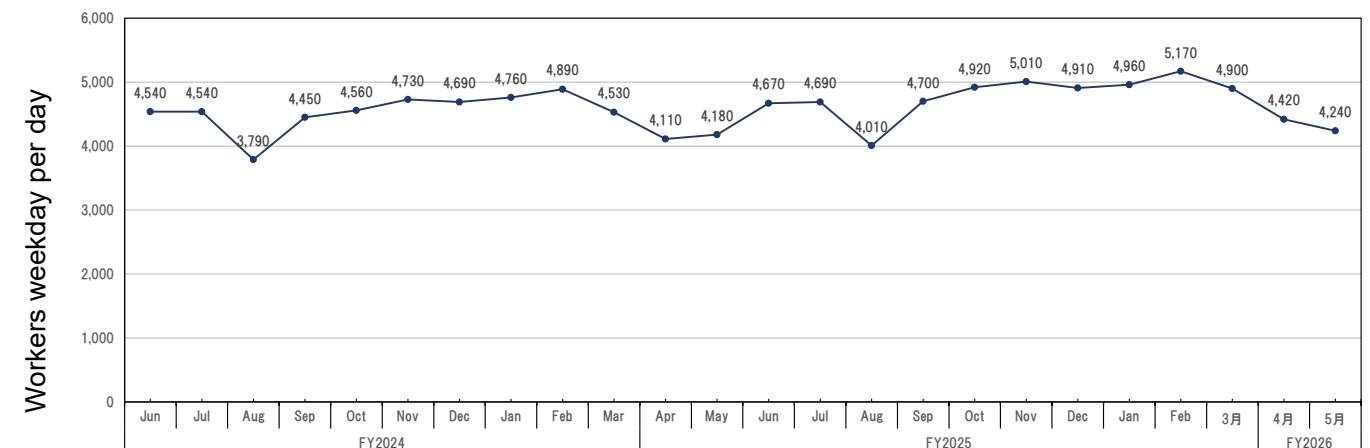


Figure 6: Changes in the average number of workers weekday per day for each month of the most recent 2 years (actual values)

