Summary of radiation data in May 2016 (April 28 to May 25, 2016)

May 26, 2016
Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Incorporated

●About 13,600 data released after April 28, 2016

After the previous data release on April 28, 2016, about 13,600 data of "Results of Radioactive Analysis around Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station" and "Results on Daily Radioactive Analysis on the Premises" were released.

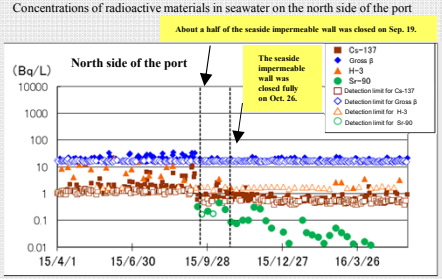
●No significant changes found in dust concentrations during dismantling work of the cover over Unit 1 Reactor Building

At the Unit 1, the installation of sprinklers has been in progress after the completion of removing all 6 roof panels from the Reactor Building Cover on October 5, 2015. vacuuming small rubble on the collapsed roof will start from May 30 to reduce risks of dust dispersion. No significant changes in dust concentrations have been observed at monitoring points on site including the site boundary. We will continue to implement measures to prevent dust dispersion and monitor its concentrations.

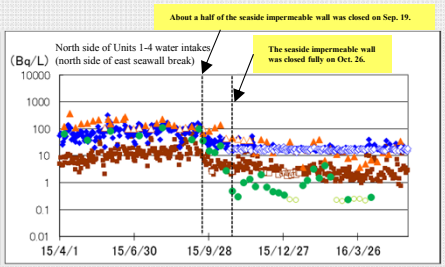
●Concentrations of radioactive materials in seawater in the port

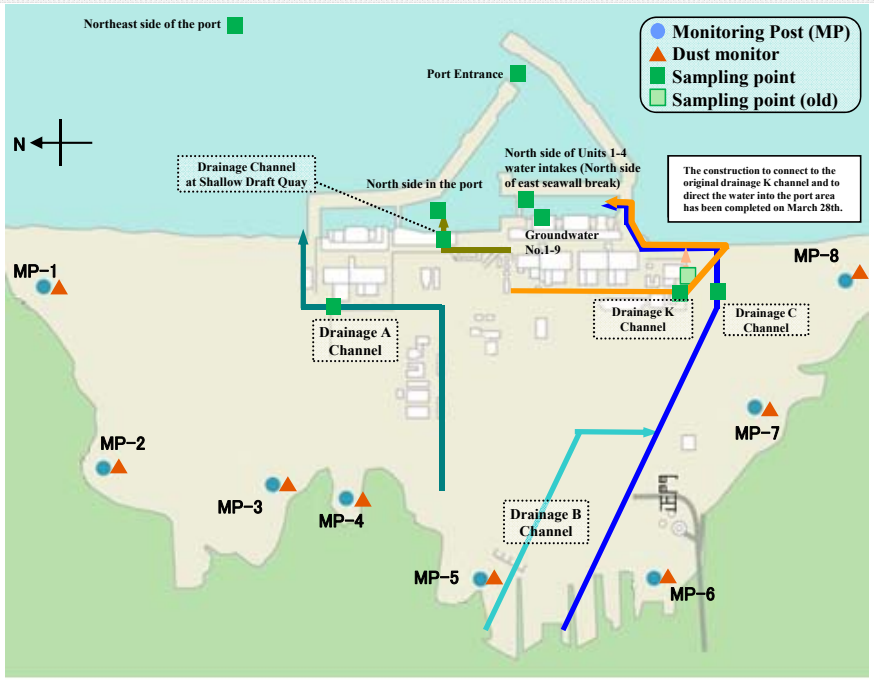
The concentrations of radioactive materials in seawater at the Units 1-4 water intakes and in the port have been declining except for some rises during rainfall after the seaside impermeable wall was closed last October. although they rise after the connection of sea-side impermeable walls was completed last October. We will continue to monitor the quality of seawater in the port.

