

Analysis and evaluation of the operation record and accident
record of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station at the time of
Tohoku-Chihou-Taiheiyou-Oki-Earthquake

May 23, 2011

The Tokyo Electric Power Company, Incorporated

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1. Introduction

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station sustained damage from the Tohoku–Chihou-Taiheiyo-Oki Earthquake occurred at 14:46 on March 11, 2011. Regarding the data which show the status of each Unit of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station before and after the occurrence of the earthquake disaster, in response to the instruction from Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency(NISA) of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry pursuant to Article 67, paragraph 1 of the Act on Regulation of Nuclear Source Materials, Nuclear Fuel Materials and Reactors”, TEPCO submitted the report regarding operations data and the accident record of reactor facilities to the NISA on May 16, 2011

With regards to the accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, TEPCO was ordered by NISA on May 16, 2011 to analyze the submitted records before and after the occurrence of the earthquake and to evaluate the impact on safety of reactor facilities based on the results of the analysis in order to take appropriate emergency measures in the future.

This report contains the analysis of the records before and after the occurrence of the earthquake and the summary of the impact on the safety of the reactor facilities in response to NISA's instruction. In this report, TEPCO estimated the status of Units 1 to 3 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station applying the accident analysis code considering the operations record of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station submitted on May 16, 2011 and the accident record data.

2. Overview of data analysis of Unit 1

(1) Plant data

Plant behavior represented by using data collected from Unit 1 is shown as follows.

The chart of Unit 1 recorded data when the earthquake and tsunami attacked. However, due to the loss of power sources and signals caused by the effects of inundation by tsunami, the chart stopped after a certain period of time. The annunciator output data for about 10 minutes after the occurrence of scram. However, it stopped printing by some reasons. Since it didn't have any data storage function, the data after that were lost. Regarding the operation log which is the record by the operators on duty the records before the earthquake are kept, however, as for the records after the earthquake they could only record some items in the operation log afterwards by transferring items written in the whiteboard, because the plant accident hadn't settled yet at all thus they had to tackle the accident under severe conditions. The transient phenomenon recorder of Unit 1 which was activated by the increased vibration of the upper part of re-circulation pump due to the earthquake recorded data in about 30 minutes.

(2) Plant behavior

Before the occurrence of the earthquake at 14:46 on March 11, 2011, Unit 1 had been operated in the rated electric output and the data indicated it was under normal conditions. According to Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal, the supervisor confirmed that the water level at the spent fuel pool was full (near overflow line) and the temperature of the pool was 25 °C, i.e. under normal conditions. (Attachment 1-1 to 1-5)

Unit 1 scrammed by the earthquake at 14:46 on the same day.

All control rods were inserted at 14:47 on the same day.

Immediately after the scram, Average Power Range Monitor (APRM) indicated sudden decrease. It means that the output surely decreased with normal operation.

(Attachment 1-6 to 1-8)

Transition of water level in the reactor indicated the decrease of water level by crashing void immediately after the scram. However, the water level was recovered and maintained within the normal level range without reaching automatic starting level (L-L) of the Emergency Core Cooling System.

The pressure of the reactor was also reduced after the scram. However, since the main steam isolation valve was closed on 14:47 on the same day, the pressure increased.

(Attachment 1-9 to 1-11)

In the record of the annunciator, the isolation signals indicated a rupture of main steam pipeline were printed out before and after the close of main steam isolation valves. However, the data collected from the transient phenomenon recorder showed that the main steam flow was zero (0) as a result of the closure of the main steam isolation valve, and did not indicate any increase of steam flow caused by the rupture of pipeline in the process. From abovementioned data and phenomena, it is estimated that the incorrect alarm regarding the rupture of main steam pipeline was made by closing signal according to the fail safe system caused by loss of external power sources for indicators by the earthquake. (Attachment 1-12 to 1-13)

On 14:52 on the same day, the Isolation Condensers were automatically opened due to

the high reactor pressure (which means isolation valves of return pipeline, MO-3A and MO-3B, were opened) thus the steam in the reactor was cooled and the pressure in the reactor was decreased. On about 15:03 on the same day, about 10 minutes after the automatic opening, the Isolation Condensers were closed and then pressure in the reactor was increased again. The operation of the Isolation Condensers during these 10 minutes was recorded on the transient phenomenon recorder and the annunciator.

According to the operation manual of Isolation Condensers, the temperature drop rate of reactor pressure vessel (RPV) shall be adjusted below $55^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{h}$. Therefore, the manual operation of the Isolation Condensers is considered to be reasonable since it was observed sharp temperature drop in the RPV when the Isolation Condensers operated.

(Attachment 1-11, 1-13 and 1-14)

Meanwhile, external power sources were lost due the earthquake, 2 emergency diesel generators started at around 14:47 on the same day. By these units, voltage was kept at normal level. It is estimated that necessary power was secured.

(Attachment 1-15)

The reactor pressure was controlled within 6 to 7 MPa even after 15:00 on the same day at least until about 15:30 when the chart stopped functioning and no symptom indicating such rupture of steam pipeline was observed. The reason for pressure fluctuation is assumed to be the re-open of the Isolation Condensers and/or the work of main steam ventilation safety valve. The return water cooled by the Isolation Condensers are designed to be flowed into Primary Loop Recirculation System pipeline (B). Therefore, when the Isolation Condensers operated, the temperature of the Reactor Recirculation Pump inlet is to be decreased. Indeed, at the first automatic open of the Isolation Condensers, the indicated water temperature of the Reactor Recirculation Pump inlet was decreased. In accordance with the period of reactor pressure fluctuation observed after 15:00, the temperature of the Reactor Recirculation Pump inlet B line was decreased although the extent of temperature decreased was small, which indicated that it was highly likely that cooling water was flowed into Primary Loop Recirculation System through the Isolation Condensers.

(Attachment 1-10 to 1-11)

The knee point of the differential pressure was observed in the Suppression Chamber (differential pressure between the Primary Containment Vessel(PCV) and the Suppression Chamber), where it is the discharge place of steam from the main steam safety relief valve. Before the knee point appeared, the increase of the differential pressure at the Suppression Chamber would result from the pressure increase at PCV in accordance with the temperature increase at PCV. After the knee point, the increase of the differential pressure would result from further pressure drop at the Suppression Chamber with cooling of the Suppression Chamber by PCV spray line.

(Attachment 1-16 and 1-17)

Other operations regarding the Isolation Condensers were manually opening the isolation valve of supply line to the Isolation Condenser (A), MO-3A, and the isolation valve of return line, MO-3A, after tsunami attacked at 18:18 on March 11^{*1} in order to check the steam generated, and closing the isolation valve, MO-3A, at 18:25 on the same day, which were recorded on the whiteboard in the main control room. In addition, it was also recorded on the whiteboard that MO-3A was again operated to open at 21:30 on the same

day in order to confirm whether the steam was generated.

After the reactor scram, temperature change of dry well cooler for the PCV until power sources for indicators stopped has a trend that the increase was moderate and saturated within several tens of degree. At that time, any sudden change of temperature indicating rapture of pipeline, etc. was not recognized in the PCV. (Attachment 1-18)

Regarding Emergency Core Cooling System (ECCS), pumps of PCV spray system were operated to cool the suppression chamber of PCV from 15:07 to 15:10 on March 11. No records which shows the operation of other pumps (high pressure water injection pumps and core spray pumps) were found (including manual operation) during the period after the earthquake until the loss of all alternative power sources, because the water level of the reactor did not draw down below the level ECCS would be the automatically activated. After the earthquake, the external power sources were lost and then Fuel Pool Cooling and Filtering System were stopped, however, emergency diesel generators were started. Cooling the pool using the shutdown cooling system pumps whose power is supplied from emergency diesel generators was not conducted before the arrival of tsunami, since it was confirmed that the water level of the spent fuel pool was full before the earthquake (around overflow level) and that the water temperature of the spent fuel pool was around 25 °C, therefore it did not seem to be an obstacle for the immediate cooling of the fuel.

(Attachment 1-19)

Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal states that all alternative power sources were lost at 15:37.

After the loss of all alternative power sources, it is assumed that PCV spray pumps of ECCS and core spray pumps did not work due to the loss of power. In addition, according to the contents written on the whiteboard in the main control room, it was confirmed that the direct current 125V panel was flooded at around 20:00 on March 11. It is considered that high pressure water injection system did not work due to the loss of power. Since then fresh water injection was started by using fire pumps from 5:46 on March 12.

(Annex-2)

Radiation monitoring at the exhaust stack indicated at stable values until the end of its recording even though there was some noise after the reactor scram. Abnormal situation was not recognized. (Attachment 1-20)

(3) Consideration of the Isolated Condensers

The Isolation Condensers automatically opened were estimated to be manually closed seeing that the transient phenomenon recorder showed the difference of shut down time for return pipeline valve, MO-3A and MO-3B.

The operation manual of the Isolation Condensers requests to adjust the temperature drop rate of reactor pressure vessel below 55 °C/h. When the Isolation Condensers operated this time, the temperature data at reactor recirculation pump inlet indicated that the temperature drop rate was more than 100 °C/h in a short period, with pressure drop of the reactor, it was considered that operator(s) closed the Isolation Condensers manually due to such sudden temperature drop.

It was previously stated that there were a possibility that the operator(s) operated the

Isolation Condensers after the Isolation Condensers were closed at 15:03, until about 15:30, during which the data were recorded. Based on the temperature at the reactor re-circulation pump inlet and pressure at the reactor recorded on the chart, the temperature change and pressure change were carefully controlled, compared with the big change of temperature and pressure caused by automatic open of the two Isolation Condensers. It was considered that pressure was controlled by manual operation of one Isolation Condenser in line with the manual operation procedure.

According to the description on the whiteboard, opening the valve of isolation supply line, MO-2A, of the Isolation Condenser at 18:18 on March 11 was recorded, while closing the MO-2A valve is not implemented under the normal operation. In this point, it was assumed that the tsunami attached between the time when operator manually stopped the Isolation Condenser and the time when operator activated it (at 18:18), and then the direct current power source used to detect "the rapture of the Isolation Condenser pipe," was lost. Consequently, it was assumed the signal of "the rapture of the Isolation Condenser pipe" was transmitted as a fail-safe function therefore the isolation valves of the Isolation Condensers, including MO-2A valve, were automatically closed.

While examining the possibility that the signal of "the rapture of the Isolation Condenser pipe" was transmitted and then the isolation valves were closed, the examination report was issued on the status of open/close condition of the isolation MO-2B valve of the Isolation Condenser, which operator didn't operate. (conducted on April 1, 2011) According to the result of the report, it was confirmed that it was highly likely that the valves were fully closed. Likewise, it was confirmed that it was highly likely MO-2A valve and MO-3A valve were fully opened, which was consistent with the operation record on the whiteboard.

According to the note on the whiteboard, the generation of steam was confirmed when operators opened the valve of the Isolation Condensers. Meanwhile, in the case that signal of "the rapture of the Isolation Condenser pipe" is transmitted, four isolation valves (MO-1A, MO-1B, MO-4A, MO-4B) installed inside the PCV Isolation Valves are designed to be fully closed if the driving power source remained. Further, as the result of the examination report on the status of open/close condition of the isolation valves, it indicated that the isolation valves were partially open; however, the opening degree of each valve was not clear. Therefore, at this stage, it is impossible to conclude how much extent the Isolation Condensers were functioned.

In order to obtain more precise information, the visual inspections of each isolation valve, especially of accessible outside isolation valves, are scheduled to be implemented if possible.

*1) Time was determined based on the note on the whiteboard in the Central Control Room. However, it was ambiguous since two different times were stated in the note on the whiteboard; 18:10 (7. "Summary report on various operation records" submitted on May 16, 2011) and 18:18. As the result of the analysis and the evaluation, the operation time was determined as 18:18.

Form-1

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1 and 2

Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal (1/3)

Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal

					[confirmed by] Chief engineer of reactors
Red colored is tentative data					
March 11, 2011, Friday, 8:30, Shift 2, Group E					[confirmed by] Supervisor of next shift
					[made and approved by] Shift supervisor
On duty 11 (operator) - (instructor) 1 (trainee)		No. of organization 172	Off duty		Support duty
			Replacement		Refer to attachment
Unit 1	Generator Output	460MWe	Reactor Status	in operation • start up • hot shutdown • cold shutdown • fuel exchange	
Unit 2	Generator Output	789MWe	Reactor Status	in operation • start up • hot shutdown • cold shutdown • fuel exchange	
Notes					
Unit 1					
1. Operation Status					
(1) Generator output 460MWe in operation					
(2) M.COND B/W 04:04~04:51					
2. Compliance status of safety regulation					
Not particular					
3. Periodic test					
None					
4. Requested work, non compliance event					
None					
5. Status of waste treatment facility					
None					

Operation log [1]

太枠は炉規則第7条／保安規定第120条対象記録

福島第一原子力発電所 1号機 運転日誌 [1]

2011年3月11日

要件記録状況(引経ぎ後のプラント状態をチェックする)								
記録確認項目	炉規則第7条	炉規則第7条	炉規則第7条	炉規則第7条	炉規則第7条	炉規則第7条	炉規則第7条	炉規則第7条
炉規則第7条実施監査 (安全運行の観点)	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
実施結果判定	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
運転	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
初期	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
停電停止	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
水温停止	65°C以上	-	-	加圧なし	-	-	13.5/13.4/14.22	13.5/13.4/14.22
水温停止	45°C未満	-	-	加圧	-	-	13.5/13.4/14.22	13.5/13.4/14.22
燃料交換	-	1枚以上 ボルトに異常	閉塞	-	-	-	13.5/13.4/14.22	13.5/13.4/14.22
-	全燃料 取出中	閉塞	-	-	-	-	13.5/13.4/14.22	13.5/13.4/14.22
格納容器取扱	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	12.2/12.2/10.17

安全運行監査でブルーグートが起動されていましたが、運転終了後はAPVスラットが止まりました。

◆の欄には既存用がある場合はセロスケーリング表示が出る場合があります。該当を表示。

確認	承認	内容説明	作成者	添付用紙番号
2直				データ未登録 未登録
1-1 直				未登録 未登録
1-2 直				未登録 未登録
2直				未登録 未登録

専用記録	9.16.120	9.13.40.45	9.12.45	8.13.48	28	9.26.27.120	9.120	
原発運営監査実施報告書 運転監査実施報告書 実施結果報告書								
記録用紙	毎日1回	すべての実現	アブリガリッシュ用紙	実施終了時刻		原子炉起動終了時	原子炉の状態が運転及び起動において 1時間ごと	
項目	1 (括2) 原電 子導 水 温 度 時 刻	2 サ ブ エ レ ン ツ バ シ ヨ 水 温 度 ム ン 位 ル	3 サ ブ ニ ラ 温 度 ム ン 位 ル	4 ド 勝 温 度 ム ン 位 ル	5 原 子 炉 始 出 力 1 平 均 時 間 値 原 子 炉 始 出 力 1 平 均 時 間 値	6	7 給 水 压 力 A 入口 MPa B 出口 MPa	8 排 ガ ス 再 結 合 器 温 度 A 入口 °C B 出口 °C
時 刻	13:57 PH/GRS -8-14	mPa 903	°C 926	% 925	計器検	905	934	
計器	TR-1602-2 TR-1601-21A/21B OIRS-G-75	NR-750-10A/B/C/D TR-2042-119A TR-2042-119B A-C						
PID	-	-	-	S258	S258	-	-	-
1				1/01	1/01	1/01	1/01	1/01
2				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	10	21.0	0.75	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	T.D.	21.0	0.85	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								

9.120	9.13.31
原子炉に使用している冷却材 及び蒸発器の毎日の供給量	
毎日1回	
9.120	9.13.31
9 排 ガ ス 再 結 合 器 温 度	10 格納容器内原の原子炉冷却材漏えい率
11 冷却材 圧力	11 D/W床ドレンサンプ流量 FG-2001-432 (x0.01m³) 915
12 再結合装置内の温度	12 D/W床ドレンサンプ流量 FG-2001-432 (x0.01m³) 915
13 給 水 圧 力	13 D/W床ドレン m³/h
14 冷却材 温度	14 全流通量 m³/h
15 D/W 床ドレン m³/h	
16 D/W 床ドレン m³/h	

主回路	変圧器等機器
発電機出力	起動実行履歴
11 読み kWh x 10,000	所内変圧器
931	小計 kWh
EI-102	1IS 2SA1 2SB1
24	1A2B 1B2
0	622.6 66,382.0 86,445.0 09,358.0 15,150.0 125.0
差	---

所内電力量算出	1S1+2SA1+2SB1+1A2B+1B2-(2A9B+2B2+集中ラバ)= MWh
1S1+2SB1+2A9B+2B2+集中ラバ	---
2A9B電力量合計 MWh	2B2電力量合計 MWh
集中ラバ(2SA)使用分 MWh	集中ラバ(2SA) MWh
* 44港合計 MWh	MWh
備考欄(運転日誌共通)	
注記: 告別制第7条、保安規定第120条記載運転記録のチートである。 例2: 用字・用語が正しくない場合は代官科用語所により記載する。詳しくは運転日誌記載ガイドを確認すること。 例3: 英語表示が英語読み表記(英字→アルファベット)の場合は(例:炉心冷却水人口温度)の表記誤り。温度表示がSSTからEETへ変えていてこれを確認する。	
運転日記別紙の項目に記載されているものは、BOP排出器参照記録のため、終日記入を実行すること。	
2. PTW自体で記載不可能な場合は「-」とし、その理由を明白に記載する。PTWの場合は「PTW」と記載する。 3. 記録不要の場合には斜線の書くこととする。(運転日誌別紙の各項目も同様)	
記事 ※マニュアル変更履歴 所内電力算出方法変更	

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 Status of emergency machines check sheet