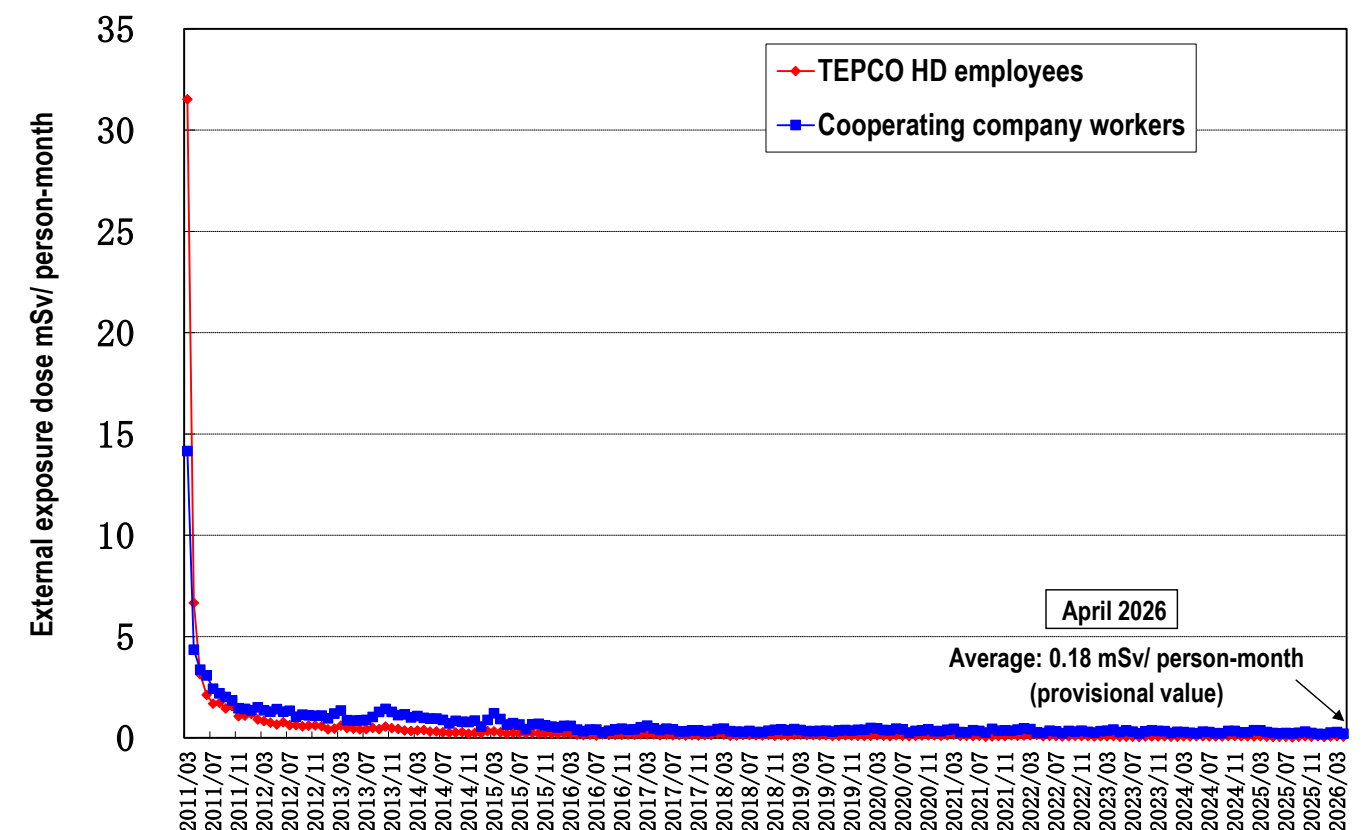


Figure 7: Changes in monthly average exposure dose of individual worker (monthly exposure dose since March 2011)

➤ 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 June 29 (in FY2025, three workers up until the end of June). 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

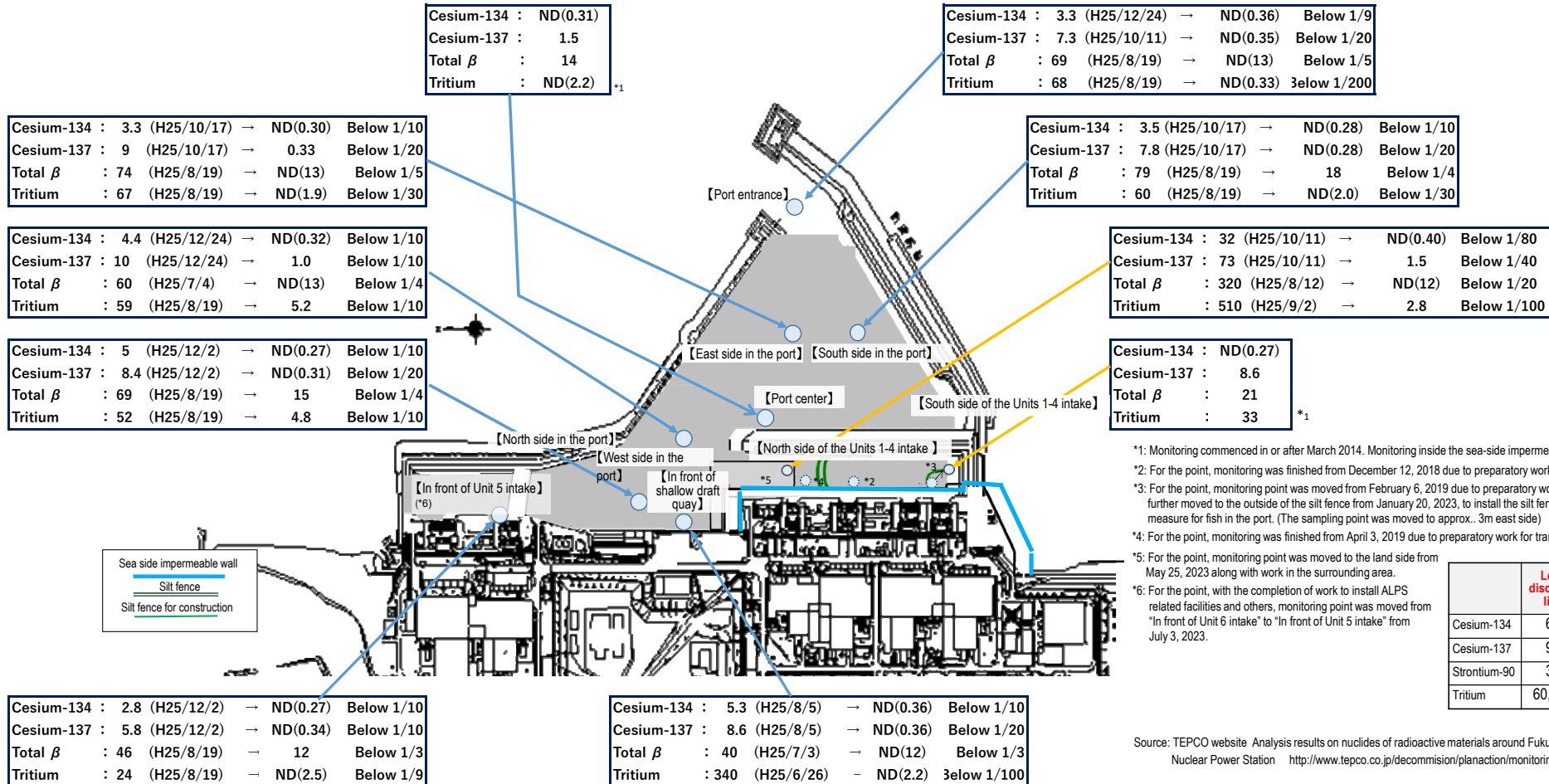
- Countermeasures for various infectious diseases (influenza, norovirus, COVID-19, etc.) depend on personal decisions and basic preventive measures (visiting medical institutions when feeling unwell, ventilation, avoidance of the “Three Cs”, frequent handwashing, etc.) being implemented appropriately 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 June 15 - 29)” ; unit (Bq/L); ND represents a value below the detection limit

Summary of TEPCO data as of June 30, 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.