Concentrations of radioactive materials in seawater on the north side of the port



Concentrations of radioactive materials in seawater of north side of Units 1-4 water intakes (north side of east seawall break)



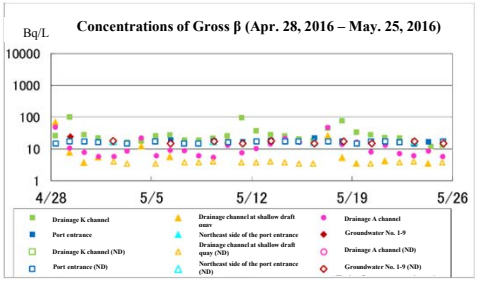


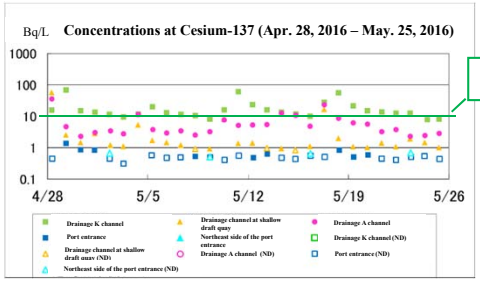
Map of data sampling points

A Water (Seawater, Drainage water, Groundwater etc.)

・In the Drainage K channel, no significant increases were found like last year, except for several rises seen during rainfall.
・The concentrations of Cesium-137 in most of the water were below the WHO drinking water standards except for the ones from Drainage K channel.

(As for the concentrations of radioactive materials in water of Groundwater No. 1-9, that of Gross β was being monitored)

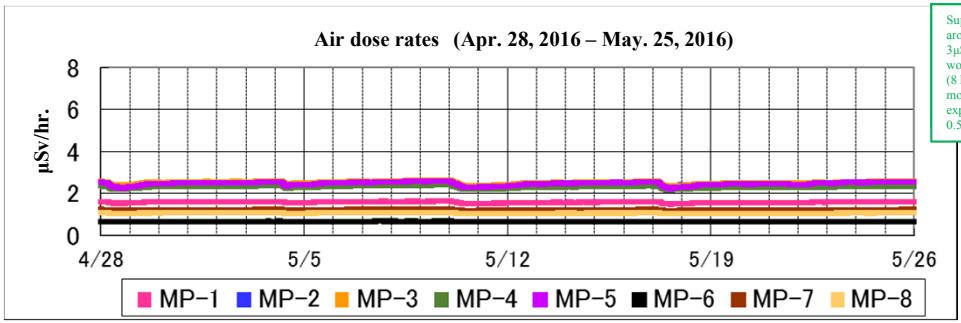




●Gross β means all the radioactive materials which emit β-ray. Strontium and cobalt are representative of those radioactive materials, including Cesium.
●ND stands for "Not Detected," and the figures on the graphs above show the detection limits of the radioactive materials.

B Air dose rates (force of radiation at monitoring posts)

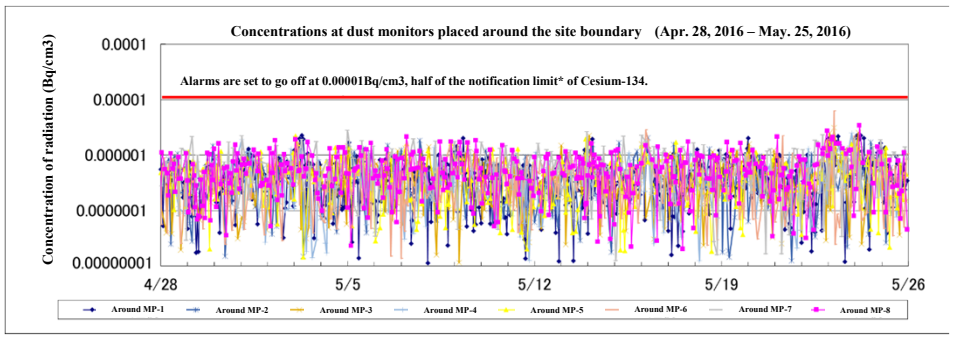
・Overall, the air dose rates remain at a low level, although the rates temporarily declined several times when it rained.



Suppose that the dose rate around the site boundary is 3μSv per hour. When a person works in this area for a month (8 hours a day and 20 days a month), for example, the exposure dose will be around 0.5mSv.

C Radioactive materials in the air

・The concentrations of radioactive materials remain low, and no significant increases have been found.



*Notification limits are the concentrations of radioactive materials that the government allows to release based on the laws. The limits are used as standards for all of the nuclear facilities in the nation.