福島第一原子力発電所 1号機 非常用機器状態確認チェックシート

2011年3月11日

	示認 当直員	内審確認 当直勤員	作成 当直員
1 直			
2 直			

項目	通常 状態	2直	1直	項目	通常 状態	2直	1直	項目	通常 状態	2直	1直	記 事
自 動 逃し弁系	A0-95-2	X	V	格納容器 冷却系 [A]	M0-2A	X	V	隔離時 復水器系 [B]	-4B	O	V	
	-95-4	O	V		A0-3001	X	V		-10B	X	V	
	RY-203-3A	X	V		-3002	X	L		-17B-20B	O	L	
	" B	X	V		-3008	X	L		ポンプB	S B	V	
	" C	X	V		-3009	X	L		" D	S B	V	
	" D	X	V		-3010	X	L		M0-25B	X	V	
隔離時 復水器系 [A]	M0-1A	O	V		-3011	X	L		-24B	O	L	
	-2A	O	L		-3012	X	V		--3B	O	V	
	-3A	X	V		-3013	X	V		--4B	X	V	
	-4A	O	V		M0-3	X	L		B系潤滑油ポンプ1B	S B	V	
	-10A	X	V		-4	O	V		" 2B	S B	V	
	-17A-20A	O	V		-5	O	V		" 3B	S B	V	
炉 スプレイ系 [A]	ポンプA	S B	V		-6	O	V		格納容器スプレイポンプC	S B	V	
	" C	S B	L		-8	X	V		" D	S B	V	
	M0-25A	X	L		-9	O	V		M0-4C	O	V	
	-24A	O	L		-10	X	V		-4D	O	V	
	-3A	O	L		-14	X	V		-10B	X	V	
	-4A	X	V		-15	X	V		-11B	X	V	
高 圧 水 系	A系潤滑油ポンプ1A	S B	L		-29	O	V		-13B	X	V	
	" 2A	S B	V		-30	O	V		-30B	O	V	
	" 3A	S B	V		-31	X	V		-1200	X	V	
	格納容器スプレイポンプA	S B	V		-32	X	V		-1201	X	V	
	" B	S B	V		-35	X	V		格納容器冷却海水ポンプC	S B	V	
	M0-4A	O	V		-36	X	L		" D	S B	V	
格納容器 冷却系 [A]	-4B	O	V		-64	X	V		M0-2B	X	V	
	-10A	X	V		-65	X	L		ディーゼル 発電機1 A 6.9kVしゃ断器1C1	S B	V	
	-11A	X	V		タービン止め弁(M0弁)	X	V		ディーゼル 発電機1 A 6.9kVしゃ断器1D1	O	V	
	-13A	X	L		タービン加減弁(M0弁)	X	V		ディーゼル 発電機1 B 6.9kVしゃ断器1D1	S B	V	
	-30A	O	V		AOP	S B	V		ディーゼル 発電機1 B 6.9kVしゃ断器1D1	O	V	
	格納容器冷却海水ポンプA	S B	V		海水ポンプ	S B	V		1. 主要操作が終了し、引継ぎまでの間に状態を確認する。 1直帯は18時～引継ぎまで、2直帯は6時～引継ぎまで			
腐 着 時 復 水 器 系 [B]	" B	S B	V		真空ポンプ	S B	V		2. 通常状態と比較し異常なれば「レ」相違する場合は、次の記号で記載する。			
	M0-5A	X	L		流量制御器	AUTO	V		3. 記号 レ：異常なし O：開 X：閉 W：作業中 RUN：運転中 MAN：手動 P/L：引き保持			
	-5B	X	L		M0-1B	O	V					
	-6A	X	V		M0-2B	O	V					
	M0-6B	X	V		-3B	X	V					

1号機 BOPログ

プラント主要パラメータを打出したBOPタイプ サンプル
BOP (Balance of Plant) Typer (printed out main parameters of the plant) - sample

発電所コード	号機コード	データ採取日	データ採取時間	原子炉平均熱出力(MW)	原子炉APRM平均(%)	原子炉熱出力(MW)	原子炉給水熱出力(MW)
1F	1	2011/03/11	01	1376	100.63585	1378	1363.5857
1F	1	2011/03/11	02	1377	100.60976	1379	1364.0286
1F	1	2011/03/11	03	1377	100.63496	1375	1363.312
1F	1	2011/03/11	04	1377	100.68285	1377	1360.4839
1F	1	2011/03/11	05	1377	100.66801	1377	1362.3198
1F	1	2011/03/11	06	1377	100.69589	1377	1366.1277
1F	1	2011/03/11	07	1377	100.71751	1376	1361.458
1F	1	2011/03/11	08	1377	100.68282	1377	1364.7932
1F	1	2011/03/11	09	1377	100.66106	1376	1365.0151
1F	1	2011/03/11	10	1376	100.65723	1378	1362.2947
1F	1	2011/03/11	11	1377	100.60942	1379	1359.7825
1F	1	2011/03/11	12	1377	100.64201	1375	1362.0383
1F	1	2011/03/11	13	1377	100.64522	1374	1359.2983
1F	1	2011/03/11	14	1377	100.66862	1376	1362.9126
1F	1	2011/03/11	15	1107	78.534958	0	
1F	1	2011/03/11	16				
1F	1	2011/03/11	17				
1F	1	2011/03/11	18				
1F	1	2011/03/11	19				
1F	1	2011/03/11	20				
1F	1	2011/03/11	21				
1F	1	2011/03/11	22				
1F	1	2011/03/11	23				
1F	1	2011/03/11	24				

1号機 第26回定期検査総合性能検査記録より
制限値()、過去データ(~)がある
パラメータについて表記。

From "Integrated Performance Test Record of the
26th Periodic Inspection of Unit 1", parameters with
that there exist limit values (), or past data (~)
are referred here.

Form-1

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1 and 2

Major Test Items

March 11, 2011, Friday, Shift 2, Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal (3/3)

Test Items		Test Frequency	Unit 1	Unit 2	Notes
1	Core Minimum Fraction of limiting Critical Power ratio (CMFCP)	1/ shift	0.85	0.90	
2	Core Maximum Fraction of Limiting Power Density (CMFLPD)	1/ shift	0.81	0.76	
3	Reactor lowest water level	1/ shift	925 mm	1130 mm	
4	Spent fuel pool highest temperature	1/ shift	25	26	
5	Spent fuel pool water level status	1/ shift	Around overflow water level	Around overflow water level	
6	Reactor coolant maximum temperature change rate	at the time of activation and shutdown	— / hr	— / hr	
7	RPV lowest temperature	At the time of pressure resistance test of RPV	—	—	

(Form for Unit 1, 2 and 5,6)

Units in recording papers can be changed.

Form-1

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1 and 2

Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal (1/4)

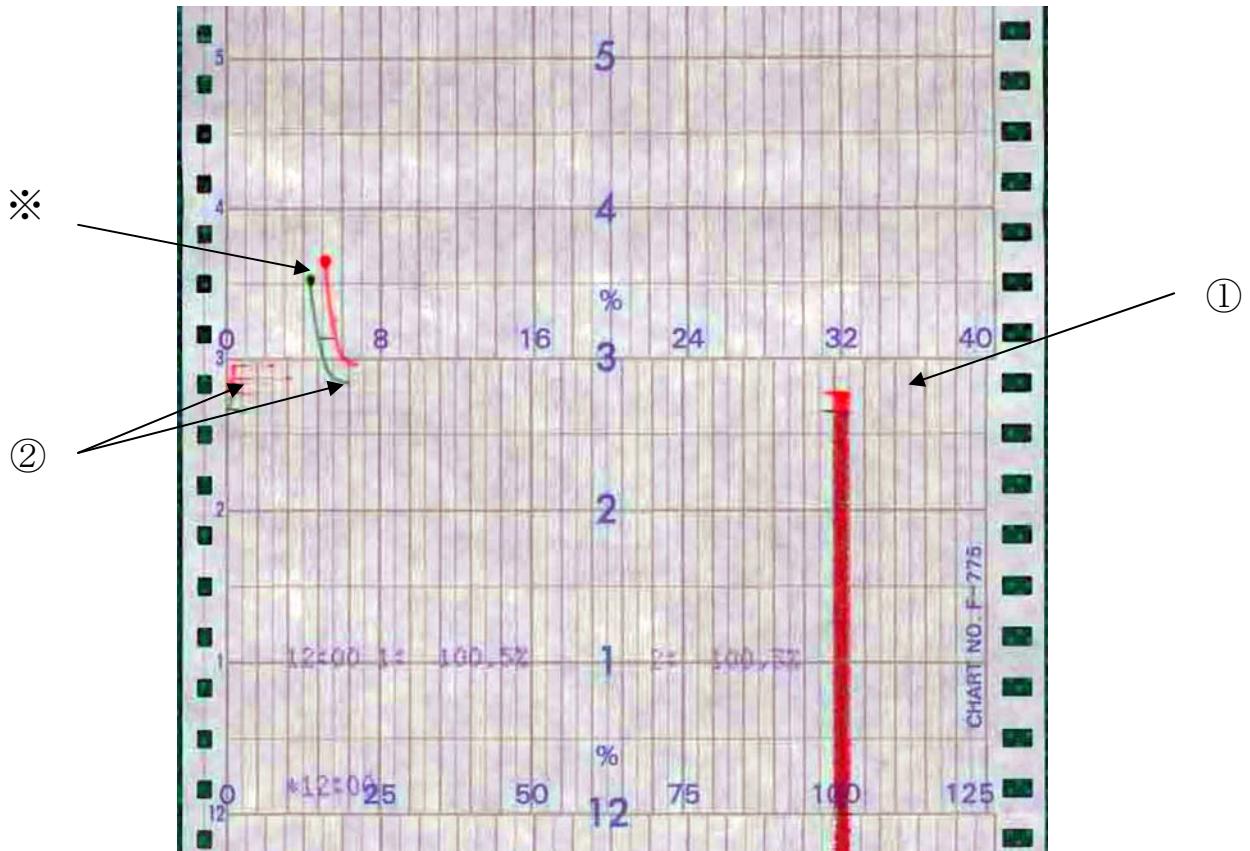
Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal

Printed out main alarm typer of Unit 1 (extract)

○1号機 アラームタイマー主要打ち出し (抜粋)

H	MIN	SEC	MSEC	PID	ABBREVIATION	STATUS	
14	46	46	400	D564*	SEISMIC	TRIP C	
14	46	46	410	D534	REACTOR	SCRM A	TRIP
14	46	58	420	D563	SEISMIC	TRIP B	TRIP
14	46	58	430	D535	REACTOR	SCRM B	TRIP
1446	A538	RBM	BYPS		ON		
1446	B500	CONT ROD	DRFT ALRM		ON		
14	47	00	020	D562	SEISMIC	TRIP A	TRIP
14	47	00	030	D565	SEISMIC	TRIP D	TRIP
1447	C020	SUPPRESSION	LEVL		-40.8< -20.0 MM		
1447	A523	APRM	DOWN SCAL		TREL		Complete insertion of all control rods
1447	A539	RWM	ROD BLOK		ON		
1447	A553	ALL CR	FULL IN		ON		→ 全制御棒全挿入
1447	G002	GENERATR	VOLT		18.56> 18.50 KV		
1447	C000	CONT ROD	SYST FLOW		OVR FLW		
1447	C020	SUPPRESSION	LEVL		16.0 MM	NORMAL RETURN	
14	47	09	140	D520	REAC WTR	LEVL A	LOW
1447	C004	REACTOR	WATR LEVL		516<	800 MM	
14	47	09	150	D521	REAC WTR	LEVL B	LOW
1447	E004	SWCHGEAR	BUS 1A		7217>	7200 V	
14	47	10	910	D523	REAC WTR	LEVL D	LOW
1447	C020	SUPPRESSION	LEVL		21.6>	20.0 MM	
14	47	10	910	D522	REAC WTR	LEVL C	LOW
1447	A549	LOW POWR	ALRM POINT		UNDER		
14	47	20	620	D522	REAC WTR	LEVL C	NORM
1447	D622	PCIS	ISO IN	TRIP	ON		
14	47	20	620	D523	REAC WTR	LEVL D	NORM

【1号 I RM、APRM】



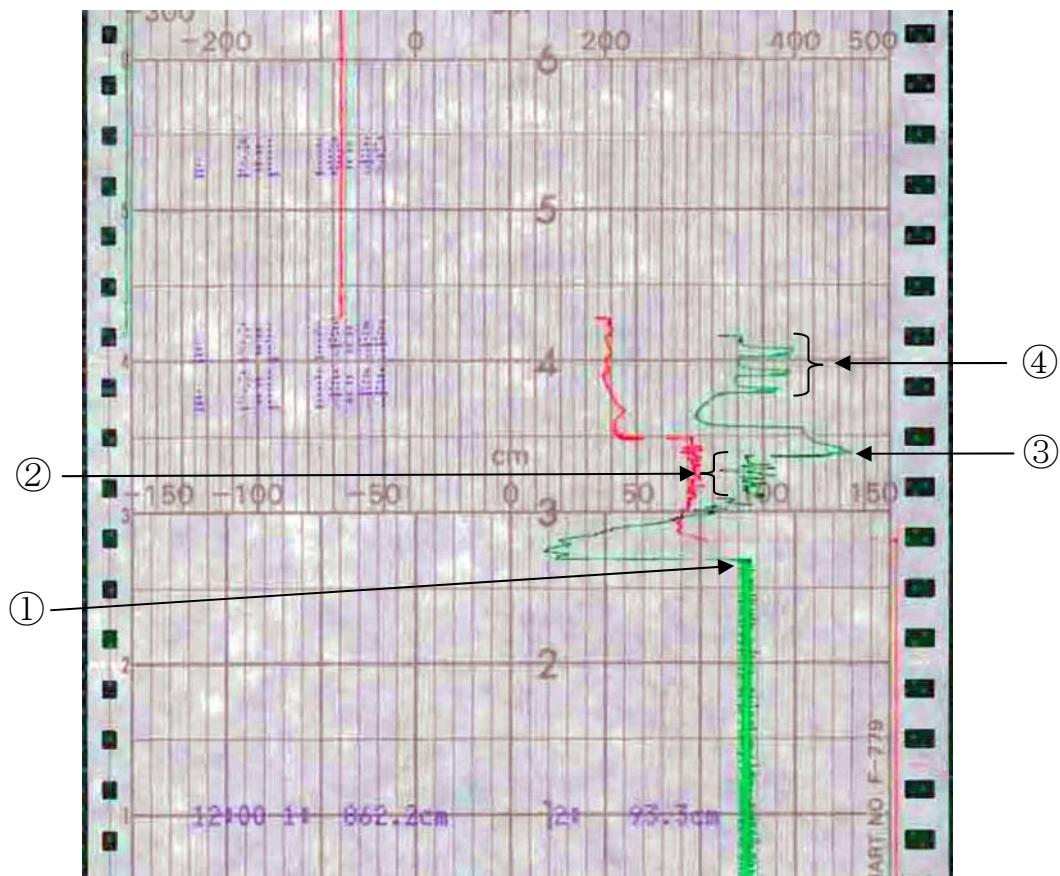
NR-750-10A	
No. 1	IRM CH11 or APRM CH1
No. 2	IRM CH12 or APRM CH2

- ① 14時46分 地震によるスクラムとスクラムによる出力低下
- ② 平均出力領域モニタ(APRM)としてのダウンスケールと中間領域モニタ(IRM)への切替
- ※ 15時30分過ぎに津波が到来したと想定される。津波の影響によると思われる記録終了。

14:46 Scram due to the earthquake and the output decrease due to the scram
 Below detectable level by Average Power Output Region Monitor (APRM), and
 switch to Interrevel Region Monitor (IRM)

*It is estimated that the tsunami arrived past 15:30. Recording was finished
 presumably due to the tsunami.