*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.

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>

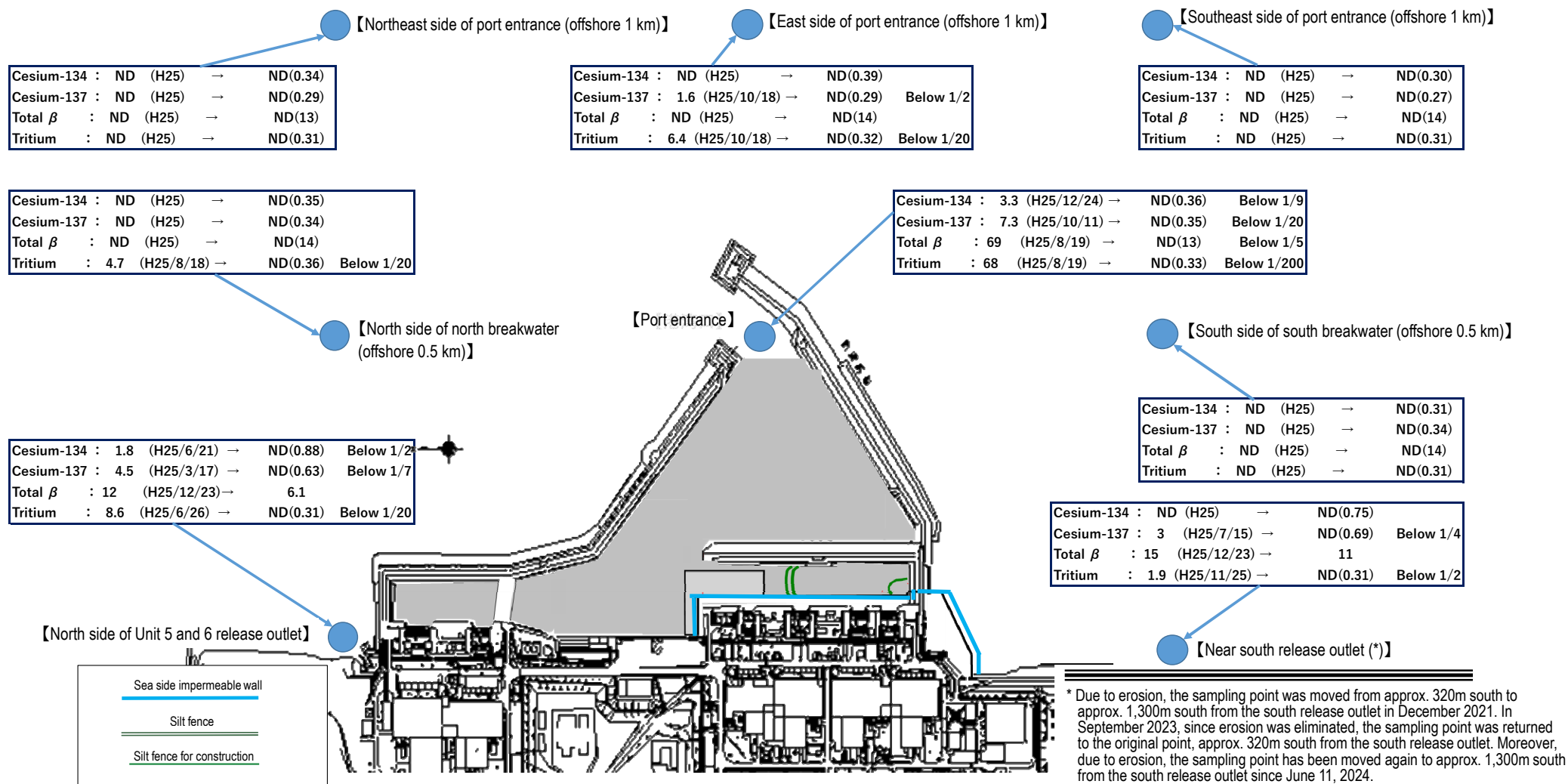
Status of seawater monitoring around outside of the port (comparison between the highest values in 2013 and the latest values)

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 May 25 - June 29 2026)

Summary of TEPCO data as of June 30, 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>