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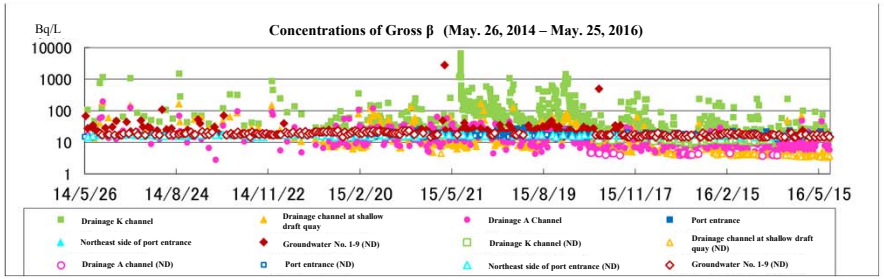
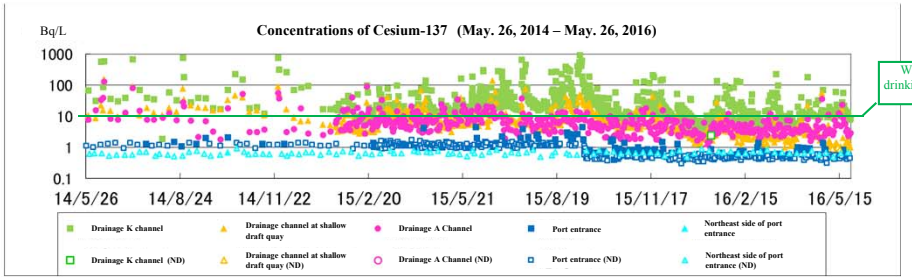
Summary of radiation data of the past

A Water (Seawater, Drainage water, Groundwater etc.)

・Concentrations of radioactive materials at the Port Entrance remain low. Concentrations of Cesium-137 are below the WHO drinking water standards.
・Concentrations of radioactive materials in the Drainage K channel were relatively high. Measures such as cleaning up the drainage channel are currently in progress.
The reconfiguration of the channel to drain to the port was completed on March 28, 2016.

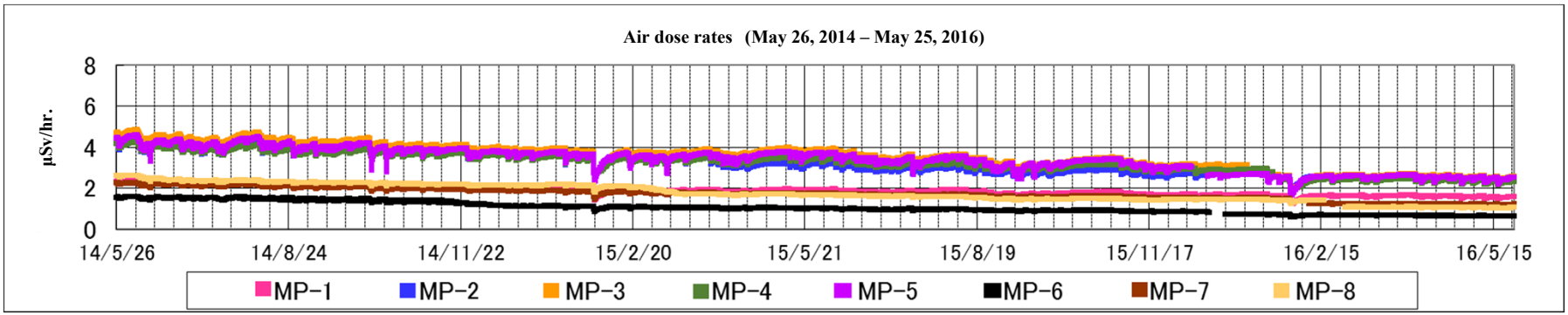




・Measurements at Drainage K channel, drainage channel at shallow draft quay, and Drainage A channel started from April 16, 2014.