UNIT1 REACTOR LEVEL
【1号 原子炉水位】



緑 原子炉水位 (GREEN) REACTOR LEVEL

赤 原子炉水位 (燃料域) (RED) REACTOR LEVEL (FUEL AREA)

- ① 14時46分 地震によるスクラム (チャート早送り : 60倍の速度、1時間が1分)
- ② このあたりで外部電源喪失、主蒸気隔離弁閉 (電源喪失でチャート早送りリセット)
- ③ 非常用復水器自動起動
- ④ 非常用復水器の動作によると思われる水位変動

14:46 Scram due to the earthquake (Fast feed of chart: 60 times ,1hour = 1min)

Offsite power lost at around this time, main steam isolation valve closed

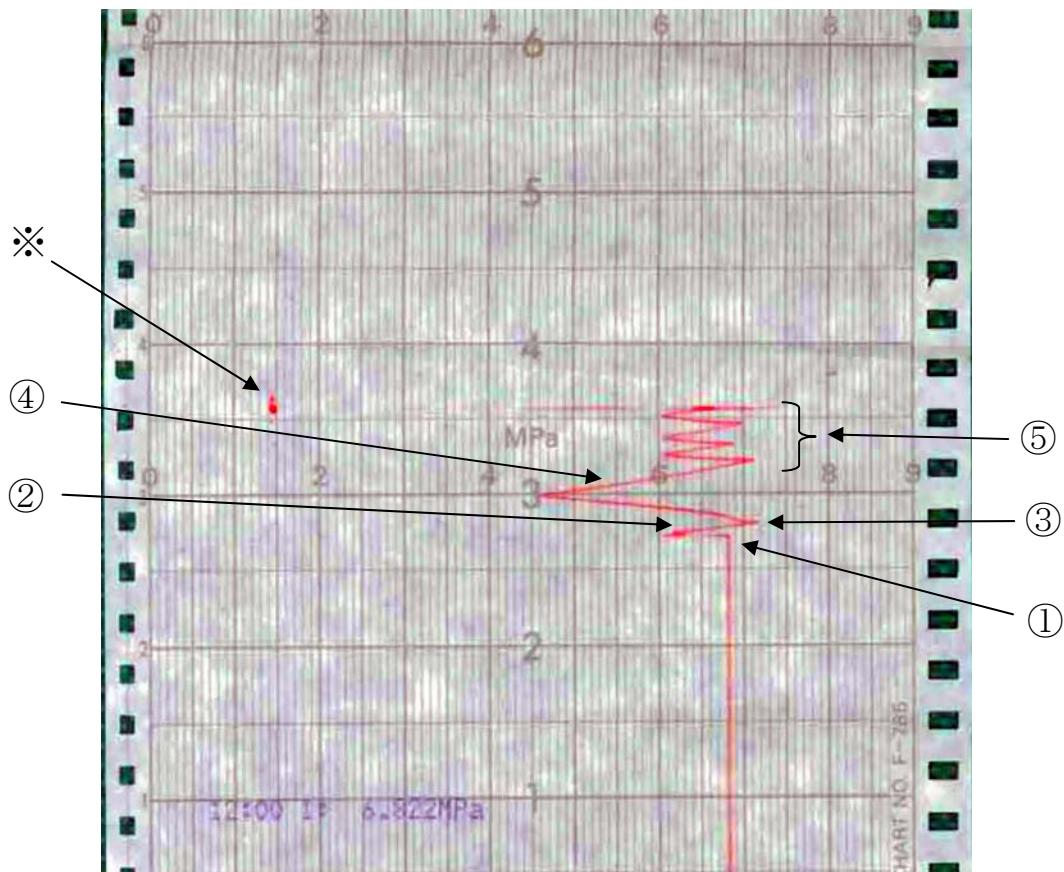
(fast feed of chart reset due to the power loss)

Automatic start of isolation condenser

Change in the water level presumably due to the operation of isolation condenser

UNIT1 REACTOR PRESS

【1号 原子炉圧力】



PR-640-30		
No. 1	■	原子炉圧力

- ① 14時46分 地震によるスクラム
- ② 主蒸気隔離弁閉止に伴う圧力上昇
- ③ 14時52分 非常用復水器作動とそれに伴う減圧
- ④ 非常用復水器停止に伴う圧力上昇
- ⑤ 非常用復水器によると思われる圧力変動
- * 15時30分過ぎに津波が到来したと想定される。津波の影響によると思われる記録終了。

14:46 Scram due to the earthquake

Pressure increase due to the closure of main steam isolation valve

14:52 the operation of isolation condenser and the subsequent pressure decrease

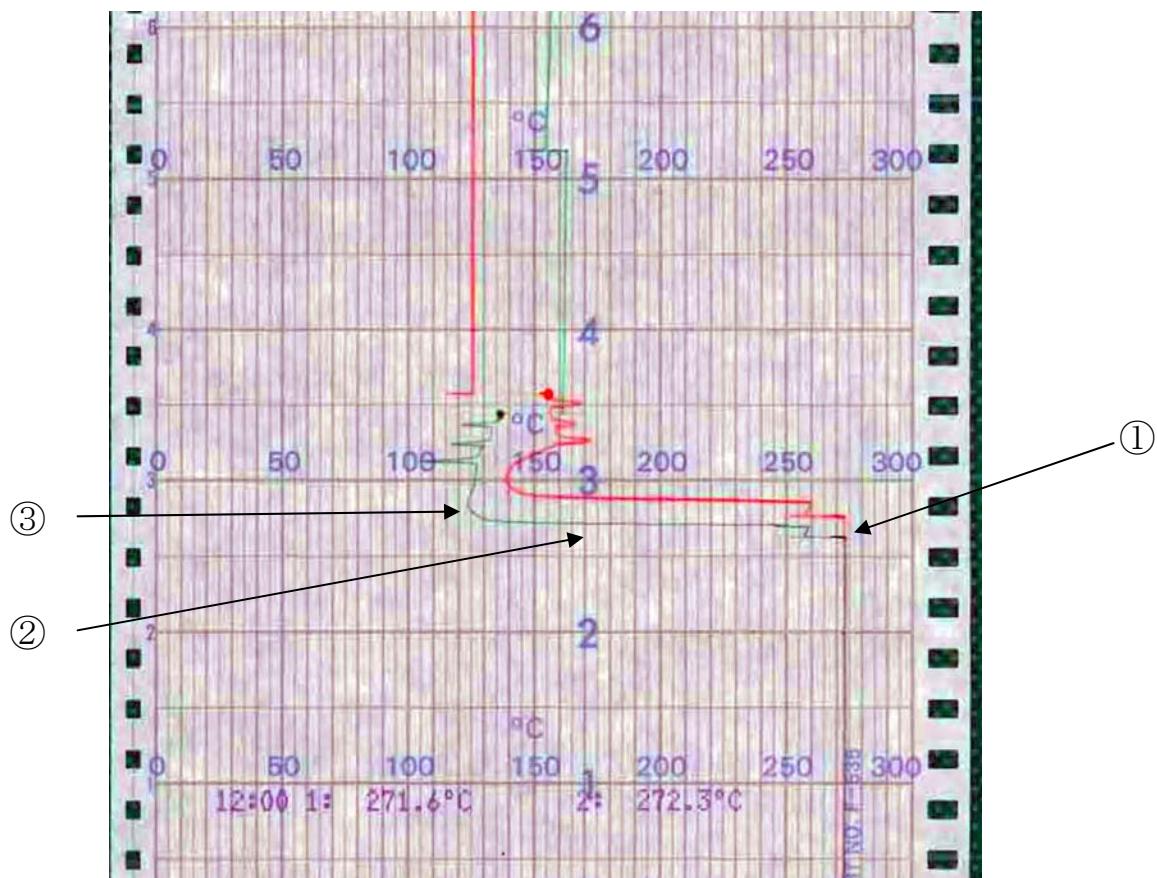
Pressure increase due to the stop of isolation condenser

Changes in the pressure presumably due to isolation condenser

*It is estimated that the tsunami arrived past 15:30. Recording was finished presumably due to the tsunami.
IF-1-15

P L R PUMP INLET TEMP

【1号 P L Rポンプ入口温度】



TR-260-11		
No. 1	[Red Box]	原子炉再循環ポンプ(A)入口温度 REACTOR RECIRCULATION PUMP A INLET TEMP
No. 2	[Green Box]	原子炉再循環ポンプ(B)入口温度 REACTOR RECIRCULATION PUMP B INLET TEMP

① 14時46分 地震によるスクラム

② スクラムによる出力低下、非常用復水器作動による減圧、低温水注入による温度低下

③ 自動起動した非常用復水器の停止

Automatic scram due to the earthquake

Output decrease due to scram, pressure decrease due to the operation of isolation condenser, temperature decrease due to the injection of low-temperature water

Stop of isolation condenser which had started automatically

1447	F065	SWP DISCHG HDR PRES	LOW RSN	
14	47	50 930	D520 REAC WTR LEVL A	LOW
1447	B008	H2 IN FLOW	LOW RSN	
14	47	50 930	D508 MAIN STM VALV A	CLOSE
1447	B009	O2 IN FLOW	LOW RSN	
14	47	50 930	D522 REAC WTR LEVL C	LOW
1447	B001	OG RECOM OUT O2 DENS	LOW RSN	
14	47	50 930	D606 MAIN STM TEMP HIGH C	HIGH
1447	A099	HOTWELL MMIO A	LOW RSN	
14	47	50 930	D530 NEUT MON SYST C	TRIP
1447	C030	D/W PRES (W/R)	LOW RSN	
14	47	50 930	D526 STM LINE RAD C	HIGH
1447	F001	CLEANUP OUTL A	LOW RSN	
14	47	50 930	D510 MAIN STM VALV C	CLOSE
1447	C015	SUPPRESSION PRES	LOW RSN	
14	47	50 930	D532 MANUAL SCRM A	TRIP
1447	C057	RK WTR LVL (F/R) A	LOW RSN	
14	47	50 930	D504 CONDENSER VAC A	LOW
1447	B022	STACK RAD MONI H/R	0.47 > -1.30 MS/H	

1447	A504	MAIN STM LEAK A	HIGH	
14	47	51 720	D529 NEUT MON SYST B	TRIP
1447	A502	MAIN STM FLOW C	HIGH	
14	47	51 720	D525 STM LINE RAD B	HIGH
1447	A506	MAIN STM LEAK C	HIGH	
14	47	51 720	D533 MANUAL SCRM B	TRIP
1447	A525	APRM INOP	TRBL	
14	47	51 720	D511 MAIN STM VALV D	CLOSE
1447	A526	APRM FLOW BIAS INOP	TRBL	
14	47	51 720	D509 MAIN STM VALV B	CLOSE
1447	A529	RBM INOP	TRBL	
14	47	51 720	D527 STM LINE RAD D	HIGH
1447	A540	APRM FLOW BIAS CMPR	TRBL	

主蒸気隔離弁閉

Closure of MSIV

(注記) 主蒸気隔離弁閉に前後して破断検出等の各種異常信号が打ち出されているが、これは地震による外部電源喪失の影響によってこれら計器への電源が失われたことから、フェールセーフで異常信号が発生したものと考えられる。主蒸気隔離弁閉止の過程で蒸気流量の増大等、異常の兆候は見られていない。

(Note) At around the closure of main steam isolation valve, abnormal nuclide signals showing the detection of ruptured pipes are printed out. We estimate that these are fail-safe abnormal signals transmitted due to the loss of power for indicators resulting from the loss of offsite power after the earthquake. There is no sign of abnormality such as the increase of steam flow rate in the process of closing main steam isolation valve.

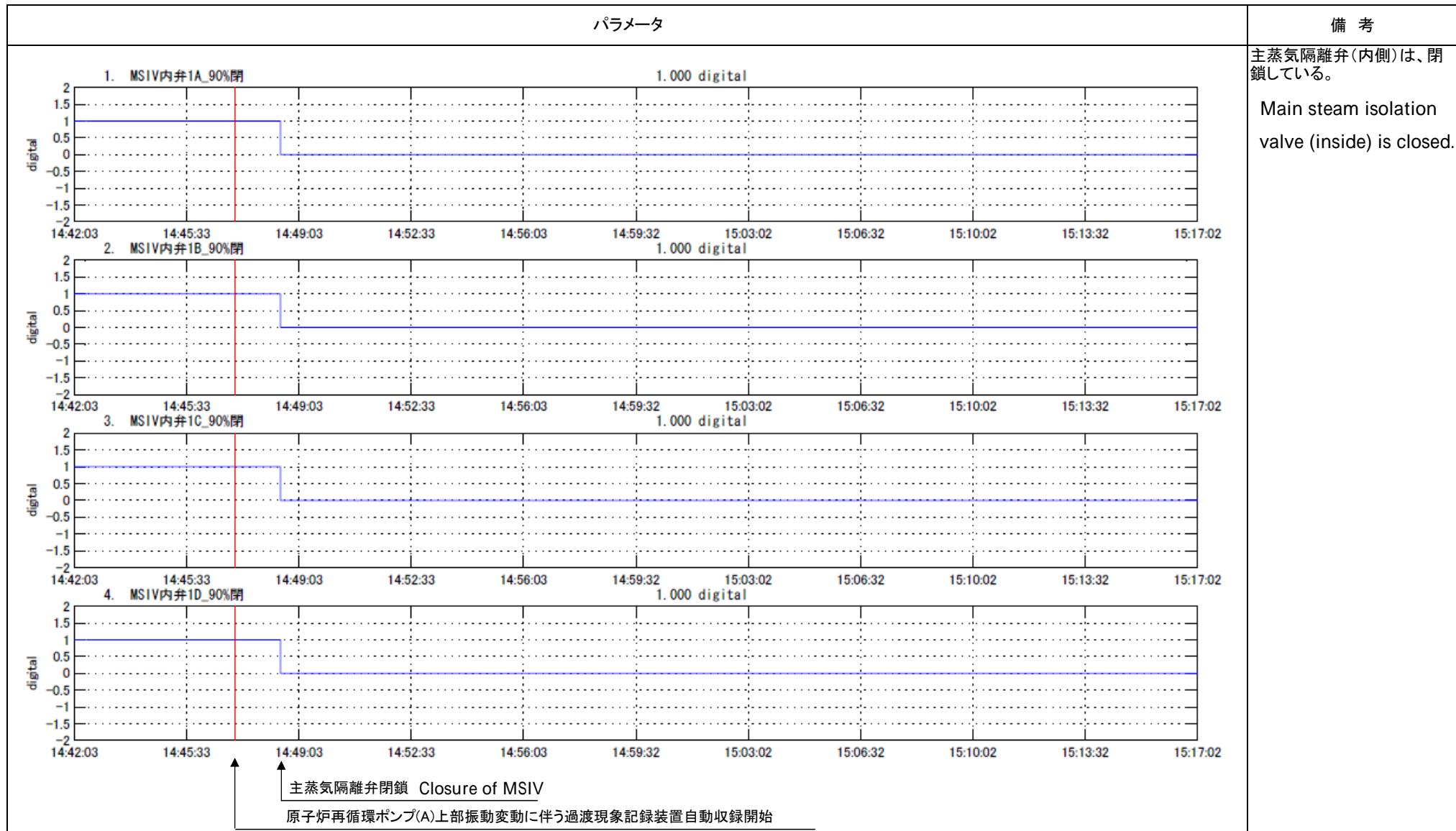
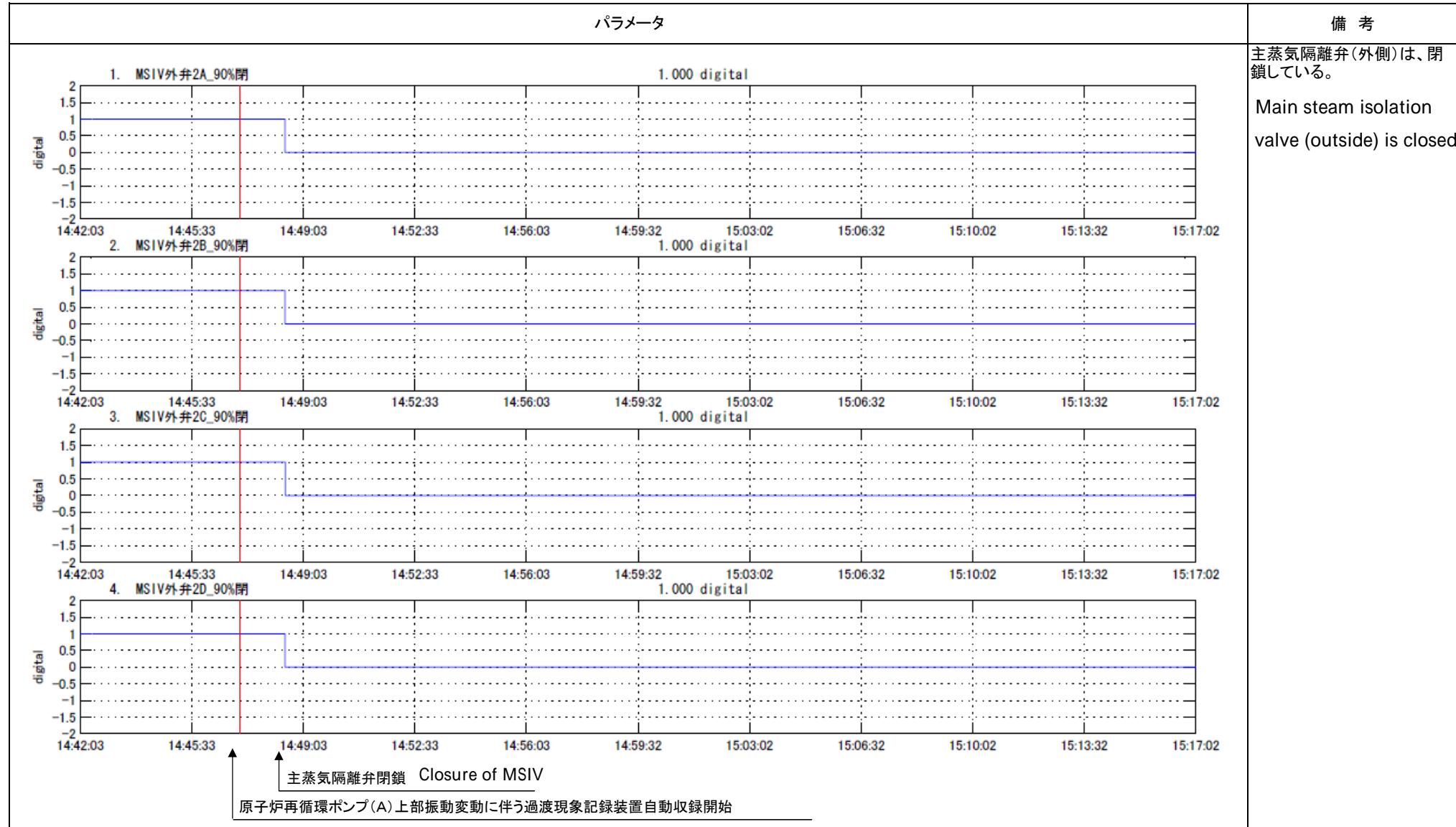