TEPCO Holdings Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Site

Appendix 2
July 2, 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

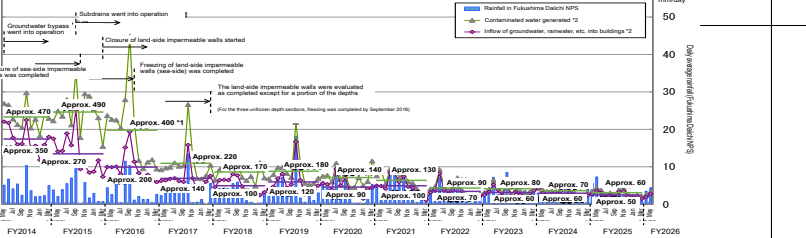
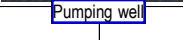
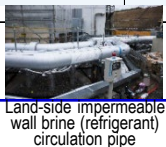
Milestones of the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap (major target processes)

- [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

July 2, 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)		▽Purification of strontium-reduced water in flanged tanks complete ▽Purification of strontium-reduced water complete ▽Reduction of strontium by 3rd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY II) (from 2019.7.12)										
	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 tunnel 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														
Contaminated water management (Redirect)	Groundwater bypass	 Pumping well	▽Installation start of groundwater bypass		▽Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)													
	Subdrain	 Subdrain purification system	▽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 m³/day)		▽Enhancement of treatment capacity (2000m³/day)										
	Land-side impermeable wall		 Land-side impermeable wall brine (refrigerant) circulation pipe	▽Installation start of land-side impermeable walls		▽Freezing start		▽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 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 ▽Completion ▽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		▽Removal of steel horizontal tanks complete (except for condensed waste liquid storage tank) ▽Purification of strontium-reduced water in flanged tanks complete ▽Transfer and storage of all treated water in welded-joint tanks ▽Purification of strontium-reduced water complete										
Treatment of stagnant water		▽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 Rw 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 Rw/B ▽Floor exposure of Unit 2 T/B, Rw/B ▽Floor exposure of Unit 3 T/B, Rw/B ▽Floor exposure of Unit 4 R/B, T/B, Rw/B		▽Treatment of stagnant water in buildings complete ▽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 Process Main Building complete ▽Work for Unit 3 T/B complete		▽Work for Units 1-3 R/B complete ▽Work for Units 1-4 R/B was completed						
	Seawall	▽Installation of outer-rise tsunami seawall complete								▽Construction start of Chishima Trench Tsunami Seawall ▽Completion of installation ▽On-site start		Japan Trench tsunami seawall 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

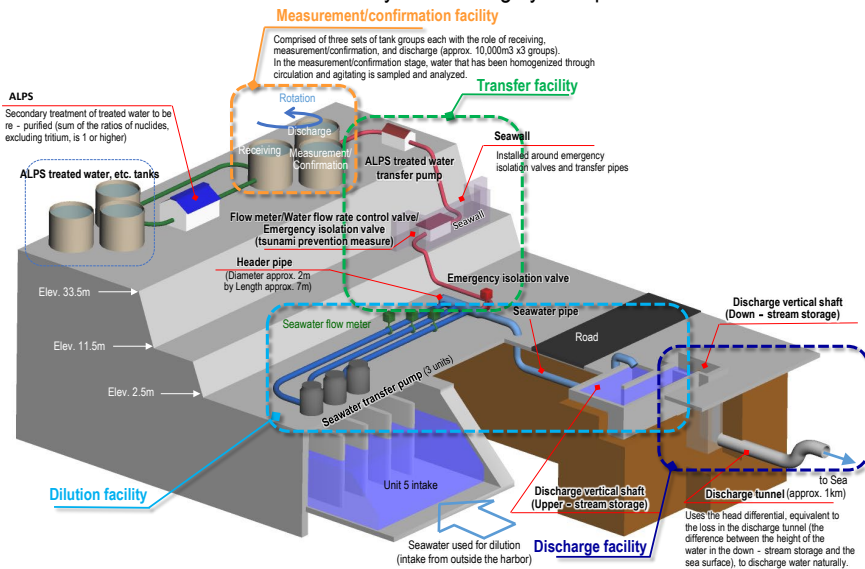
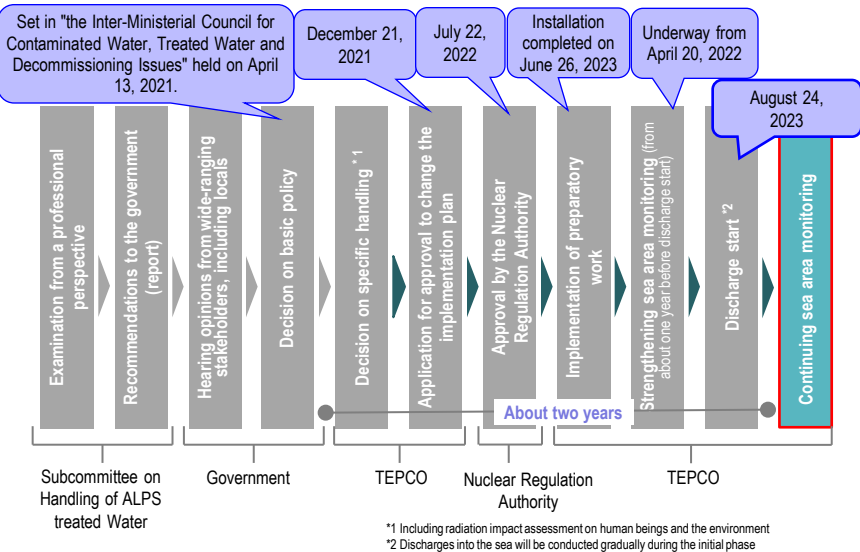
Reference 2/6

July 2, 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.



