Summary of radiation data in June 2016 (May 26 to June 29, 2016)

June 30, 2016
Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Incorporated

●About 9,800 data were released after May 26, 2016

After the previous data release on May 26, 2016, about 9,800 data of "Results of Radioactive Analysis around Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station" and "Results on Daily Radioactive Analysis on the Premises" were released.

● The installation of the sprinklers inside the cover over Unit 1 Reactor Building has been completed. No significant changes found in dust concentrations during dismantling work of the cover over Unit 1 Reactor Building.

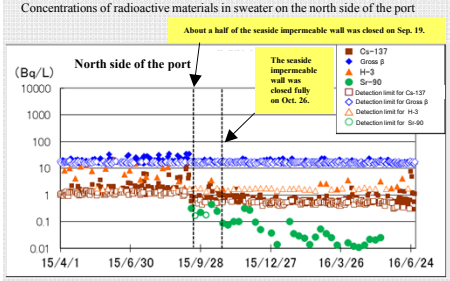
At the Unit 1, for removing rubble over the top of Reactor Building, the installation of sprinklers inside the cover over the Reactor Building has been completed on June 30 in order to prevent dust from flying up.

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.

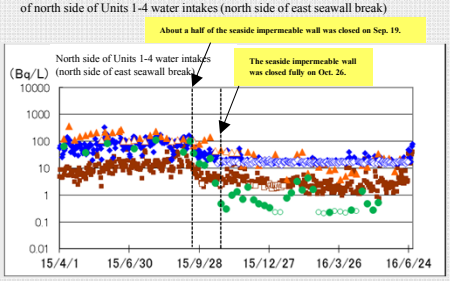
●Concentrations of radioactive materials in seawater in the port.

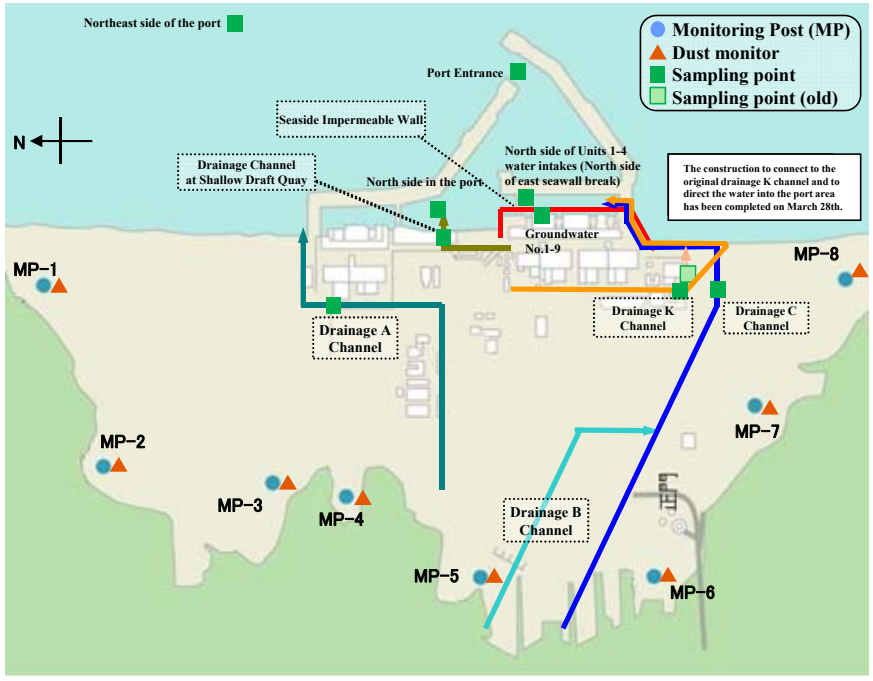
The concentrations of radioactive materials in seawater at the Units 1-4 water intakes and in the port have been declining except for some rises during rainfall after the seaside impermeable wall was closed last October. We will continue to monitor the quality of seawater in the port.