図-1 福島第一・1号機 過渡現象記録装置 データ

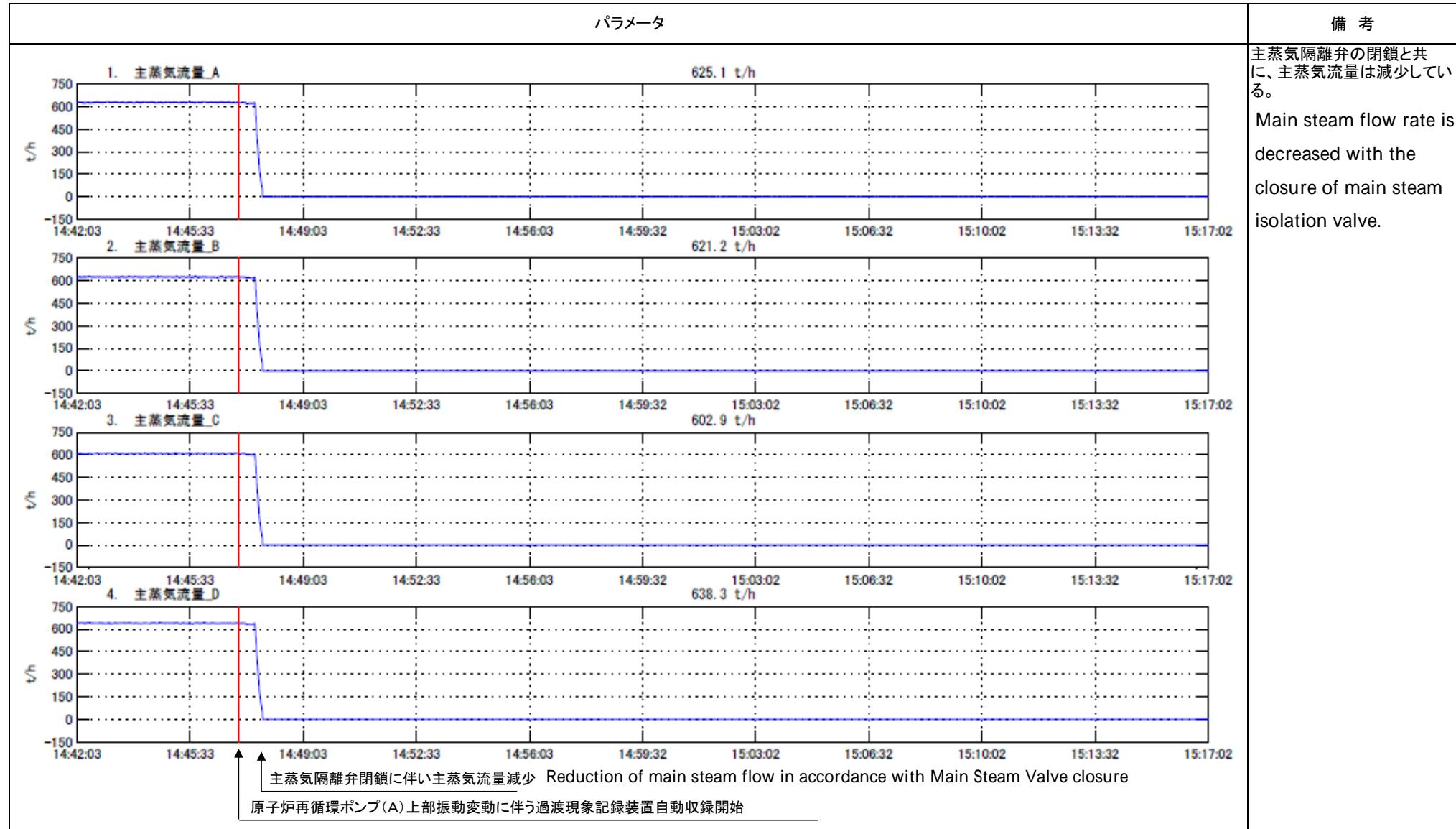
Figure-1 Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 data of transient recorders



Recording of transient phenomena recorder is automatically started by vibration and fluctuation of upper side of reactor recirculation pump (A)

図-1 福島第一・1号機 過渡現象記録装置 データ

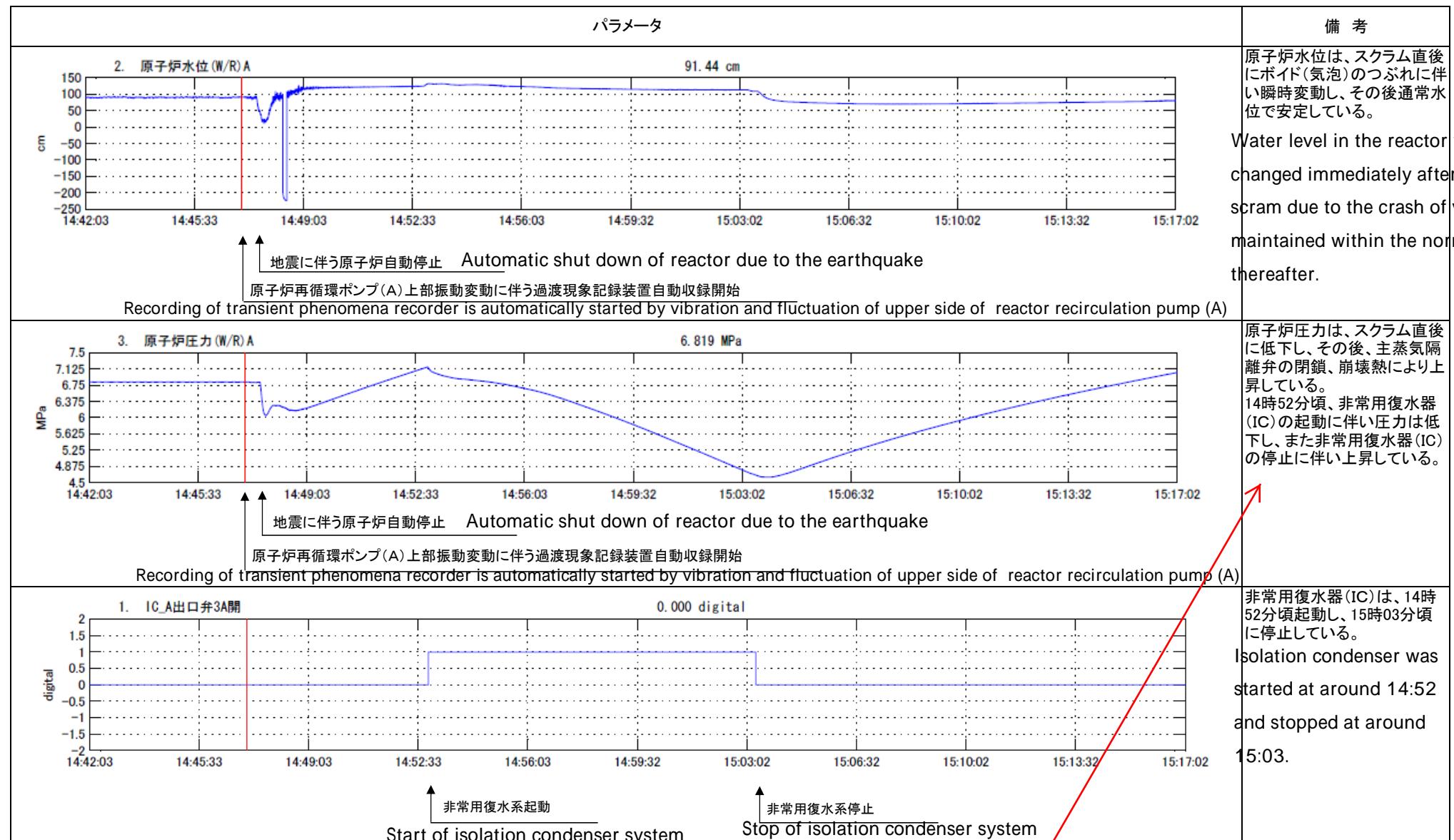
Figure-1 Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 data of transient recorders



Recording of transient phenomena recorder is automatically started by vibration and fluctuation of upper side of reactor recirculation pump (A)

図-1 福島第一・1号機 過渡現象記録装置 データ

Figure-1 Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 data of transient recorders



The pressure in the reactor was decreased immediately after the scram and then increased due to the closure of main steam isolation valve and decay heat thereafter. At around 14:52, the pressure was decreased due to the start of isolation condenser, and was increased due to

図-1 福島第一・1号機 過渡現象記録装置 データ

Figure-1 Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 data of transient recorders

1447 B033 CAMS H2 MONI S/C	LOW RSN	
14 47 57 070 D590	DIES GEN CB 1D-1	ON
1447 B034 CAMS O2 MONI S/C	LOW RSN	
14 47 57 140 D681	6.9KV BUS VLT 1D LOS	OFF
1447 G000 GENERATR GROS LOAD	383.0 MW	NORMAL RETURN
14 47 58 920 D589	DIES GEN CB 1C-1	ON
1447 G001 GENERATR GROS VARS	9.0< 10.0 MVAR	
14 47 58 970 D680	6.9KV BUS VLT 1C LOS	OFF
1447 G002 GENERATR VOLT	LOW RSN	
14 48 00 220 D660	PLR A LOCCUT RY ACT	ON
1447 C007 REAC PMP TOTL FLOW	LOW RSN	
14 48 13 280 D576	TURBINE VIB OVER	NORM

DG(B) 遮断器投入
Circuit breaker closed

DG(A) 遮断器投入
Circuit breaker closed

1452 A567 RX MODE SW REFUEL	OFF	
1452 C020 SUPPRESSION LEVL	16.8 MM	NORMAL RETURN
1452 C020 SUPPRESSION LEVL	37.6>	20.0 MM
1452 B526 ISO-CON VLV B	OPN	ON
1452 B525 ISO-CON VLV A	OPN	ON
1452 C020 SUPPRESSION LEVL	14.0 MM	NORMAL RETURN
1452 A516 SRM DET POS	IN	
1452 C020 SUPPRESSION LEVL	35.2>	20.0 MM

} 非常用復水器作動
Start of isolation condenser

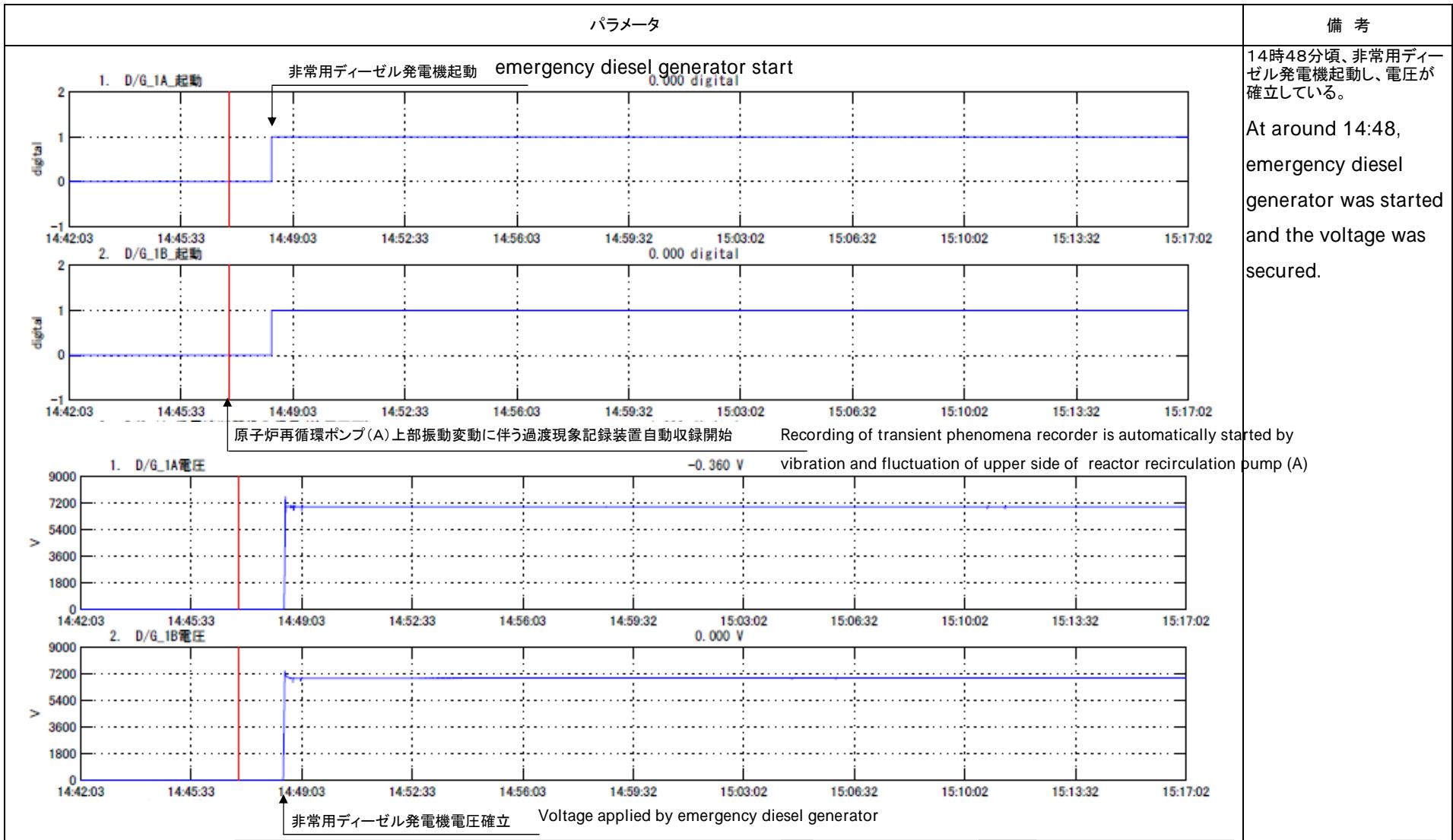
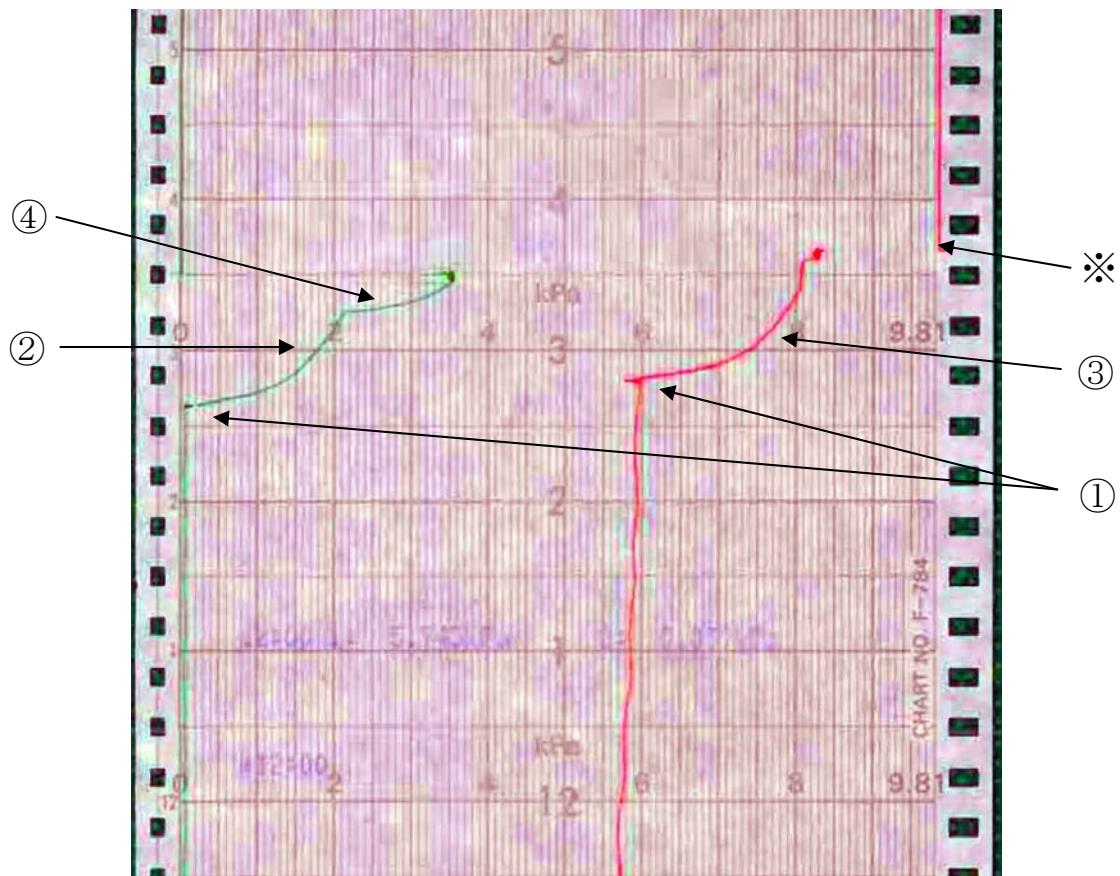


図-1 福島第一・1号機 過渡現象記録装置 データ

Figure-1 Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 data of transient recorders

UNIT1 REACTOR CONTAINMENT VESSEL PRESS / SUPPRESSION POOL PRESS DIFFERENTIAL
 【1号 原子炉格納容器圧力、圧力抑制室差圧】



DPR/PR-1602-20			
No. 1	[Red Box]	原子炉格納容器圧力	REACTOR CONTAINMENT VESSEL PRESS
No. 2	[Green Box]	圧力抑制室差圧	SUPPRESSION POOL PRESS DIFFERENTIAL

- ① 14時46分 地震によるスクラム
- ② 格納容器圧力上昇に伴う圧力抑制室差圧上昇
- ③ 格納容器空調停止に伴う格納容器圧力上昇
- ④ 圧力抑制室冷却に伴う圧力抑制室側圧力低下（さらなる差圧上昇を意味する）=変曲点
- * 15時30分過ぎに津波が到来したと想定される。津波の影響により正確な指示をしていないことも想定される。