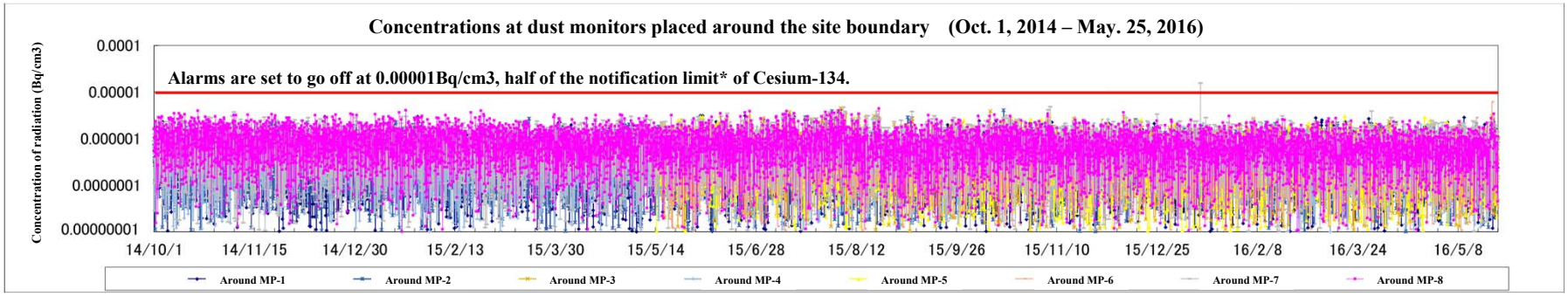
B Air dose rates

・As a result of water treatment, decontamination and ground paving, air dose rates at all of the monitoring posts decreased about a half of those measured in April 2013.



C Radioactive materials in the air

・Concentrations of radioactive materials in the air remain low, except for the temporary increase at MP-7 measured on January 13, 2016.



・Measurements around MP-1, -2, -4, -7 and -8 started on October 1, 2014, and measurements around MP-3, 5 and 6 started on May 14, 2015.

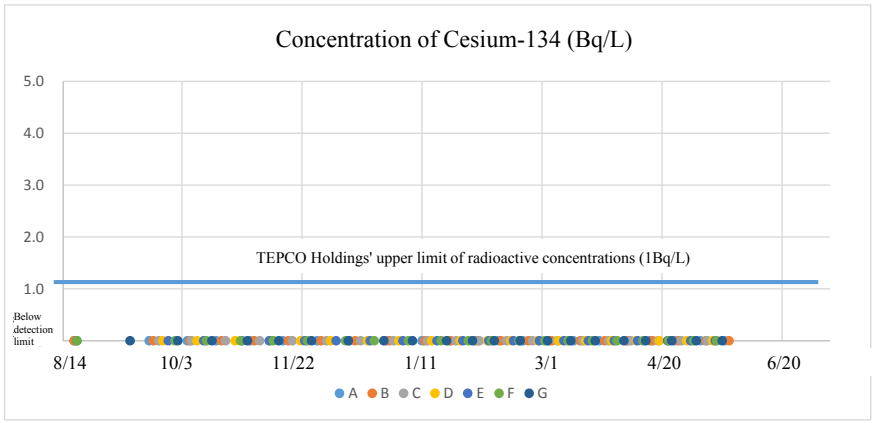
Groundwater pumping-up by Subdrain and Groundwater Drain and water analysis