Concentrations of radioactive materials in sweater 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)





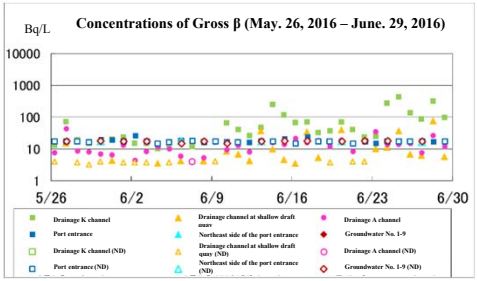
Map of data sampling points

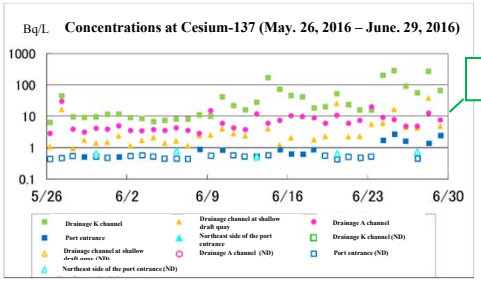
A Water (Seawater, Drainage water, Groundwater etc.)

・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)

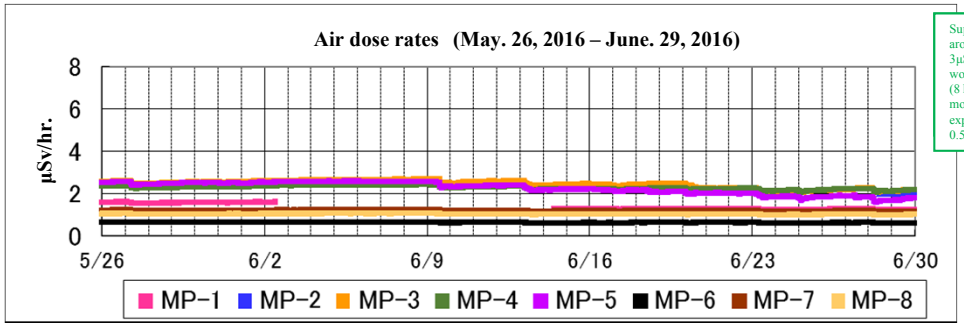




●Gross β means all the radioactive materials which emit β-ray. Strontium and cobalt are representative of those radioactive materials, including Cesium.
●ND stands for "Not Detected", and the figures on the graphs above show the detection limits of the radioactive materials.

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

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

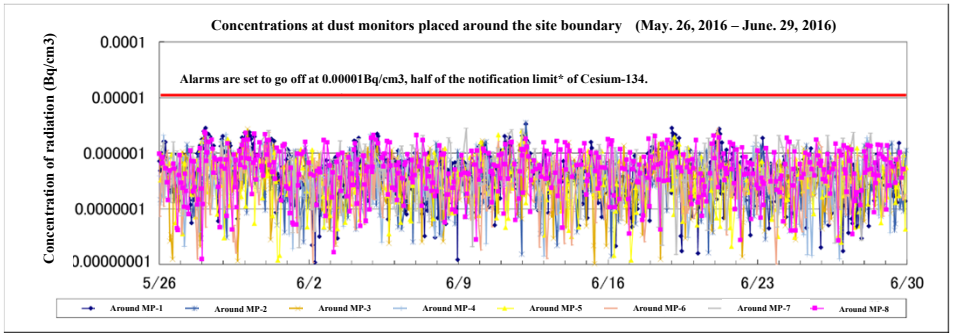


Suppose that the dose rate around the site boundary is 3μSv per hour. When a person works in this area for a month (8 hours a day and 20 days a month), for example, the exposure dose will be around 0.5mSv.