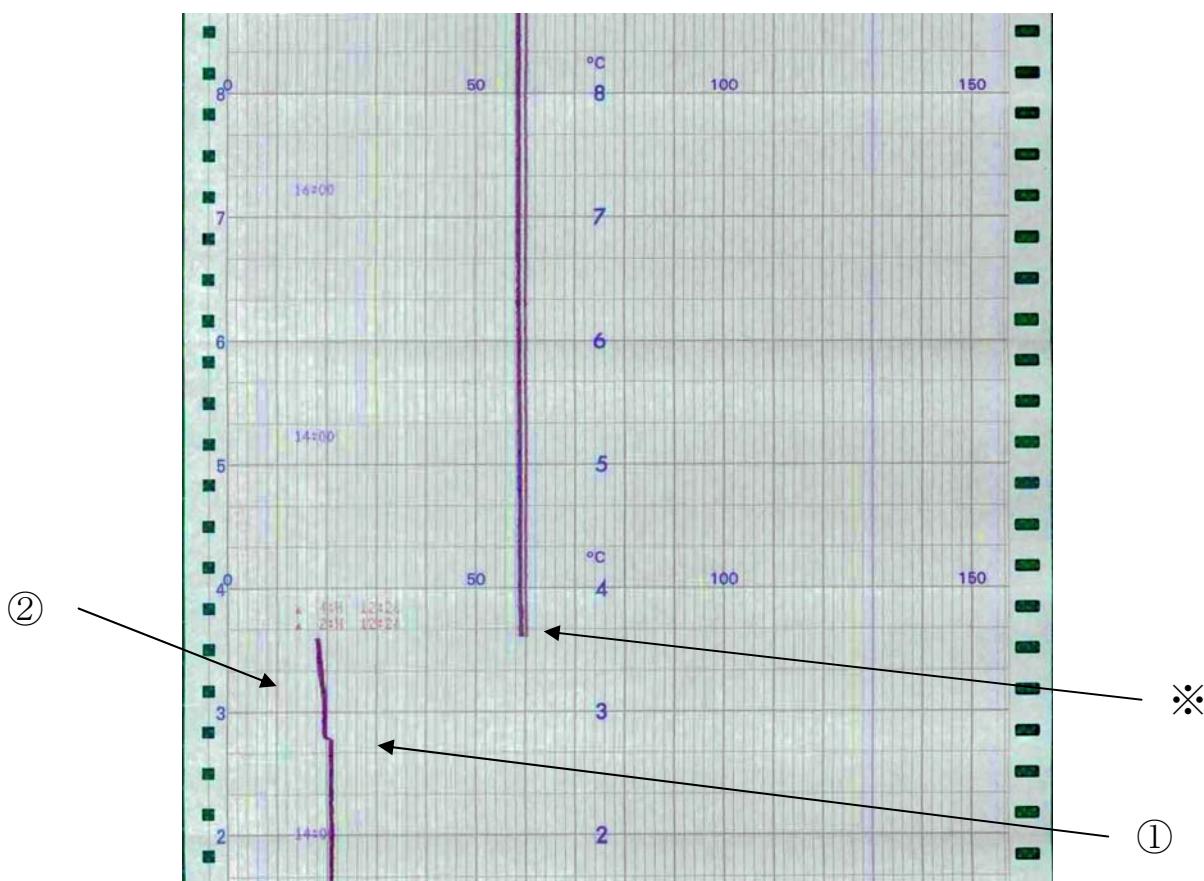
14:46 Scram due to the earthquake

Increase of the differential pressure due to the pressure increase in Primary Containment Vessel
 Pressure increase in Primary Containment Vessel due to the stop of the air conditioner in Primary
 Containment Vessel
 Pressure decrease in suppression chamber due to the cooling of suppression chamber (it means
 further pressure increase) = knee point

*It is estimated that the tsunami arrived past 15:30.

UNIT1 SUPPRESSION POOL WATER TEMP

【1号 サプレッションプール水温度】

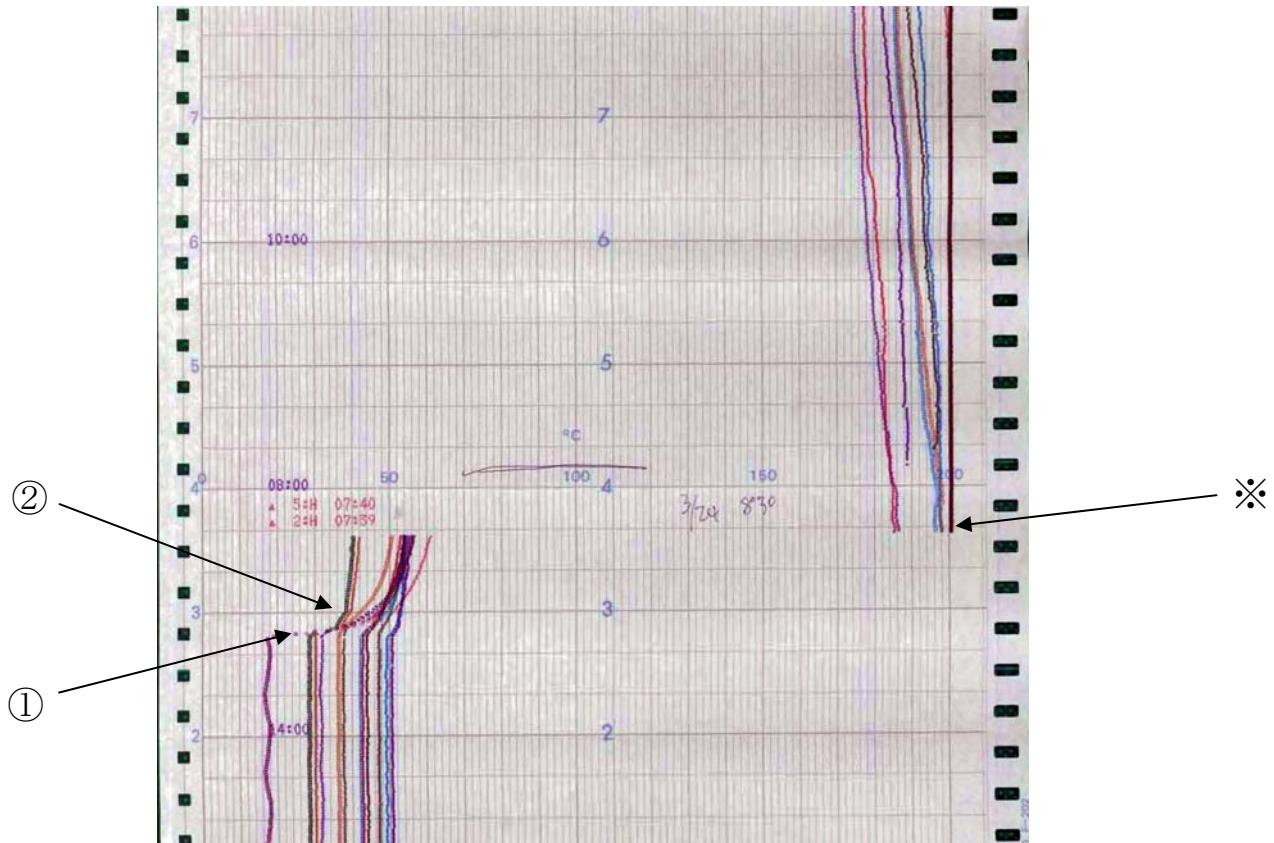


TRS-1601-71A					
NO	色 打点	測定名称	NO	色 打点	測定名称
1	■●	X-208A(35°)近傍	4	■●	X-208D(325°)近傍
2	■■	X-208B(145°)近傍	5	■■	
3	■■	X-208C(235°)近傍	6	■■	

- ① 14時46分 地震によるスクラム 14:46 Scram due to the earthquake
 ② 格納容器冷却系による冷却 Cooling by Primary cooling system
 ※ 15時30分過ぎに津波が到来したと想定される。津波の影響により正確な指示をしていないことも想定される。

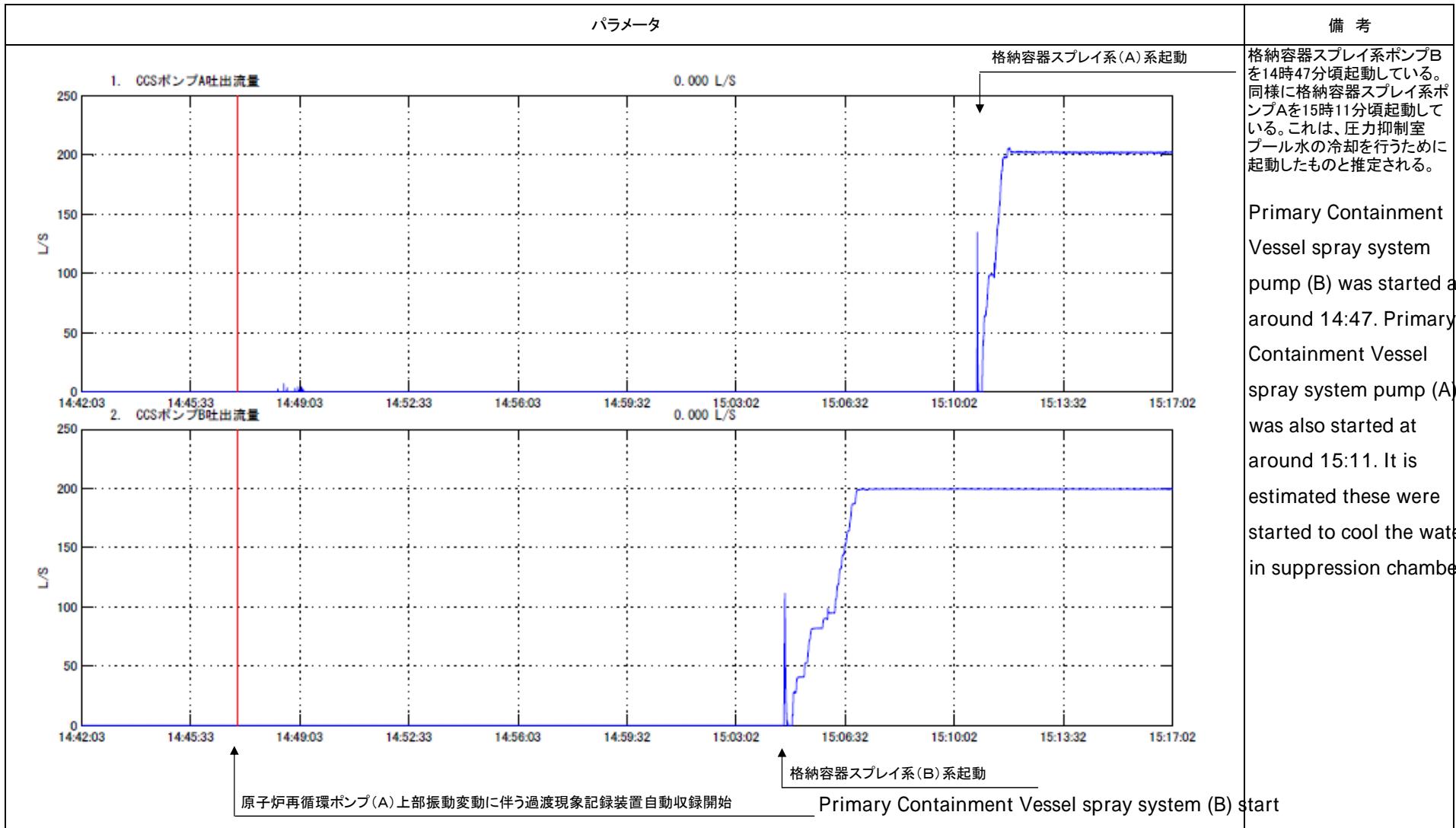
*It is estimated that the tsunami arrived past 15:30. Indicator might not be correct due to the effect of tsunami.

Unit1 Temperature of various parts in Primary Containment Vessel
【1号 原子炉格納容器内各部温度】



No	色	打点	測定名	No	色	打点	測定名
1	■	●	RETURN AIR DUCT HVH-12A	13	■	+	EQ AROUND CIRCUM RPV BELLows TE-1625N
2	■	●	RETURN AIR DUCT HVH-12B	14	■	+	EQ AROUND CIRCUM RPV BELLows TE-1625P
3	■	●	RETURN AIR DUCT HVH-12C	15	■	+	EQ AROUND CIRCUM RPV BELLows TE-1625R
4	■	●	RETURN AIR DUCT HVH-12D	16	■	+	
5	■	●	RETURN AIR DUCT HVH-12E	17	■	+	
6	■	●	SUPPLY AIR DUCT HVH-12A	18	■	+	
7	■	○	SUPPLY AIR DUCT HVH-12B	19	■	Y	
8	■	○	SUPPLY AIR DUCT HVH-12C	20	■	Y	
9	■	○	SUPPLY AIR DUCT HVH-12D	21	■	Y	
10	■	○	SUPPLY AIR DUCT HVH-12E	22	■	Y	
11	■	○	EQ AROUND CIRCUM RPV BELLows TE-1625L	23	■	Y	
12	■	○	EQ AROUND CIRCUM RPV BELLows TE-1625M	24	■	Y	

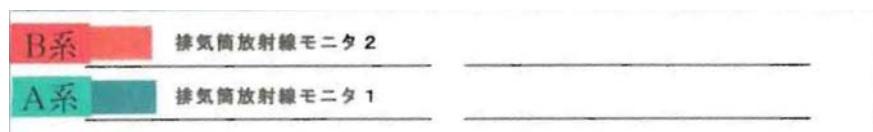
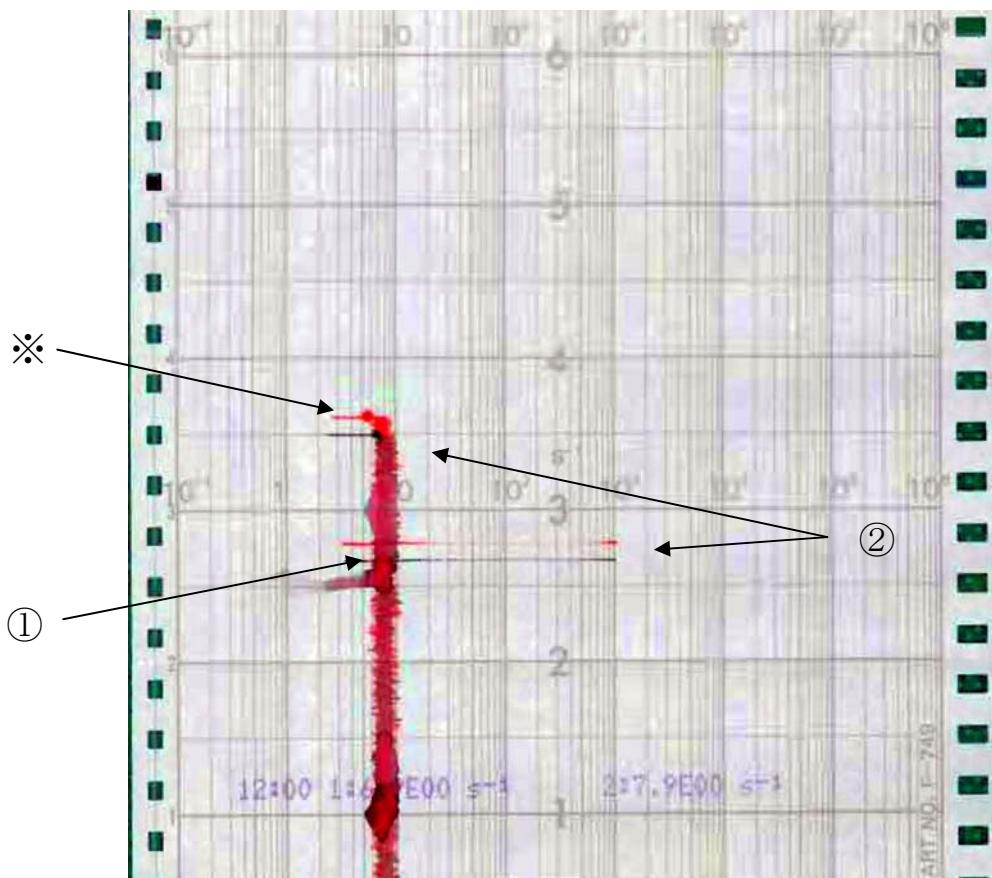
- ① 14時46分 地震によるスクラム 14:46 Scram due to the earthquake
- ② 電源喪失による格納容器空調停止に伴う格納容器の温度上昇 (配管破断等に起因する
極端な温度上昇は認められず)
PCV temperature rise by shutdown of PCV air conditioner due to power outage (Rapid
temperature rise caused by such as pipe rupture was not shown.)
- ※ 15時30分過ぎに津波の到来により記録計電源が喪失し記録計が一旦停止。3月24日
に記録計電源復旧に伴い記録再開。
Just after 15:30, recorder suspended due to recorder's power outage by tsunami arrival. March 24, recording
resumed with recorder's power source recovery.