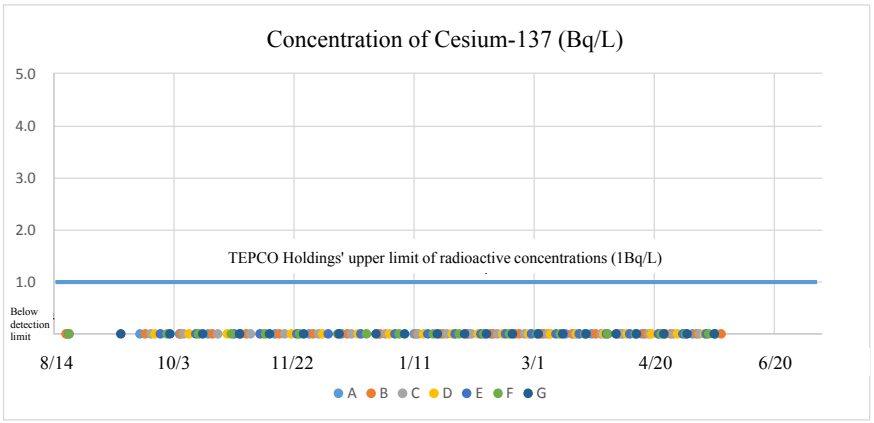
Water analysis and drainage

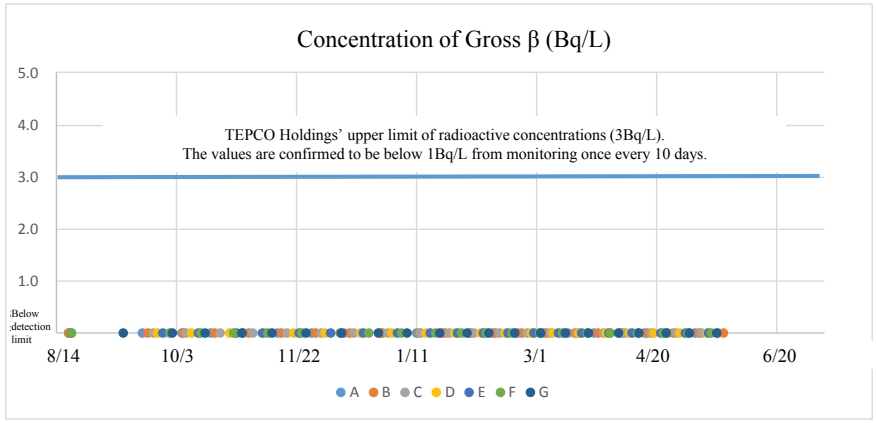
○The analysis results of the water from the Subdrain and Groundwater Drain pumping systems, which is stored in the Temporary Storage Tanks, showed that the concentrations of radioactive materials in the water are below the TEPCO Holdings' upper limits of radioactive concentrations.

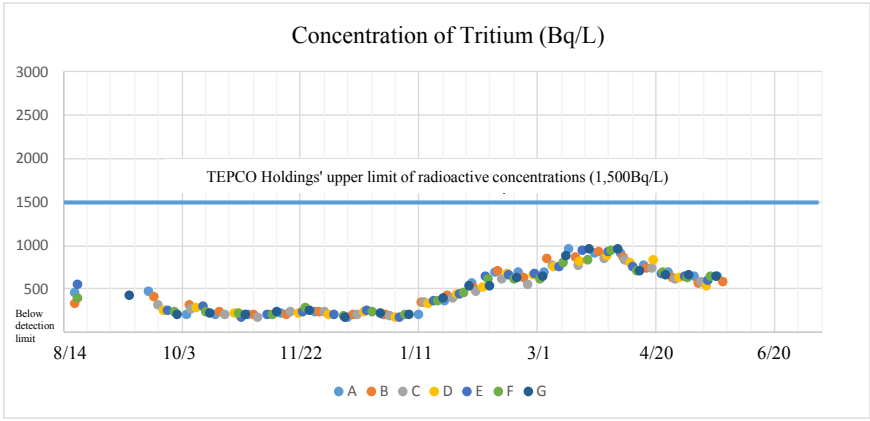
○The same sample water was also analyzed by third-party organizations and the analysis results confirmed that the concentrations of radioactive materials are below the upper limits. Taking into the account of those results, the water from the Subdrain and Groundwater Drain pumping systems has been discharged a total of 144 times, the total amount of 117,163m^3, from September 14, 2015 to September 14, 2016.

Analysis results of radioactive concentrations of the water stored in the Temporary Storage Tanks (by TEPCO Holdings)









For the detailed analysis results of the water from the Subdrain and Groundwater drain, please visit our website at http://www.tepco.co.jp/decommision/planaction/monitoring/index-j.html#anc01sd.

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Radiation data disclosure related to the operations of the Miscellaneous Solid Waste Incineration Facility

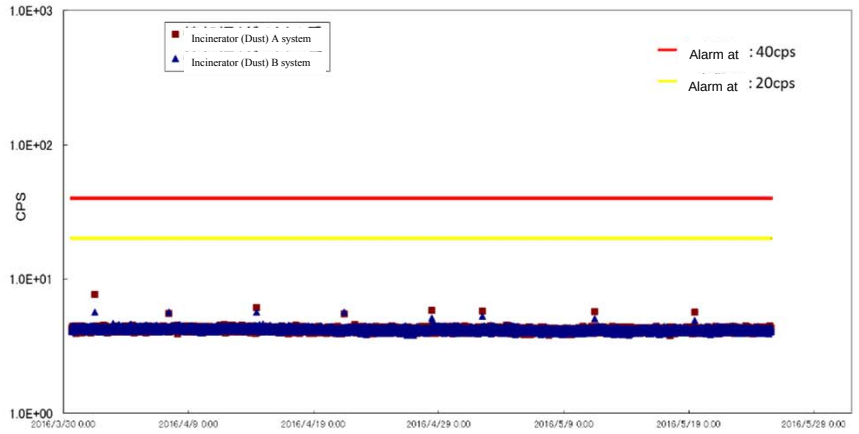
Radiation data since the start of its operations