●MP-1：6/2～6/14 Data missing because of the replacement construction.（Monitoring has been implemented by alternative measuring instrument）
●MP-2：6/17～6/28 Data missing because of the replacement construction.（Monitoring has been implemented by alternative measuring instrument）

C Radioactive materials in the air

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



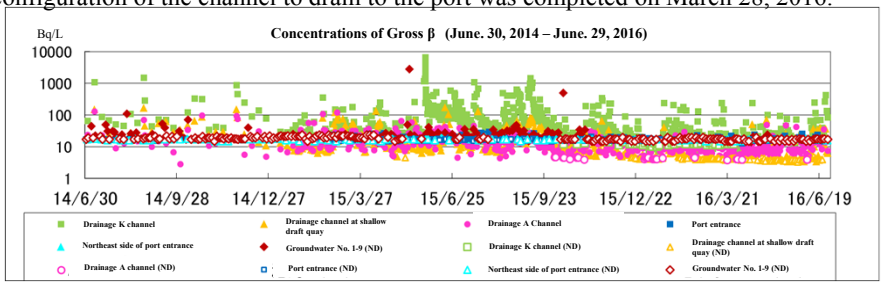
●Notification limits are the concentrations of radioactive materials that the government allows to release based on the laws. The limits are used as standards for all of the nuclear facilities in the nation.

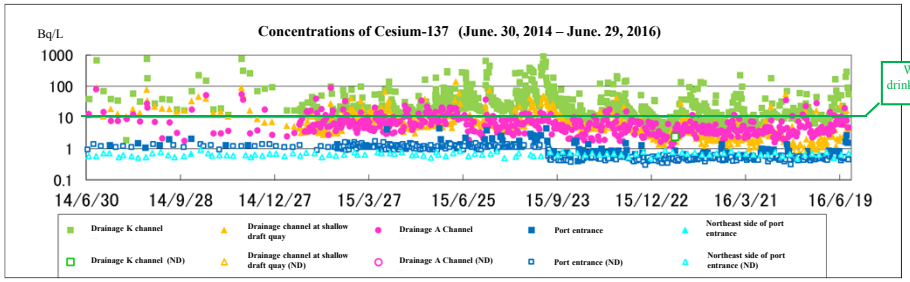
TEPCO

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 standard.
・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.

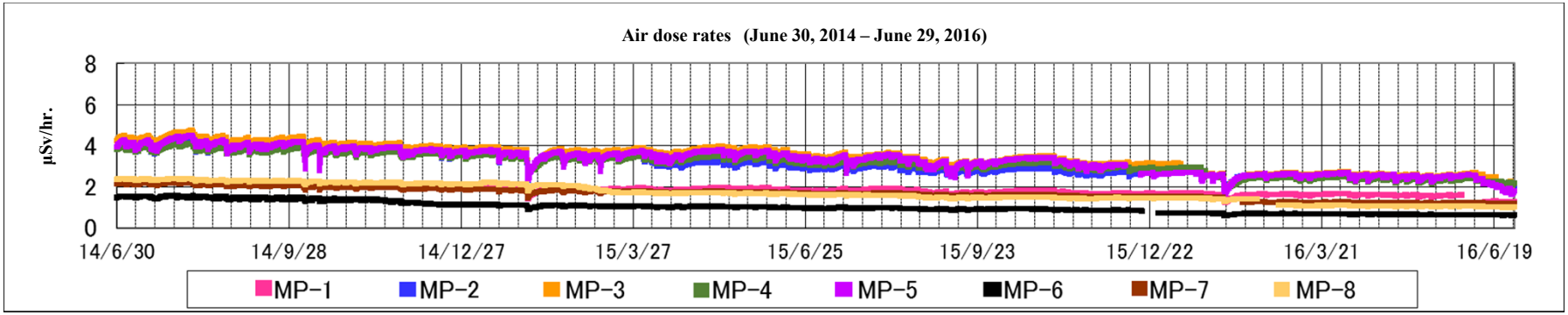




・Measurement at Drainage K channel, drainage channel at shallow draft quay, and Drainage A channel started from April 16, 2016.