Recording of transient phenomena recorder is automatically started by vibration and fluctuation of upper side of reactor recirculation pump (A)

図-1 福島第一・1号機 過渡現象記録装置 データ
Figure-1 Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 data of transient recorders

【1号 排気筒放射線モニタ】

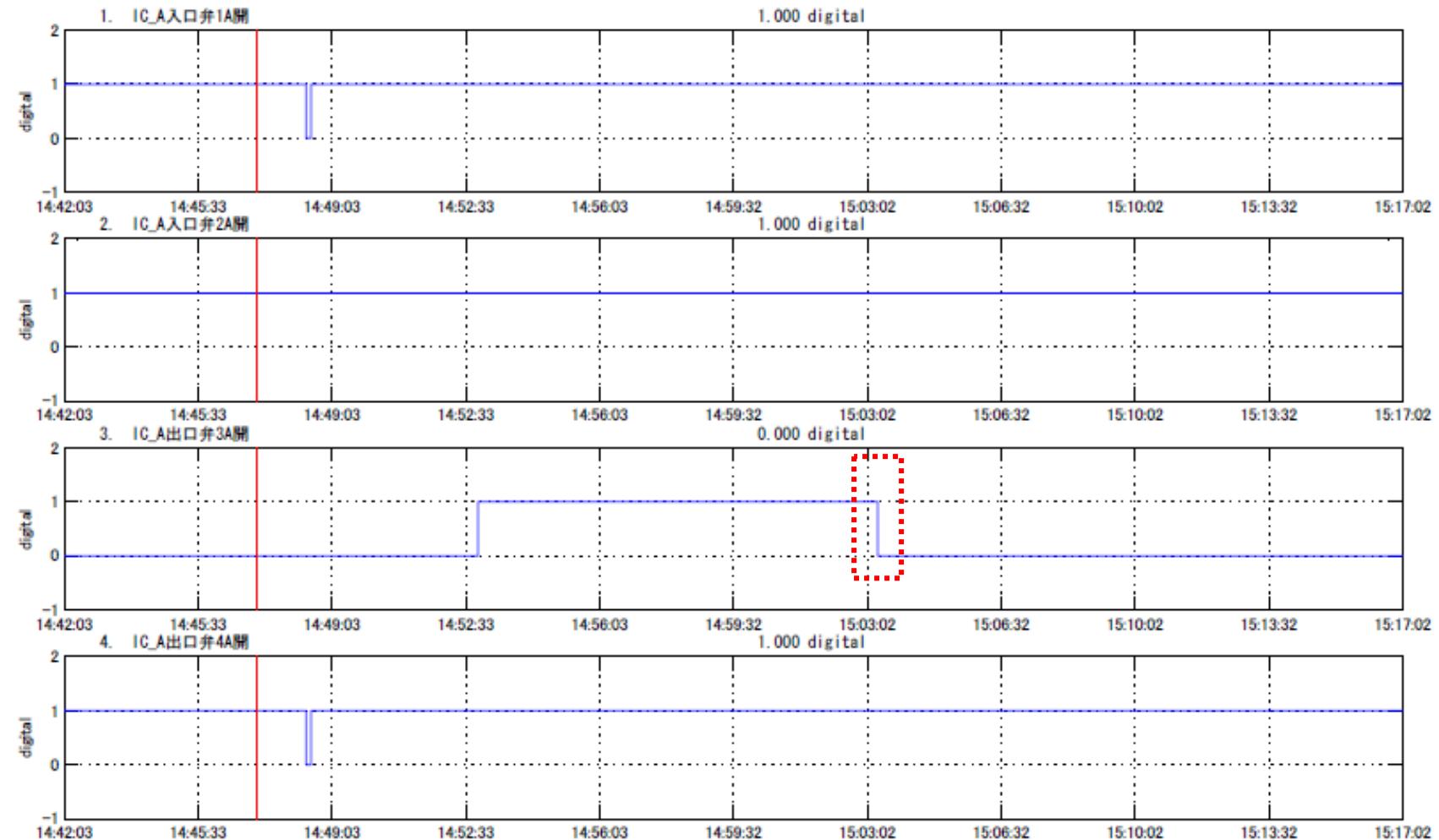


- ① 14時46分 地震によるスクラム 14:46 Scram due to the earthquake
- ② ノイズと思われる信号 Signal which is presumably a noise
- * 15時30分過ぎに津波が到来したと想定される。津波の影響によると思われる記録終了。

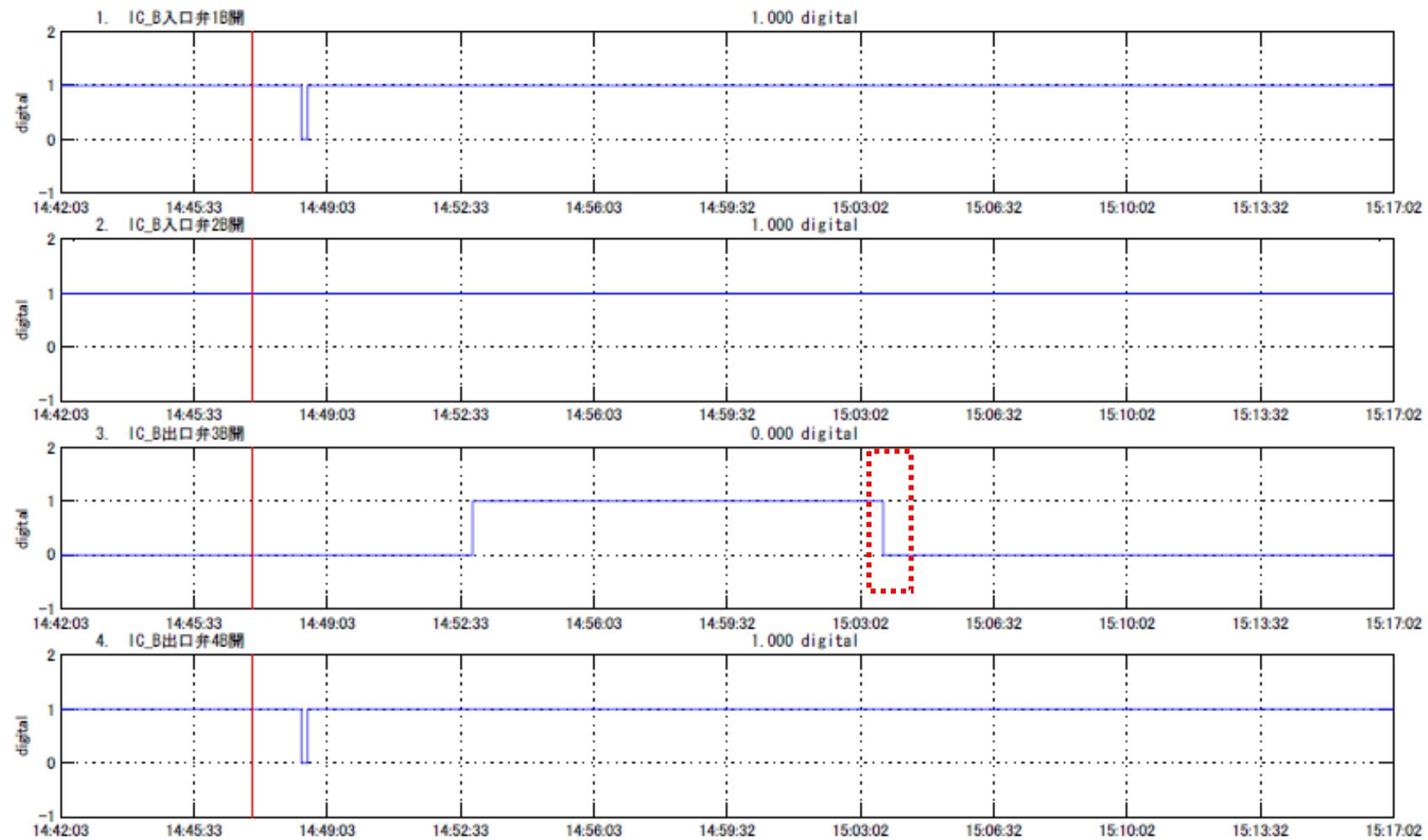
*It is estimated that the tsunami arrived past 15:30. Recording was finished presumably due to the tsunami.

福島第一原子力発電所 1号機 イベントデータ 時系列データ表示
データ表示期間 2011年03月11日14時42分03秒～2011年03月11日15時17分02秒
グループ名称： 1F-1 非常用炉心冷却系流量 (11)-2

ファイル名 1F1_Cy24_EVF_DET_2011_03_11_Fri_14_47_04.dat データ周期 0.01秒 (1-
イベント検出時刻 2011年03月11日14時47分03秒 900 ミリ秒



福島第一原子力発電所 1号機 イベントデータ 時系列データ表示 ファイル名 1F1_Cy24_EVF_DET_2011_03_11_Fri_14_47_04.dat データ周期 0.01秒 (1-
データ表示期間 2011年03月11日14時42分03秒～2011年03月11日15時17分02秒 イベント検出時刻 2011年03月11日14時47分03秒 900 ミリ秒
グループ名称： 1F-1 非常用炉心冷却系流量 (12) -2



3. Overview of Data Analysis of Unit 2

(1) Plant Data

Plant behavior represented by data collected from Unit 2 is shown as follows.

The chart of Unit 2 recorded data when the earthquake and tsunami attacked. However, due to the loss of power sources and signals caused by the effects of inundation by tsunami, the chart stopped after a certain period of time. The annunciator output data for about 2 minutes after the occurrence of scram. However, it stopped printing by some reasons. Therefore, annunciator's record was recovered based on data collected from the hard disk. Regarding the operation log which is the record by the operators on duty the records before the earthquake are kept, however, as for the records after the earthquake they could only record some items in the operation log afterwards by transferring items written in the whiteboard, because the plant accident hadn't settled yet at all thus they had to tackle the accident under severe conditions. The transient phenomenon recorder of Unit 2 was activated by the increased vibration of the upper part of re-circulating pump due to the earthquake (like Unit 1) and recorded data in about 30 minutes. After that, the recorder worked again about 30 minutes after detecting the vibration of the upper part of re-circulating pump presumably due the afterquake. The recorder collected data for about one hour including the time of tsunami attack.

(2) Plant Behavior

Before the occurrence of the earthquake at 14:46 on March 11, 2011, Unit 1 had been operated in the rated heat output and the data indicated it was under normal conditions. According to Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal, the supervisor confirmed that the water level of the spent fuel pool was full (near overflow line) and the temperature of the pool was 26 °C, i.e. under normal conditions. (Attachment-2-1 ~ 4)

Unit 2 scrammed by the earthquake, at 14:47 on the same day.

All control rods were inserted at 14:47 on the same day.

Immediately after the scram, Average Power Range Monitor (APRM) indicated sudden decrease. It means that the output surely decreased with a normal operation.

(Attachment-2-5 ~ 7)

Transition of water level in the reactor indicated slight decrease of water level by crashing void immediately after the scram. However, the water level was recovered and maintained within the normal level range without reaching automatic starting level of ECCS (L-1 regarding core spray system and the residual heat removal system (RHR), L-2 regarding high pressure water injection system).

The pressure of the reactor was also reduced after the scram. However, since the main steam isolation valve was closed on 14:47 on the same day, the pressure increased.

In response to the increase of pressure of reactor, the main steam safety relief valves have worked and stably controlled the pressure. (Attachment-2-8 ~ 9)

In the record of the annunciator, the isolation signals indicated a rupture of main steam pipeline were printed out before and after the close of main steam isolation valves. However, the data collected from the transient phenomenon recorder showed that the main steam flow was zero (0) as a result of the closure of the main steam isolation valve, and did not indicate any increase of steam flow caused by the rupture of pipeline in the

process. From abovementioned data and phenomena, it is estimated that the incorrect alarm regarding the rupture of main steam pipeline was made by closing signal according to the fail safe system caused by loss of external power sources for indicators by the earthquake.

(Attachment-2-10 ~ 11)

At 14:50 on the same day, in accordance with the response manual in case of reactor isolation (close of main steam isolation valve) due to the loss of external power source, Reactor Core Isolation Cooling System (RCIC) was manually started. However, RCIC automatically stopped due to the high water level at 14:51 amid the transient water fluctuation affected by the scram and the close of main steam isolation valve. After the stop of RCIC the water level dropped. At 15:02, RCIC was manually started. By the operation of RCIC, the water level in the reactor increased and automatically stopped due to the high water level at 15:28. This led to the drop of the water level and then RCIC was manually started at 15:39. Those start and stop processes were recorded in the alarm's record worked by the earthquake and the process calculation data, etc.

(Attachment-2-12 ~ 13)

According to plant related parameters, from 22:00 on March 11 to around 12:00 on March 14, the water level (fuel range) in the reactor stably maintained the enough water level (above +3000mm) for the top of active fuel. At 2:55 on March 12, it was confirmed by observation of supply pressure on site that RCIC had worked. From 4:20 to 5:00, because the water level of condensate storage tank decreased and in order to suppress the water level in suppression chamber of PCV, water resource of RCIC was changed from the condensate storage tank to the suppression chamber. It was assumed that other water injection systems were not operated and RCIC continued to work and keep the water level in the reactor by around 12:00 on March 14. After that, since it was confirmed that the water level in the reactor dropped, it was judged that there was a possibility to lose the function of RCIC. At 19:54 on the same day, seawater injection started from fire protection system.

(Attachment-2-14)

As previously mentioned, since soon after the reactor scram, main steam isolation valve was closed thus the reactor was isolated, RCIC which was driven by steam from reactor, was used for water injection into the reactor in the early time after the earthquake. After the transient water fluctuation at the time of the scram, the water level in the reactor was controlled through operation of RCIC. It is assumed that the water level in the reactor continued to have enough for the top of active fuel during operation of RCIC (it was judged that the function was lost at 13:25, March 14).

Besides, in the case that the reactor pressure increased by decay heat, the reactor pressure was controlled by opening and closing of main steam safety relief valve in order avoid too much increase of pressure.

It is stipulated in the safety regulation that the change rate of the water temperature in the reactor (temperature at PLR pump inlet) should be under $55^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{h}$ in order to avoid sudden change of temperature. As the chart indicated, the water temperature in the reactor had been stable within several tens of degree in an hour until stop of recording by the tsunami after the earthquake.

(Attachment-2-15)

Meanwhile, external power sources were lost due the earthquake, 2 emergency diesel

generators started at around 14:47 on the same day. By these units, voltage was kept at normal level. It is estimated that necessary power was secured. (Attachement-2-16)

By RCIC and main steam safety relief valves, the temperature in the suppression chamber of PCV increased. Therefore, pumps of RHR were started sequentially from 15:00 to 15:07 on the same day to cool the water in the suppression chamber. The water temperature in the suppression chamber turned upward from 15:30. Seeing that the pumps of generator system stopped one after another at around 15:36, it is assumed that the function was lost by the tsunami arrived around this time. (Attachement-2-17)

At the same time, two emergency diesel generators for the power of Unit 2 also stopped. It is assumed that the stop was affected by the tsunami. (Attachement-2-18)

After the reactor scram, temperature change of cooling system for the primary containment vessel until power sources for indicators stopped has a trend that the increase was moderate and saturated within several tens of degree. At that time, any sudden change of temperature caused by rupture of pipeline, etc. was not recognized in the primary containment vessel. In addition, the reactor pressure was controlled by safety relief valves, etc. and kept at around 7 Mpa. It is assumed that there was no rupture.

(Attachement-2-8, 9, 19)

Regarding ECCS, pumps of RHR were operated to cool the suppression chamber of PCV from 15:00 to 15:07 on March 11. No records which shows the operation of other pumps (high pressure water injection pumps and core spray pumps) were found (including manual operation) during the period after the earthquake until the loss of all alternative power sources, because the water level of the reactor did not draw down below the level ECCS would be automatically activated. After the earthquake, the external power sources were lost and then Fuel Pool Cooling and Filtering System were stopped, however, emergency diesel generators were started. Cooling the pool using the pumps of RHR whose power is supplied from emergency diesel generators was not conducted before the arrival of tsunami, since it was confirmed that the water level of the spent fuel pool was full before the earthquake (around overflow level) and that the water temperature of the spent fuel pool was around 26 , therefore it did not seem to be an obstacle for the immediate cooling of the fuel.

Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal states that all alternative power sources were lost at 15:41.

After the loss of all alternative power sources, it is assumed that pumps of RHR of ECCS, and core spray pumps did not work due to the loss of power. In addition, according to contents written on the whiteboard in the main control room, earth connection occurred in direct current 125 V A system and B system at 15:31 on May 11. It is assumed that high pressure water injection system did not work due to the loss of power affected by the tsunami. (Annex-2)

²¹ Unit 1 and Unit 2 use an exhaust stack in common. As described in the analysis of Unit 1, radiation monitoring at the stack indicated at stable values until the end of its recording even though there was some noise after the reactor scram. Abnormal situation was not recognized.