The Miscellaneous Solid Waste Incineration Facility started its operations from March 18, 2016 to incinerate protective equipment (coveralls, underwear, rubber gloves, etc.) and construction waste (cloths, wood, packing material, paper, etc.) generated at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. For about two months, the concentrations of radioactive materials in the exhaust gas remain stabile.

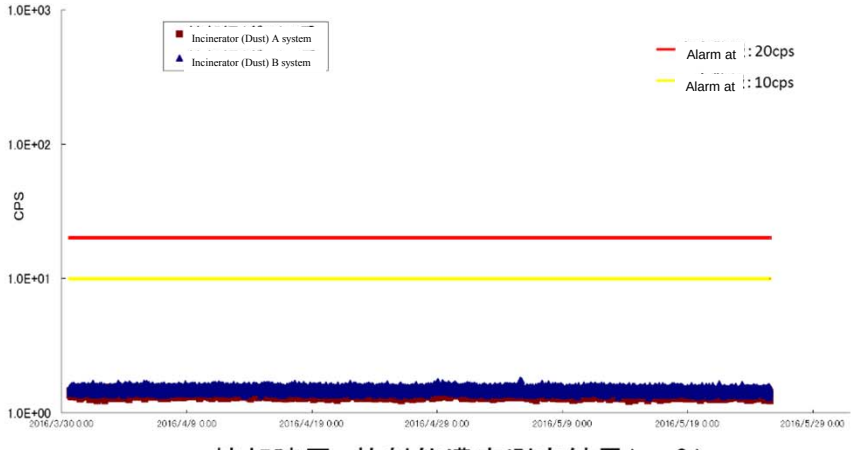
・Dust monitors (radioactivity contained in dust in gas) ・Gas monitors (radioactivity contained in a gas) ・Radioactive particulates (major γ-ray emitting nuclides)
・Iodine ・Strontium ・Tritium

*The measurement results of Strontium and Tritium are not shown below because only a few measurements were conducted, but they are below the detection limits.

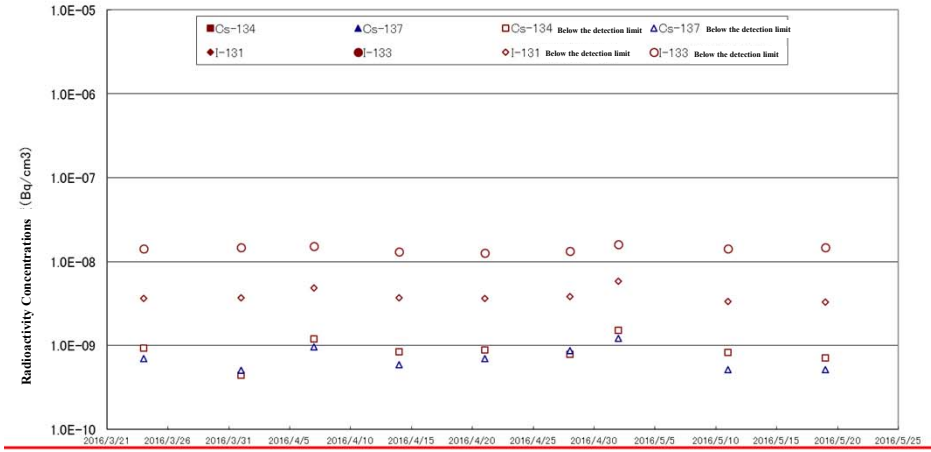
Dust Monitors in incinerator Building (Count Value)



Gas Monitors in Incinerator Building (Count Value)



The measurement results of radioactivity concentrations in Incinerator Building (particulate, volatile)



The measurement results of radioactivity concentrations in Incinerator Building (α β)