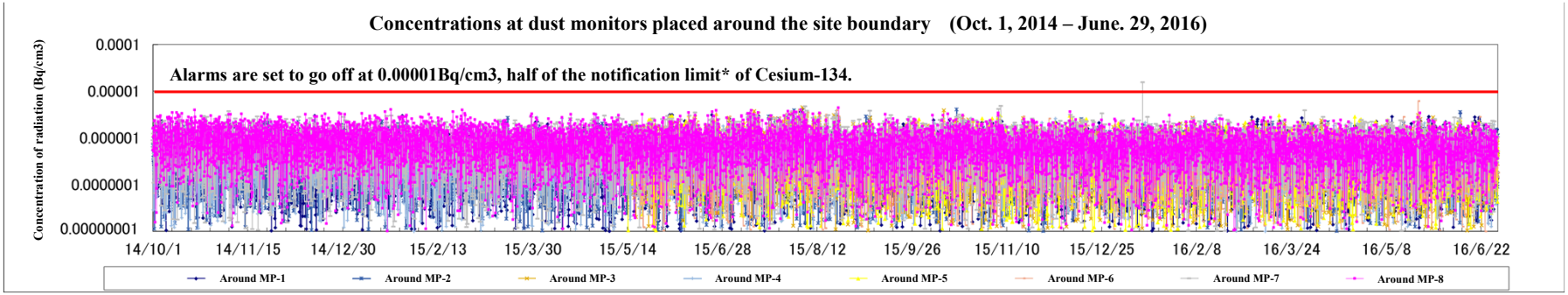
B Air dose rates

・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 material 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.

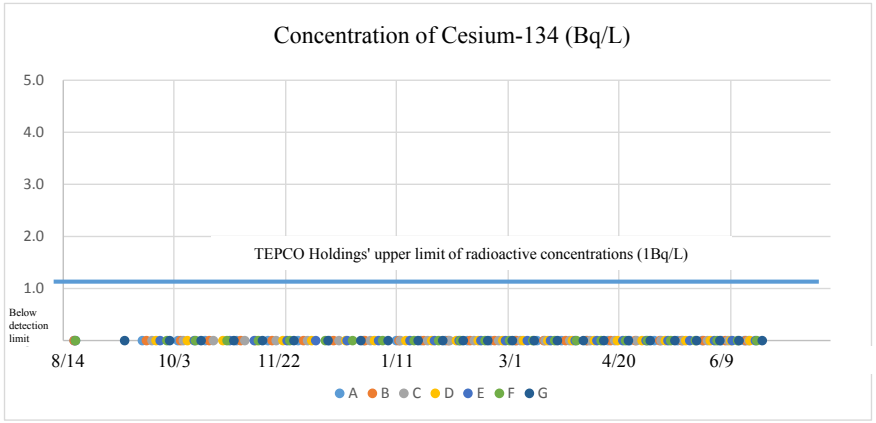
Groundwater pumping-up by Subdrain and Groundwater Drain and water analysis