Form-1

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1 and 2

March 11, 2011, Friday, Shift 2, Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal (2/3)

Unit 2	
1. Operation Status	
(1) Reactor rated thermal output in steady operation	
(2) Output adjustment PLR (A/B) 81.5 ↓81.4%	04:03
(3) M.COND B/W	05:02~05:54
2. Compliance status of safety regulation	
Not particular	
3. Periodic test	
None	
4. Requested work, non compliance event	
None	
5. Status of waste treatment facility	
None	
6. Others (Common)	
None	

太枠は炉規則第7条／保安規定第120条対象記録

福島第一原子力発電所 2号機
運転日誌 [1]

2011年3月11日

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 Operation log [1]

...要求記録履歴(引退後)のプラント状態をチェックする...						
管水 量	原子 炉の 状態	ブール ゲート の状態	原子炉 の加圧	記録用音響 装置	記録が 必要な 項目	
夏用給水方式(通常) (汲み取り方式)	-	-	-	/	/	1.8.10.11
冷却水供給中	-	-	-	/	/	1.8.10.12
運転	-	-	-	/	/	1.8.10.13
起動	-	-	-	-	-	1.8.10.14
高圧停止	-	-	-	-	-	1.8.10.15
45°C以上	-	-	加圧なし	-	-	1.8.10.16
45°C未満	-	-	加圧	-	-	1.8.10.17
原子炉の状態	-	1体以上 炉心に燃料 取出	閉鎖	-	-	1.8.10.18
燃料交換	-	全燃料 取出中	開放	-	-	1.8.10.19
格納容器開閉中	-	-	-	/	/	1.8.10.20

記録確認項目

摘要	承認	内容確認	作成	記録用紙 データ
原子炉主任技術者	2直			記録なし 記録あり
	1-1直			記録なし 記録あり
	1-2直			記録なし 記録あり
	2直			記録なし 記録あり

☆本欄用紙でマーカーが貼付されている場合はPVCラッピング(ル)の箇所を行き書きはPVCラッピング(ル)付箇所に改めて記録する。また、改めて記録する場合はPVCラッピング(ル)付箇所に改めて記録する。

※の項目に記録要求がある場合でプロセス計算値打ち出しによる差異ができない場合は、算式を使用し差を計算する。

保安規制	9.18.120	9.18.40.46	9.18.45	9.18.48	28	9.20.27.120	9.120
保安規制実施状況 実施実績(実施していない場合は記入しない)							
毎日1回	すべての新規	プラント運転の自動監視装置 ・プラント運転の自動監視装置	実施運転力一覧表	原子炉の状態が運転及び起動において 1時間ごと			
項目	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
時刻	1 (補2) 原電 子源 炉度 水 温 度 位 シ 水 ン 度	サチ ブエ レン ツバ シ 水 ン 度	サチ ブエ レン ツバ シ 水 ン 度	ド熱 ラ蒸 ライ ウ 度	原子炉熱出力	原子炉熱出力(補1)	排ガス再結合器温度
	μS/cm	cm	°C	%)	MW	MW	(SRNM (APRM))
	9-4	9-3	9-85	9-25	計算値	9-5	9-34
計器	CRS-59-132	LI-18-132	TRB-18-720B	O2RS-59-75	原子炉 熱出力	原子炉 平均熱出力	NR-7-48A/B/C/D
PID	-	-	-	S283	S285	-	TRS-24-119A TRS-24-119B
1				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
2				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
3				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
4				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
5				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
6				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
7				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 265 159 268
8				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 265 159 268
9				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
10				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
11				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
12	6.06	-1.0	15.5	2.60	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
13				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
14				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 263 159 267
15				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 263 159 267
16				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
17				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
18				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
19				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
20				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
21				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
22				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
23				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267
24				/	/	101	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 159 264 159 267

毎日1回	8	9.120	9.13.31
原子炉に使用している冷却材 及び製造材の毎日の補給量			
補給水積算記録		格納容器内の原子炉冷却材漏えい率	
		D/W床ドレンサンプ流量 FO-57-100(m³)	D/W床ドレンサンプ流量 FO-20-527(x0.01m³)
		場 境	D/W床ドレンサンプ流量 FO-20-530(x0.01m³)
24		9-19	WHT-43-143(s)
0	1752.3	40129	103503
差			176541
			全廃流量 m³/h

主電電機	変圧器等
発電機出力	
起動	2A 2B 小計
KWh×10,000	1KWh×1,000 KWh×1,000 MWh
8-31	メタクラ
WHT-43-107	2A3B 2B2
0	63 14 629.0 248.2
差	31 93 195.0 067.0 359.0

所内電力量算出	2A3B+2B2+2A1B+2B1+(WHT-43-108×0.1)+集中ラド+共用所内ボイラー変圧器(2号負荷分)= MWh
所内電力量のうち	所内電力量のうち
集中ラド(2SA)使用分	共用所内ボイラー(2号負荷分)使用分 MWh
文書留置温度測定時 ラーピング測定最高(1日の最大値)	12 8-75
8/V5R-30-20-3/4/6/8/7	
輸送 No.	最大幅 1/100mm
記録	
補足事項 補1 炉規則第7条、保安規定第120条記録は運転記録のデータである。 補2 原子炉電気専用が記載できない場合はは電気記録用取扱所により記載する。詳細は運転記録ガイドを確認すること。 補3 再燃湯ポンプ見込温度(原子炉冷却材化水入口温度)の修正時の温度と、測定時の温度が±55°C以内を離れていないことを確認する。	
注記事項(運転日誌記録) 1. 運転日誌記録の項目に値が記載されているものは、BOP打出手書き記録のため、最終打出し記録を確認しデータに異常がないかを確認し空欄とする。 2. PTW以外で記録不可な場合は「一」をその理由を記載する。PTWの場合は「PTW」と記載する。 3. 記録不要な場合は該記録の横を「/」とする。(運転日誌別紙の手項目も同様)	

Status of emergency machines check sheet

福島第一原子力発電所 2号機 非常用機器状態確認チェックシート

2011年3月11日

	承認 当直長	内容確認 当直副長	作成 当直員
1 直			
2 直			

項目	通常 状態	2直	1直	項目	通常 状態	2直	1直	項目	通常 状態	2直	1直	記事
自 述 し 弁 系	A0-2-71A	X	V	炉心スブ レイ系 (A)	CSポンプA潤滑油ポンプA	S B	V	残 留 熱 除 去 系 (B)	RHRポンプB潤滑油ポンプ1B	S B	V	
	-71B	X	V		CSポンプA潤滑油予備ポンプA	S B	V		RHRポンプB潤滑油ポンプ2B	S B	V	
	-71C	X	V		M0-23-15	O	V		RHRポンプB潤滑油ポンプ3B	S B	V	
	-71E	X	V		-16	O	V		RHRSポンプB,D潤滑油ポンプB ₁	S B	V	
	-71G	X	V		-14	X	V		RHRSポンプB,D潤滑油ポンプB ₂	S B	V	
	-71H	X	V		-17	O	V		RHRSポンプB,D潤滑油冷却ファンB ₁	S B	V	
	RHRポンプ A	S B	V		-57	X	V		RHRSポンプB,D潤滑油冷却ファンB ₂	S B	V	
	RHRポンプ C	S B	V		-58	X	V		ポンプB	S B	V	
	RHRSポンプ A	S B	V		-21	X	V		M0-14-7B	O	V	
	RHRSポンプ C	S B	V		-20	O	V		-11B	O	V	
残 留 熱 除 去 系 (A)	M0-10-15A	X	V		-19	X	V		-12B	X	V	
	-15C	X	V		-24	X	V		-26B	X	V	
	-16A	X	V		-25	X	V		-6B	O	V	
	-65A	O	V		-144	X	V		CSポンプB潤滑油ポンプB	S B	V	
	-66A	O	V		タービン止め弁	X	V		CSポンプB潤滑油予備ポンプB	S B	V	
	-12A	O	V		タービン加減弁	X	V		M0-13-15	O	V	
	-27A	O	V		潤滑油ポンプ	S B	V		-16	O	V	
	-25A	X	V		復水ポンプ	S B	V		-131	X	V	
	-31A	X	V		真空ポンプ	S B	V		-18	O	V	
	-26A	X	V		流量制御器	AUTO	V		-39	X	V	
炉 心 ス ブ レ イ 系 (A)	-38A	X	V		RHRポンプB	S B	V		-41	X	V	
	-39A	X	V		RHRポンプD	S B	V		-20	O	V	
	-34A	X	V		RHRSポンプB	S B	V		-21	X	V	
	-13A	O	V		RHRSポンプD	S B	V		-30	X	V	
	-13C	O	V		M0-10-15B	X	V		-27	X	V	
	-89A	X	V		-16D	X	V		-132	X	V	
	-20	O	V		-16B	X	V		タービン止め弁	O	V	
	RHRポンプA系潤滑油ポンプ1A	S B	V		-65B	O	V		タービン加減弁	O	V	
	RHRポンプA系潤滑油ポンプ2A	S B	V		-66B	O	V		復水ポンプ	S B	V	
	RHRポンプA系潤滑油ポンプ3A	S B	V		-12B	O	V		真空ポンプ	S B	V	
炉 心 ス ブ レ イ 系 (B)	RHRSポンプA,C潤滑油ポンプA ₁	S B	V		-27B	O	V		流量制御器	AUTO	V	
	RHRSポンプA,C潤滑油ポンプA ₂	S B	V		-25B	X	V		ディーゼル発電機	S B	V	
	RHRSポンプA,C潤滑油冷却ファンA ₁	S B	V		-31B	X	V		ディーゼル発電機2A	6.9kvしゃ断器2C3	O	V
	RHRSポンプA,C潤滑油冷却ファンA ₂	S B	V		-26B	X	V		ディーゼル発電機	S B	V	
	ポンプA	S B	V		-38B	X	V		ディーゼル発電機2B	6.9kvしゃ断器2E2B	O	V
	M0-14-7A	O	V		-39B	X	V		1. 主要操作が終了し、引継ぎまでの間に状態を確認する。 1直常は18時～引継ぎまで、2直常は6時～引継ぎまで			
	-11A	O	V		-34B	X	V		2. 通常状態と比較し異常な場合は「レ」相違する場合は、次の記号で記載する。			
心 ス ブ レ イ 系 (A)	-12A	X	V		-13B	O	V		3. 記号: レ:異常なし O:閉 X:閉 W:作業中 RUN:運転中 MAN:手動 P/L:引き保持			
	-28A	X	V		-13D	O	V					
	-5A	O	V		-89B	X	V					

2号機 BOPログ

プラント主要パラメータを打出したBOPタイプ サンプル
BOP (Balance of Plant) Type (printed out main parameters of the plant) - sample

発電所コード	号機コード	データ採取日	データ採取時間	原子炉平均熱出力(MW)	原子炉APRM平均(%)	原子炉熱出力(MW)	原子炉給水熱出力(MW)
1F	2	2011/03/11	01	2379.4976	100.80783	2379.7529	2371.615
1F	2	2011/03/11	02	2379.4805	100.81427	2378.9148	2372.481
1F	2	2011/03/11	03	2379.7356	100.81194	2379.7576	2372.123
1F	2	2011/03/11	04	2379.7681	100.81345	2380.2283	2371.116
1F	2	2011/03/11	05	2379.4617	100.79456	2378.9321	2369.1641
1F	2	2011/03/11	06	2379.1123	100.77412	2378.9939	2371.5459
1F	2	2011/03/11	07	2379.0081	100.7748	2378.7051	2370.5139
1F	2	2011/03/11	08	2379.0715	100.77875	2378.3953	2371.3
1F	2	2011/03/11	09	2379.1912	100.76691	2378.5503	2371.4551
1F	2	2011/03/11	10	2379.3088	100.77721	2379.7583	2371.406
1F	2	2011/03/11	11	2379.3074	100.76556	2379.5884	2370.1001
1F	2	2011/03/11	12	2379.3491	100.75168	2379.4795	2372.8259
1F	2	2011/03/11	13	2379.3245	100.76263	2379.8066	2372.6169
1F	2	2011/03/11	14	2379.4778	100.7547	2379.9329	2371.394
1F	2	2011/03/11	15	1939.2495	80.86731	152.0777	
1F	2	2011/03/11	16				
1F	2	2011/03/11	17				
1F	2	2011/03/11	18				
1F	2	2011/03/11	19				
1F	2	2011/03/11	20				
1F	2	2011/03/11	21				
1F	2	2011/03/11	22				
1F	2	2011/03/11	23				
1F	2	2011/03/11	24				

2号機 第25回定期検査総合性能検査記録より
制限値()、過去データ(~)がある
パラメータについて表記。

From "Integrated Performance Test Record of
the 25th Periodic Inspection of Unit 2",
parameters with that there exist limit values (),
or past data (~) are referred here.

2381

98~101

2381

Summary Log of Output Distribution Calculation/
Result of Output Distribution Calculation

出力分布計算サマリログ

出力分布計算結果

日付 2011/03/11 時刻 01:00

TP	2309.6	1	25.9	34	240	1.134	陳	6.409	84	406	1	94.3	81
CWR	189.1	1	100.7	33	240	45.16	陳	0.1083	84	12002	1	94.3	80
MPCP	0.961	1	13-31	1	240	0.424	陳	0.1200	240	29836	9	88.1	81
MPDP	0.702	1	17-44-05	1	240	58.41	陳	1129	240	27018	240	29832	(61.5)
CFP	1.126				240	82.51	陳	82.51	240	29832	(61.5)	240	29832

制御棒位置

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

F L C P R 及び F L P D の最大値 (金属性)

ITEM	TYPE	FLCPD	X - Y - Z	TYPE	FLCPD	X - Y - Z	ITEM	FLCPD	X - Y - Z	ITEM	K	AXIAL
1	1.453	1887	A3023	1	31	-34	2	0.792	33-314	A8045	24	0.25
2	1.453	1887	A3045	1	31	-32	2	0.755	33-216	A8005	25	0.11
3	1.453	1887	A3017	1	31	-33	3	0.764	33-162	A8025	26	0.11
4	1.453	1887	A3019	1	31	-30	4	0.759	33-124	A8005	27	0.11
5	1.453	1887	A3011	1	31	-30	4	0.748	33-95	A8005	28	0.11

F L C P R 及び F L P D の最大値 (燃耗タイプ)

ITEM	TYPE	FLCPD	X - Y - Z	TYPE	FLCPD	X - Y - Z	ITEM	FLCPD	X - Y - Z	ITEM	K	AXIAL
1	0.893	1.453	A3017	1	29	-36	1	0.700	33-809	A8045	13	0.11
2	0.893	1.453	A3017	1	23	-36	2	0.755	33-102	A8005	14	0.13
3	0.893	1.453	A3017	1	23	-37	3	0.748	33-809	A8045	15	0.13
4	0.893	1.453	A3017	1	31	-36	4	0.726	33-804	A8041	16	0.13
5	0.893	1.453	A3017	1	31	-36	5	0.702	33-514	A8045	17	0.13

福島第一原子力発電所・2号機 第25サイクル

電源	冷却水用 電源	循環水用 電源	排熱水用 電源	排水用 電源	電源用 電源	電源用 電源	電源用 電源
内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵
外部	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵
内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵
外部	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵	内蔵

非燃却期間換算率(若干基取)

計: 0.1

代替制御棒設置

計: 0.1

駆動装置

計: 0.1

軸直角上昇RM部外線

計: 0.1

故障LPRM部外線

計: 0.1

駆動装置

計: 0.1

断続LPRM

計: 0.1

月 12 20 28 年 本

Form-1

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1 and 2

March 11, 2011, Friday, Shift 1, Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal (3/4)

Unit 2		
1. Operation Status		
(1) Reactor is shutdown		
(2) Alarm "SEISMIC MONITOR TRIP"	14:47	
(3) Reactor automatic scram, main turbine automatic shutdown (occurrence of the earthquake offshore of Miyagi pref.)	14:47	
(4) Status of reactor "operation" to "hot shutdown"	14:47	
(5) Insertion of all control rods	14:47	
(6) Reactor mode switch "operation" to "shutdown"	14:47	
(7) D/G 2A automatic start up (Okuma-2 line off site power lost) / trip	14:47/15:41	
(8) Complete closure of MSIV	14:47	
(9) M COND Vac break	14:55	
(10) Reactor in subcriticality	15:01	
(11) RCIC manual start up	15:02	
(12) Torus cooling / Torus spray in service	15:07/15:25	
(13) RPS MG (A)/(B) restart up	15:27/15:29	
(14) D/G 2B breaker trip (running stand-by) / trip	15:40/15:42	
(15) M/C2E trip	15:41	
(16) Loss of all A/C power	15:41	
2. Compliance status of safety regulation		
(1) Safety regulation, article 17 (procedures at the time of earthquake and fire)		
- report to O&M general manager at the occurrence of earthquake with an intensity of more than lower 5	14:50	
(2) Safety regulation, article 76 (basic procedures at the occurrence of abnormal event)		
- report to O&M general manager at the occurrence of reactor automatic scram	14:50	
(3) Safety regulation, article 77 (procedures at the time of abnormal event)		
- operation following "the operation procedures in case of reactor scram"	14:47	
(4) Safety regulation, article 113 (report)		
- report to O&M general manager at the occurrence of specific event (loss of all A/C power) stipulated by clause 1, article 10 of the act on special measures concerning nuclear emergency preparedness		
3. Periodic test		
(1) T-RFP oil tank oil level alarm test, automatic start up test of oil pump	Passed	10:05~10:29
(2) MTb safety device test	Passed	10:33~10:43
(3) Sealed oil system test	Passed	11:06~11:17
4. Requested work, non compliance event		
None		
5. Status of waste treatment facility		
None		
6. Others (Common)		
(1) Occurrence of the earthquake		14:46
Intensity of higher 6: Naraha town (Kitada), Tomioka town (Motooka), Okuma town (Shimonogami, Nogami), Futaba Town (Shinzan)		
(2) Alarm warning for huge Tsunami		14:58

Printed out main alarm types of Unit 2 (extract)