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 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>

Number of times	First	Second
Tank group discharged	Tank Group A	Tank Group B
Tritium concentration	240,000 Bq/L	170,000 Bq/L
Discharge commencement	April 2, 2026	June 1, 2026
Discharge termination	April 20, 2026	June 20, 2026
Discharge amount	7,865 m ³	7,927 m ³
Total tritium amount	Approx. 1.9 trillion Bq	Approx. 1.3 trillion Bq

● 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.

● 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

Tank area viewed from the Large Rest House (2015.10.29)

2021.4.13 The basic policy on the handling of ALPS treated water was set

2021.4.16 The response of TEPCO was announced

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

2022.8.4 Work has commenced

2022.4.28, 5.13, 7.15

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

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)

2023.5.10 Approval

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

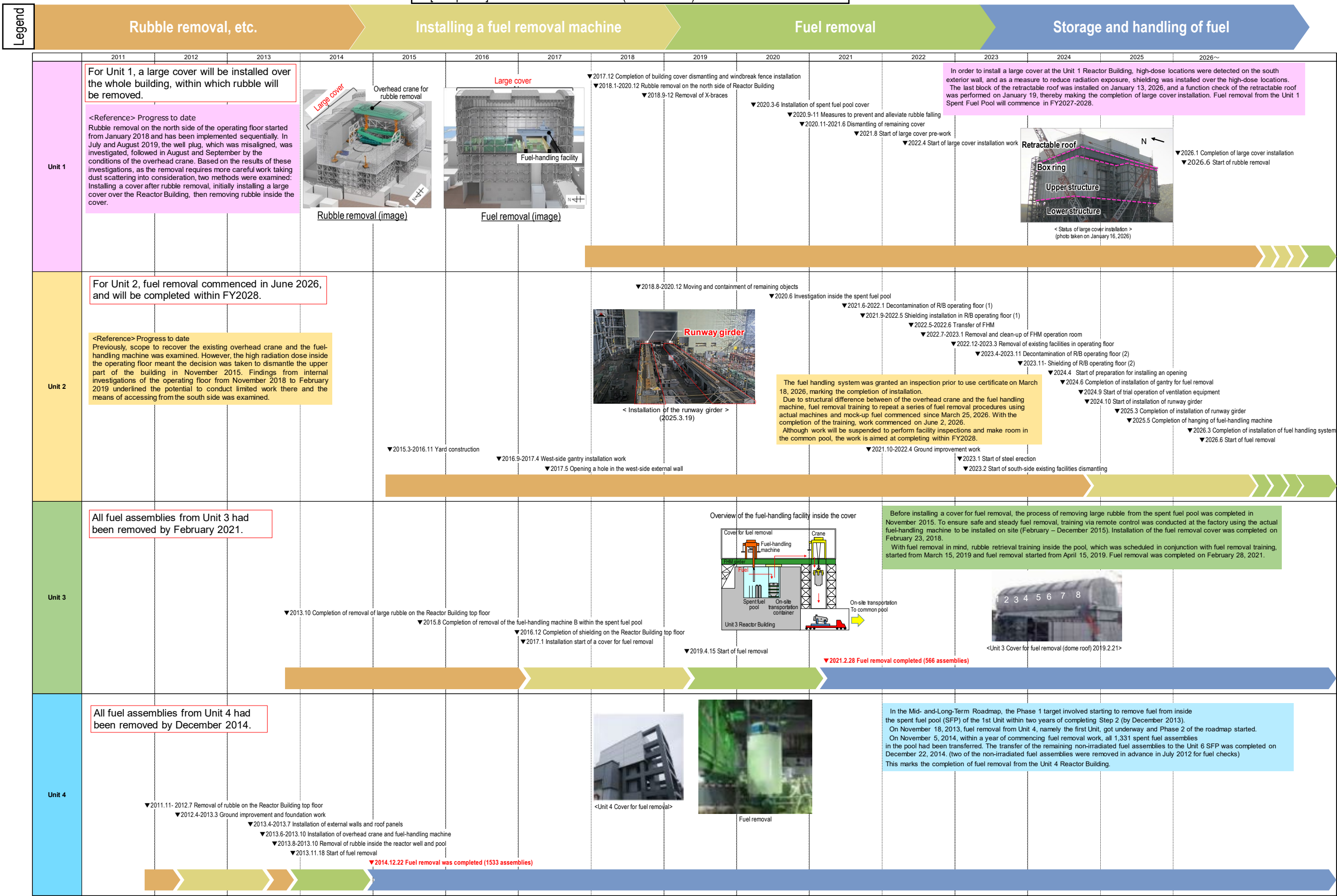
2022.11.14 Application for the Application Documents for Approval to Amend the Implementation Plan was submitted (amendment of organizational structure, and nuclides to be measured and assessed, and others)