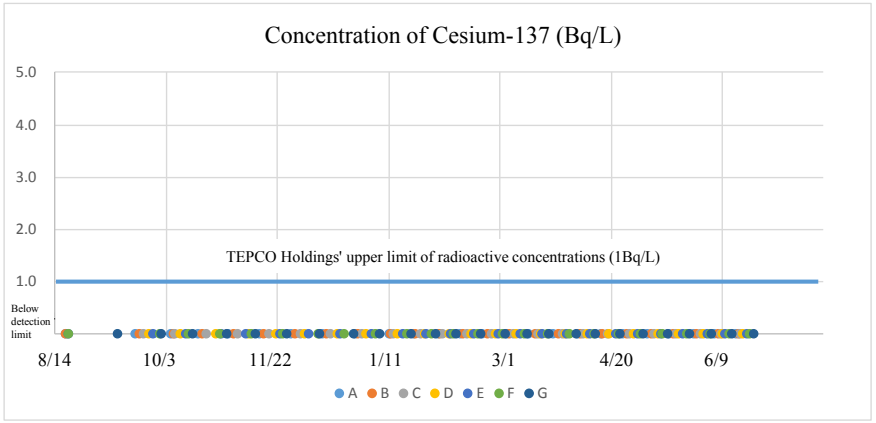
Water analysis and drainage

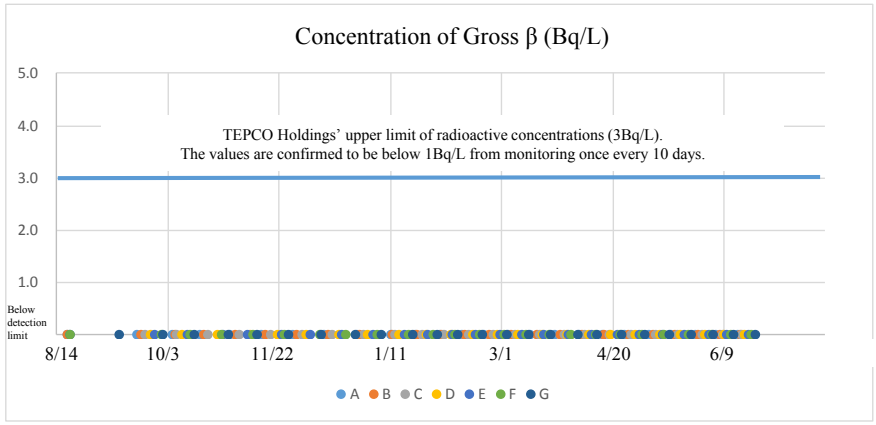
○The analysis results of the water from the Subdrain and Groundwater Drain pumping systems, which is stored in the Temporary Storage Tanks, showed that the concentrations of radioactive materials in the water Are below the TEPCO Holdings' upper limits of radioactive concentrations.

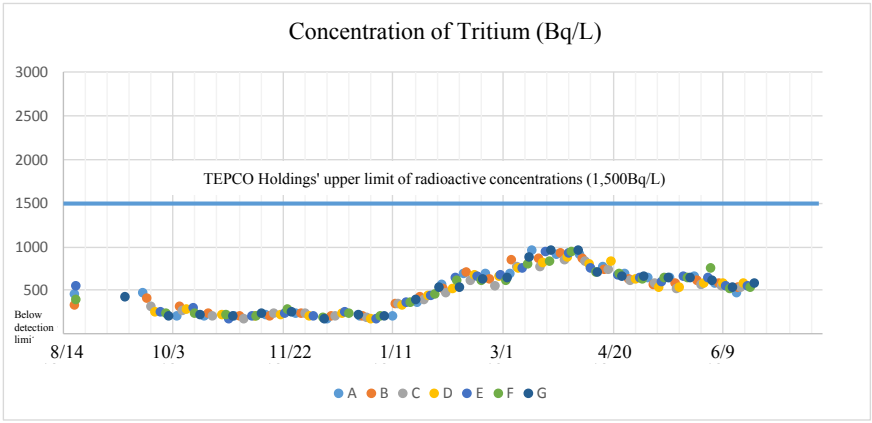
○The same sample water was also analyzed by third-party organizations and the analysis results confirmed that the concentrations of radioactive materials are below the upper limits. Taking into the account of those results, the water from the Subdrain and Groundwater Drain pumping systems has been discharged a total of 172 times, the total amount of 138,703m^3, from September 14, 2015 to June 28, 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.

