Implementation of Geological and Ground Surveys at the Fukushima Daiichi and Daini Nuclear Power Station following the Niigata-Chuetsu-Oki Earthquake (Part II)

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The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station
The Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Station

Following the occurrence of the Niigata-Chuetsu-Oki Earthquake on July 16, 2007, the Tokyo Electric Power Company, Incorporated (TEPCO) is currently implementing boring and other surveys on the premises of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station and the Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Station, and ground surface soil characteristics surveys in areas adjoining the NPS. Previously, plans for a maritime sonic prospecting in a sea area adjoining the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station and the Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Station, as well as subsurface exploration in a land area adjoining the NPS, had not been finalized. Now that the plans have been wrapped up, TEPCO plans to implement the plans according to the schedule.

1. Survey contents

(1) Adjoining sea area

- A maritime sonic prospecting in a sea area adjoining the NPS will be implemented in a bid to grasp subsurface structures underneath the seabed.

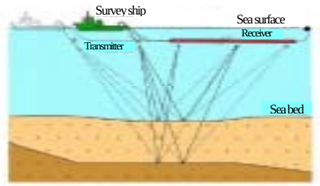
(2) Adjoining land area

- A deep subsurface exploration will be conducted in the stretch of the Futaba fault, which have been evaluated as active by TEPCO, as well as the area north of such a stretch, in order to grasp subsurface structures of the Futaba fault [Seismic lines 1-3]
- A deep subsurface exploration will be implemented in order to confirm that the strata around the NPS (estimated to have cumulated about 3 million years ago) is distributed almost horizontally and successively [Seismic lines 4-5]
- A shallow subsurface exploration and boring surveys will be conducted in a bid to confirm that fault displacement has not been caused by a fault in the strata that covers the Futaba fault in the area south of the stretch of the Futaba fault, which have been evaluated as active by TEPCO [the Baba point and Kamiteoka point]

2. Survey methods

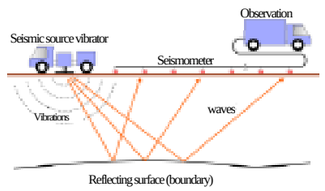
(1) Maritime sonic prospecting

Underground structures are surveyed by emitting sound waves from a vessel and monitoring sound signals reflected back at strata beneath the sea bed.



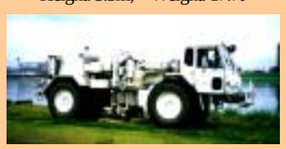
(2) Subsurface exploration

Underground structures are surveyed by applying vibrations to the ground with a vibrator truck and monitoring and analyzing reflected wave signals. Depending on the explored depth and road conditions, appropriate vibration-generating trucks – such as vibrator, impactor, and board pounder – will be selected.



Major vibration-generating equipment (deep exploration)

Width: 2.4m, Length: 8.2m,
Height: 3.3m, Weight: 17.7t



Vibration-generating truck A (with a vibrator)
(exploration depth: approx. 2km)

[For use on narrow roads]
Width: 1.9m, Length: 4.8m,
Height: 2.8m, Weight: 6.5t

Vibration-generating truck B (with an impactor)
(exploration depth: approx. 500m)

Major vibration-generating equipment (shallow exploration)

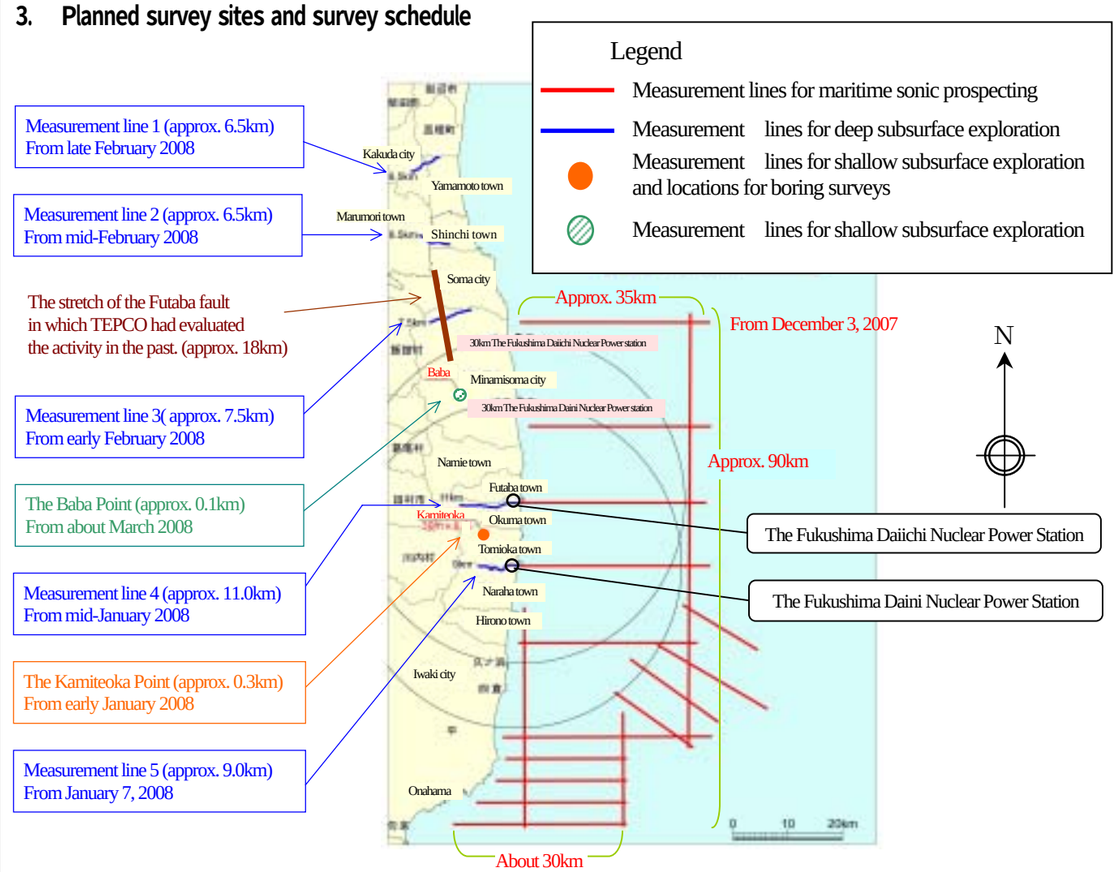
Width: 1.5m, Length: 3.5m,
Height: 2.4m, Weight: 2.0t

Vibration-generating truck C (with a board pounder)
(exploration depth: approx. 30m)

(3) Boring survey

Soil conditions are surveyed by successively sampling and observing soil and rocks constituting substrata as a core. By conducting the survey at multiple points, strata distribution (successive distribution) will be examined.

3. Planned survey sites and survey schedule



4. Survey period and survey quantities (schedule)

Implementation item	Survey quantities	2007 December	2008 January	2008 February	2008 March
Maritime sonic prospecting	17 seismic lines Extension: approx. 520km	12/3 ~	About four months		
Subsurface exploration	(Deep part) five seismic lines: extension of approx. 41km (Shallow part) two seismic lines: extension of approx. 0.4km		1/7~ About four months Preparatory work		
Boring surveys	About six holes Depth: approx. 30m/hole		Early January ~ About four months		

* The survey schedule is subject to change due to outcomes of negotiations with concerned institutions.