2023.6.26 Completion of installation

2023.7.7 Receipt of Certificate of Completion for Inspection Prior to Use

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)
 - [Completed] Completion of installation of Unit 1 large cover (around FY2023)
 - Start of Unit 1 fuel removal (FY2027-2028)
 - [Completed] Start of Unit 2 fuel removal (FY2024-2026)



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

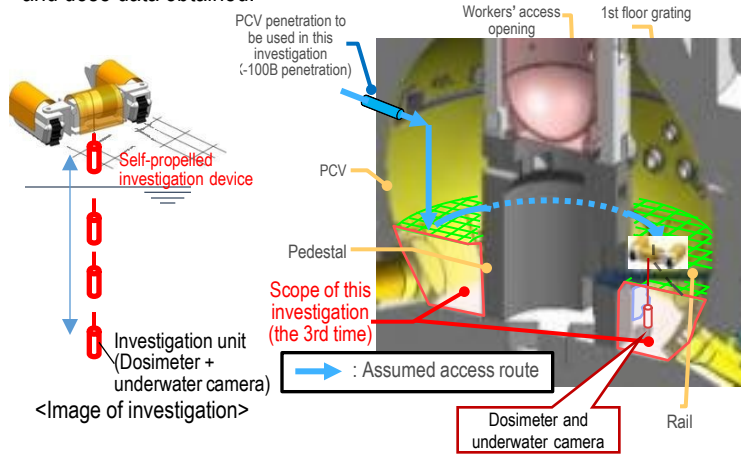
Milestones of the Mid- and-Long-Term Roadmap (major target processes)

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)

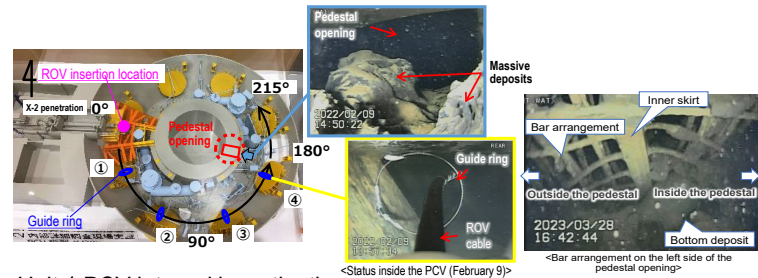
Before removing fuel debris, investigations inside the Primary Containment Vessel (PCV) are conducted to inspect the conditions there, including locations of fuel debris.

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.

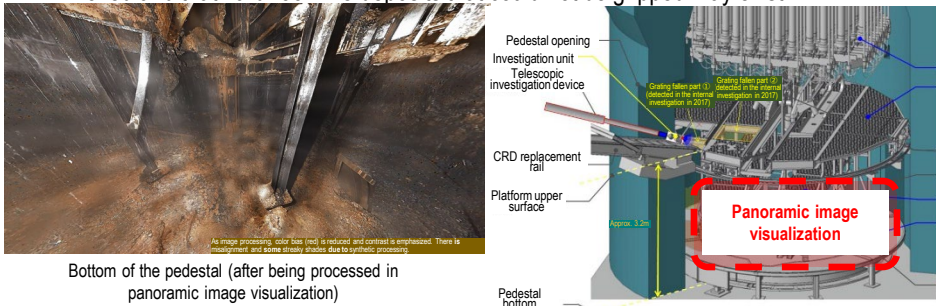


Unit 1 PCV internal investigation

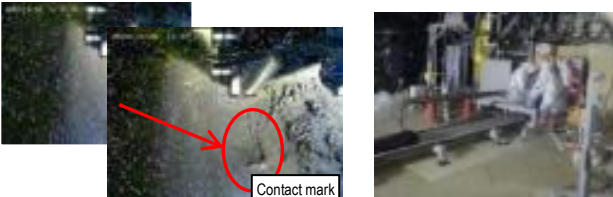
Investigations inside the PCV	1st (2012.10)	- Acquiring images - Measuring the air temperature and dose rate - Measuring the water level and temperature - Sampling stagnant water - Installing permanent monitoring instrumentation
	2nd (2015.4)	- Confirming the status of the PCV 1st floor - Acquiring images - 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)	
<u>Evaluation of the location of fuel debris inside the reactor by measurement using muons</u> Confirmed that there was no large fuel in the reactor core. (2015.2-5)		

Unit 2 Investigation overview

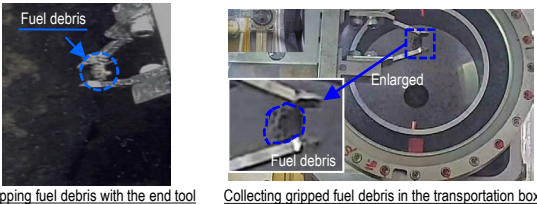
- In January 2017, a camera was inserted from the PCV penetration to inspect the conditions of the rail on which the robot traveled. The results of a series of investigations confirmed some gratings had fallen and deformed as well as a quantity of deposit inside the pedestal.
- In January 2018, the conditions 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.