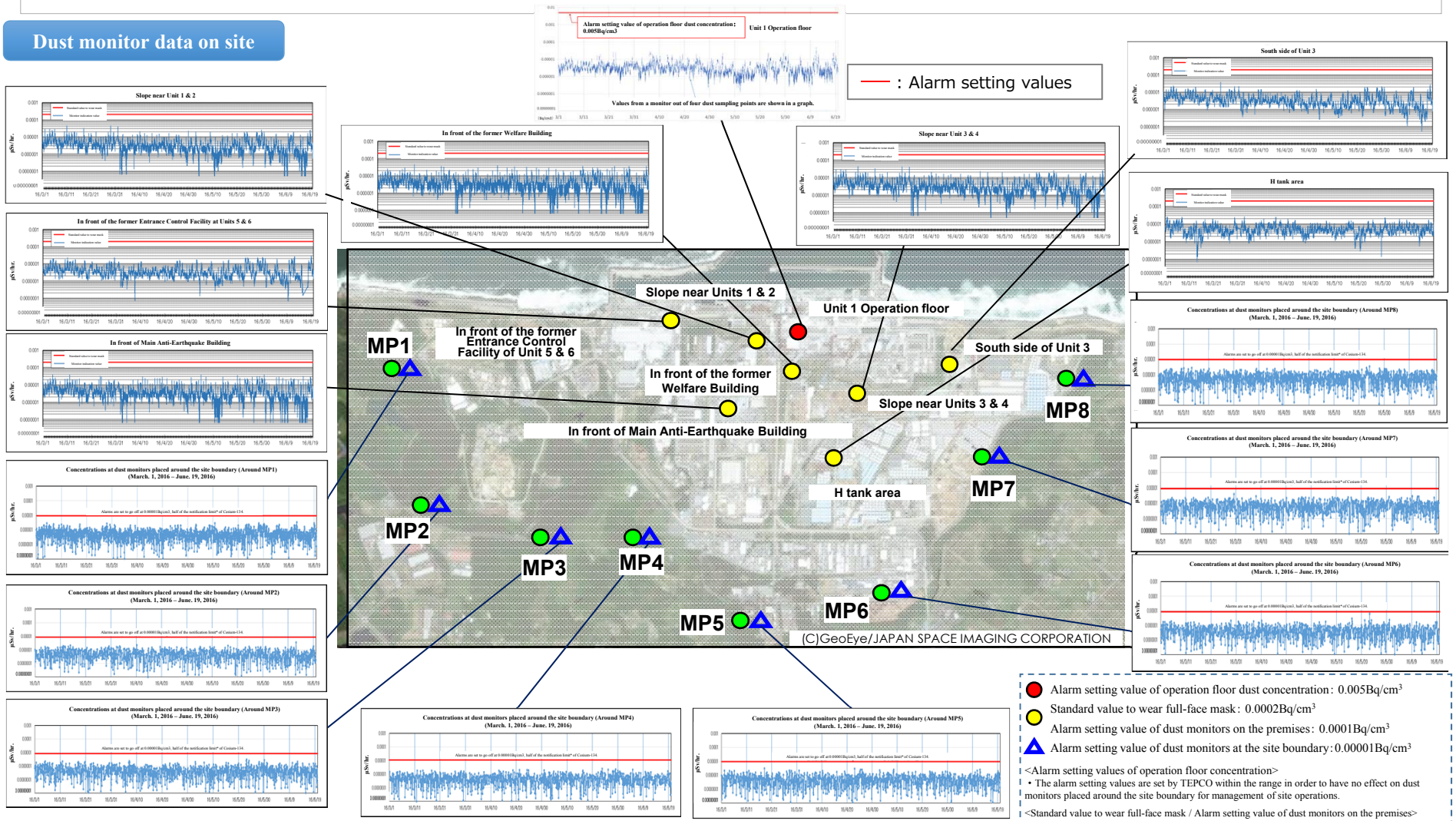
TEPCO

Dust monitors in the site boundary of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

The dust monitors are the devices to collect dust from the air using filter papers and then measure the amount of radioactivity on the papers by detectors. Two types of dust monitors are used to monitor dust dispersion at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.

One type of dust monitors are placed around the site boundary to monitor the external impact of dust generated from work. The other type monitors the work environment in the areas without the need of full-face masks. Since the establishment of the present monitoring system, no alarms have been gone off attributing from the work on site.

Dust monitor data on site



Alarm setting value of operation floor dust concentration: 0.005Bq/cm^3

Standard value to wear full-face mask: 0.0002Bq/cm^3

Alarm setting value of dust monitors on the premises: 0.0001Bq/cm^3

Alarm setting value of dust monitors at the site boundary: 0.00001Bq/cm^3

<Alarm setting values of operation floor concentration>

• The alarm setting values are set by TEPCO within the range in order to have no effect on dust monitors placed around the site boundary for management of site operations.

<Standard value to wear full-face mask / Alarm setting value of dust monitors on the premises>

• The standard value to wear mask is set to a value corresponding to one tenth of the value established by law and the alarm setting value is set half the value established by law.

<Alarm setting value of dust monitors at the site boundary>

• The alarm setting values of dust monitors at the site boundary is set to one half of the radiation value established by law which set for outside the premises.

＊Other dust monitors on site are placed in front of the main gate guard station, the shielded main control room and the registration center.
As for on the Unit 3 operation floor, a dust monitor is placed to manage site operations.