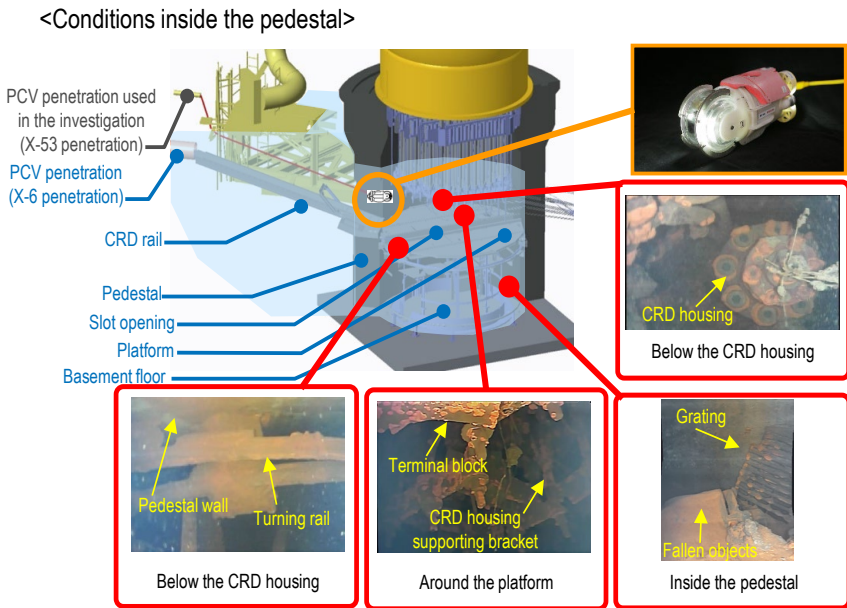


Unit 2 PCV internal investigation

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

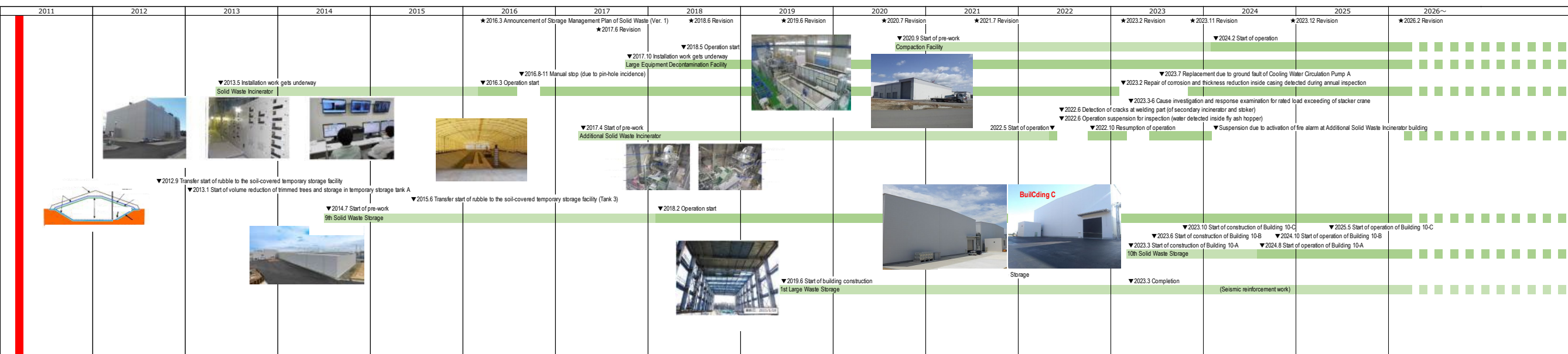
July 2, 2025

Secretariat of the Team for

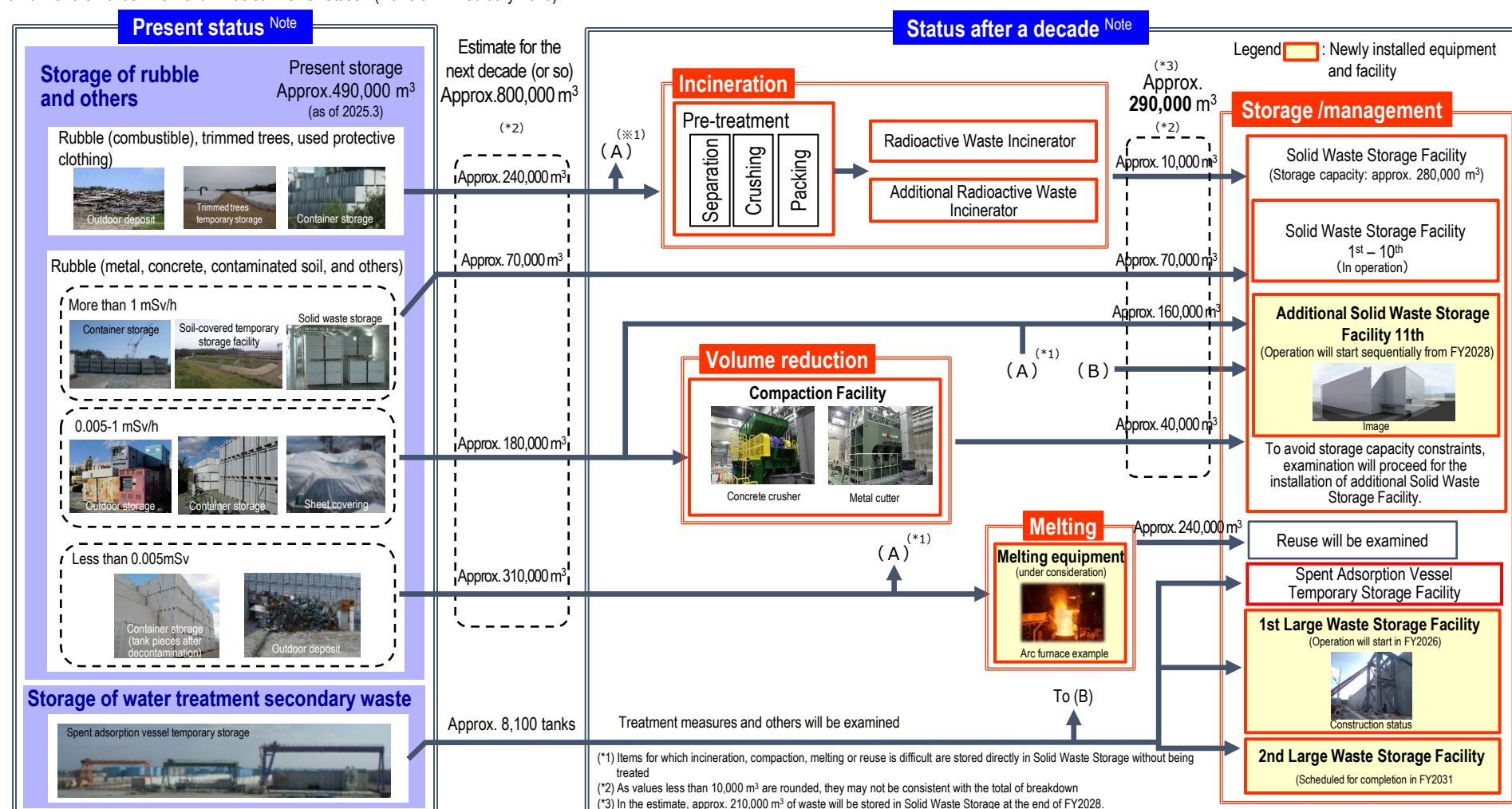
Countermeasures for Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water

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)



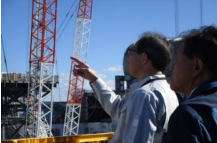
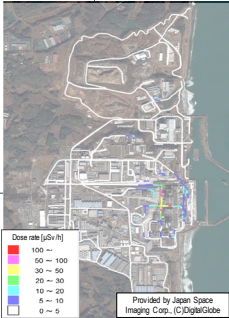
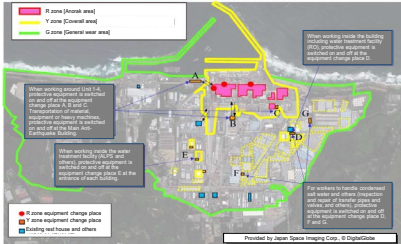
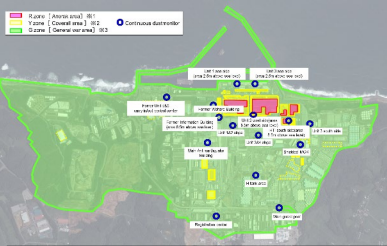
Note: Used protective clothing before incineration and BG-level concrete waste for which treatment and reuse is decided at present are not included.

- 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.	▼ From May 2013, full-face mask unnecessary area was expanded sequentially.  External view of Access Control Facility	▼ 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)	▼ 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.  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)	 Facing (2017.4.13)	 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	 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 May 2013, areas excluding those around Unit 1-4, tank areas and rubble storage areas were set to full-face mask unnecessary areas. 		▼ In May 2015, full-face mask unnecessary area was expanded to cover about 90% of the site. ▼ 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 Units 1-4 buildings, etc. and other areas where limited operation started to optimize protective equipment according to each category.  Provided by Japan Space Imaging Corp. ©DigitalGlobe		▼ In March 2017, the G-zone area was expanded (to cover 95% of the whole site).	▼ 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.  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).					