○ 2号機 アラームタイプ主要打ち出し（抜粋）

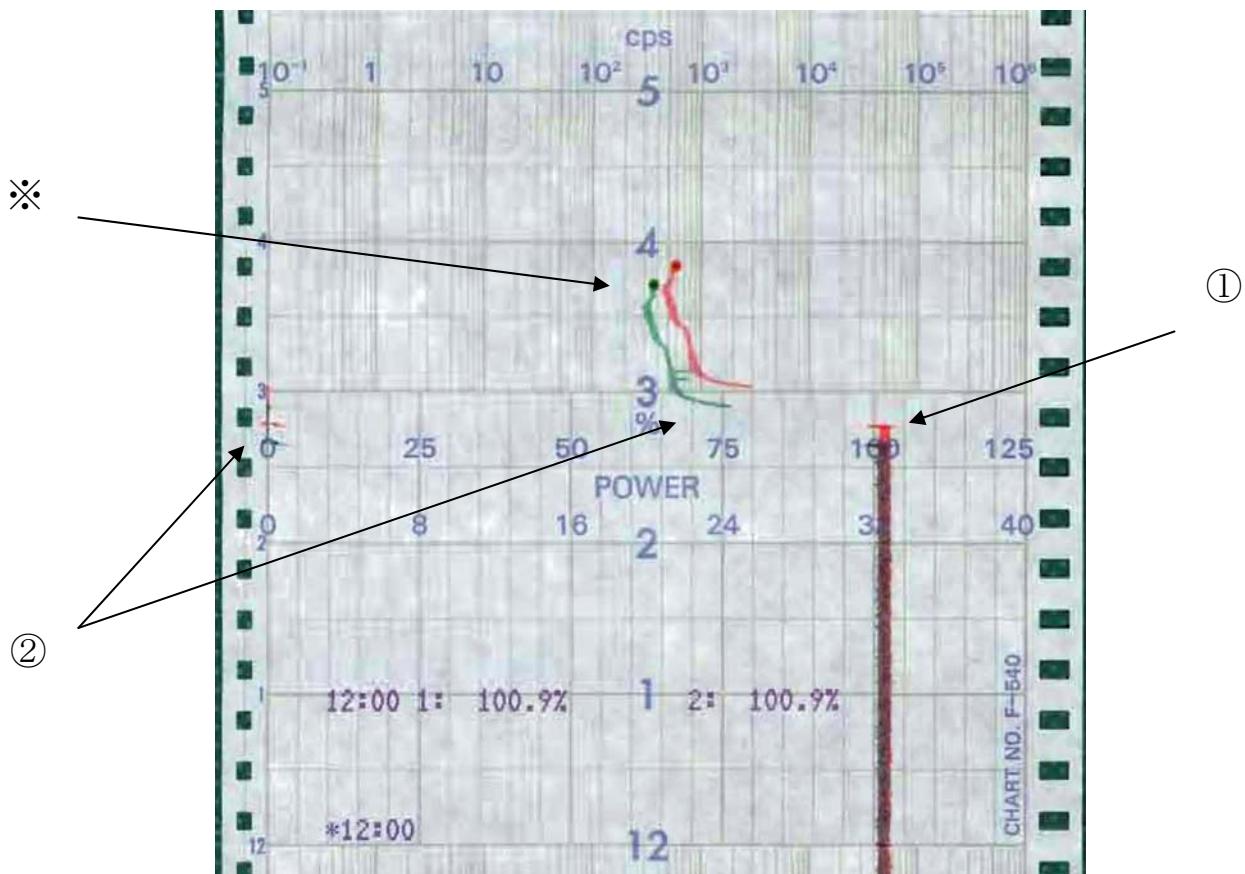
Automatic scram due to the earthquake

* 2011/03/11 14:47 A524	A P R M 中 地震による自動スクラム
* 2011/03/11 14:47 D535	原子炉 自動スクラム、B
* 2011/03/11 14:47 D565	地震トリップ C H - D
2011/03/11 14:47 C028	圧力抑制室 水位
* 2011/03/11 14:47 D534	原子炉 自動スクラム、A
* 2011/03/11 14:47 D562	地震トリップ C H - A
2011/03/11 14:47 未選択制御棒 位置変化 18-03 99pos	ドリフト
2011/03/11 14:47 未選択制御棒 位置変化 22-03 99pos	ドリフト
2011/03/11 14:47 未選択制御棒 位置変化 26-03 99pos	ドリフト
2011/03/11 14:47 未選択制御棒 位置変化 30-03 99pos	ドリフト
2011/03/11 14:47 未選択制御棒 位置変化 34-03 99pos	ドリフト
2011/03/11 14:47 未選択制御棒 位置変化 16-07 99pos	ドリフト

Control rod drifted due to the
scram (the same applies)スクラムに伴う制御棒ドリ
フト発生（以降同様）

2011/03/11 14:47 A545	全制御棒 全挿入	全制御棒全挿入
* 2011/03/11 14:47 C002	原子炉 給水流量	B Complete insertion of all control rods
* 2011/03/11 14:47 T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	
* 2011/03/11 14:47 P008	E H C 負荷要求偏差信号	
2011/03/11 14:47 G004	発電機 励磁 電流	
* 2011/03/11 14:47 R933	運転領域制限進展	
2011/03/11 14:47 G001	発電機 無効電力	
2011/03/11 14:47 S075	発電機 勵磁 電流	
2011/03/11 14:47 C028	圧力抑制室 水位	
* 2011/03/11 14:47 R008	タービン 潤滑油 レベル	

【2号 SRNM、APRM】



NR-7-46A

赤 SRNM ch.A/APRM ch.A 出力レベル Output Level

緑 SRNM ch.C/APRM ch.C 出力レベル Output Level

- ① 14時47分 地震によるスクラムとスクラムによる出力低下
- ② 平均出力領域モニタ（APRM）としてのダウンスケールと起動領域モニタ（SRNM）への切替
- * 15時30分過ぎに津波が到来したと想定される。津波の影響によると思われる記録終了。

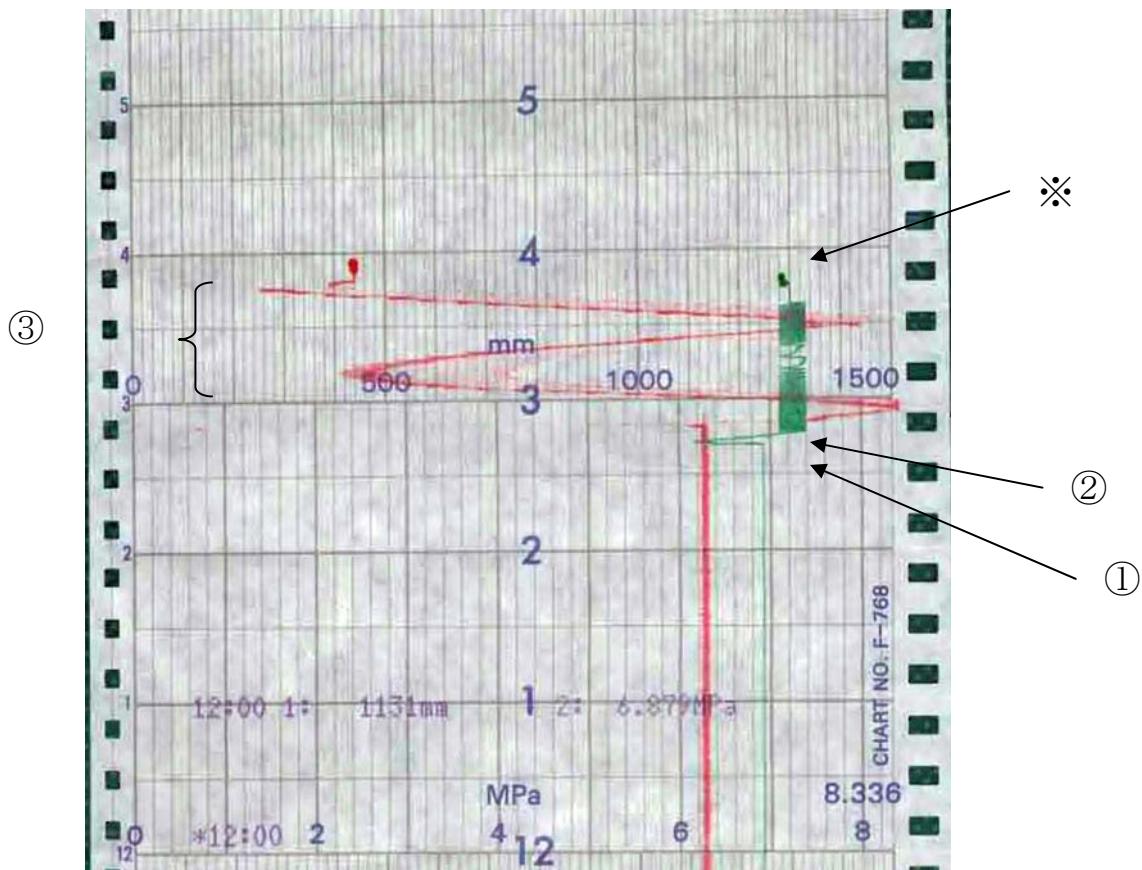
14:47 Scram due to the earthquake and the output decrease due to the scram

Below detectable level by Average Power Output Region Monitor (APRM), and switch to Startup Region Monitor (SRNM)

*It is estimated that the tsunami arrived past 15:30. Recording was finished presumably due to the tsunami.

UNIT2 REACTOR PRESSURE, REACTOR PRESS

【2号原子炉水位、原子炉圧力】



LR/PR-6-97

赤 原子炉水位 REACTOR PRESSURE
 緑 原子炉圧力 REACTOR PRESS

- ① 14時47分 地震によるスクラム
 - ② 主蒸気隔離弁閉止に伴う圧力上昇とその後の逃し安全弁開閉による圧力制御
 - ③ 原子炉隔離時冷却系の起動、停止による水位調整
- ※ 15時30分過ぎに津波が到来したと想定される。津波の影響によると思われる記録終了。

14:47 Scram due to the earthquake and the output decrease due to the scram

Below detectable level by Average Power Output Region Monitor (APRM), and switch to Startup Region Monitor (SRNM)

Water level adjustment by start/stop of Reactor Core Isolation Cooling System

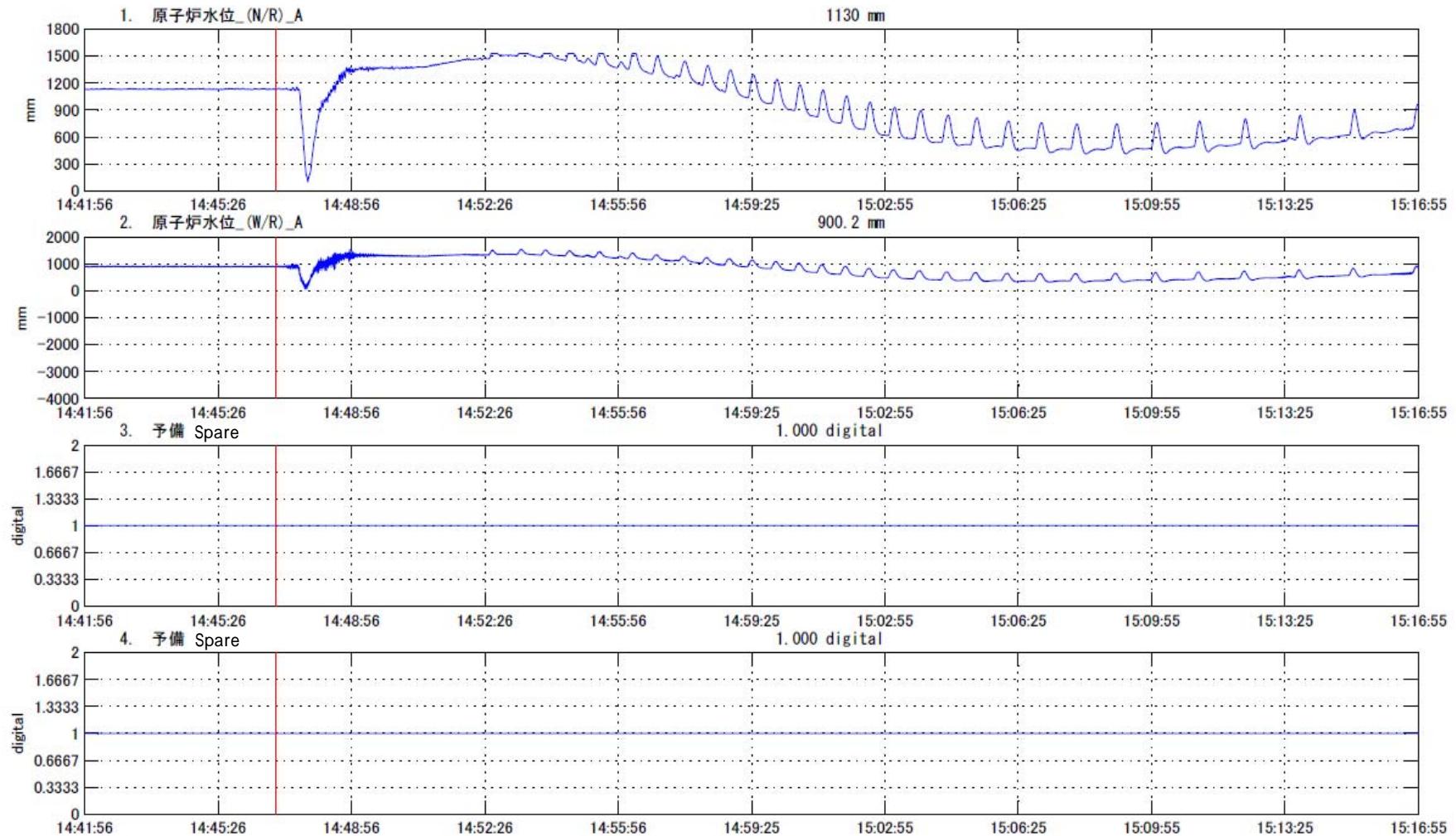
*It is estimated that the tsunami arrived past 15:30. Recording was finished presumably due to the tsunami.

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 Time-line Event Data Display
Term of Data Display: From 2:41:56 pm, Mar 11, 2011 to 3:16:55 pm, Mar 11, 2011
Group Name : 1F-2(1) Reactor water level

File name 1F2_Cy26_EVF_DET_2011_03_11_14_46_56_400.dat Cycle of data 0.01sec
Event Detection Time: 2:41:56:400 pm, Mar 11, 2011

福島第一原子力発電所 2号機 イベントデータ 時系列データ表示
データ表示期間 2011年03月11日14時41分56秒～2011年03月11日15時16分55秒
グループ名称：1F-2(1) 原子炉水位

ファイル名 1F2_Cy26_EVF_DET_2011_03_11_14_46_56_400.dat データ周期 0.01秒
イベント検出時刻 2011年03月11日14時46分56秒 400 ミリ秒



1F-2-13

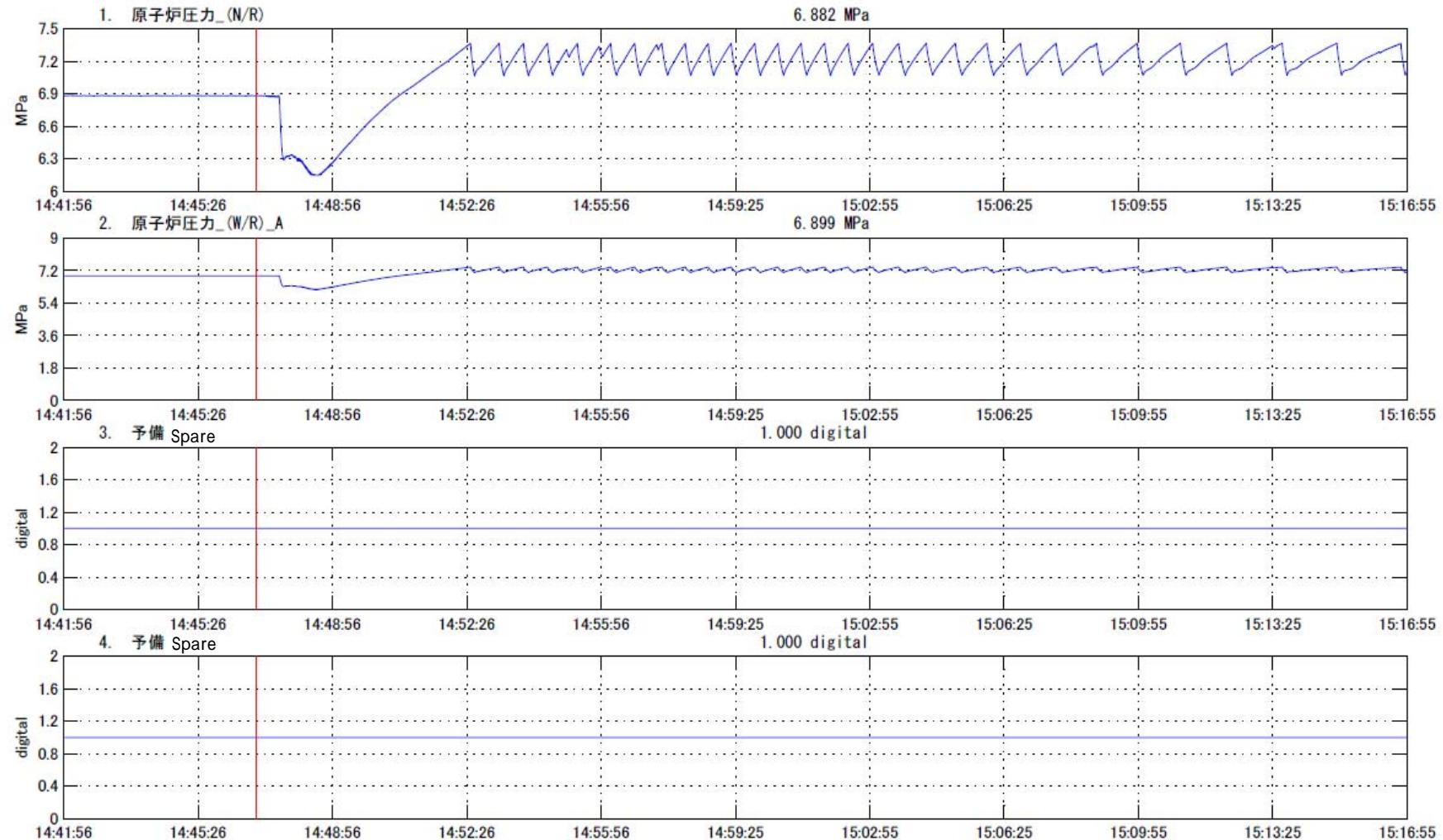
添付資料—2—9

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 Time-line Event Data Display
Term of Data Display: From 2:41:56 pm, Mar 11, 2011 to 3:16:55 pm, Mar 11, 2011
Group Name : 1F-2(1) Reactor pressure(1)

File name 1F2_Cy26_EVF_DET_2011_03_11_14_46_56_400.dat Cycle of data 0.01sec
Event Detection Time: 2:41:56:400 pm, Mar 11, 2011

福島第一原子力発電所 2号機 イベントデータ 時系列データ表示
データ表示期間 2011年03月11日14時41分56秒～2011年03月11日15時16分55秒
グループ名称：1F-2 (1) 原子炉圧力 (1)

ファイル名 1F2_Cy26_EVF_DET_2011_03_11_14_46_56_400.dat データ周期 0.01秒
イベント検出時刻 2011年03月11日14時46分56秒 400 ミリ秒



1F-2-14

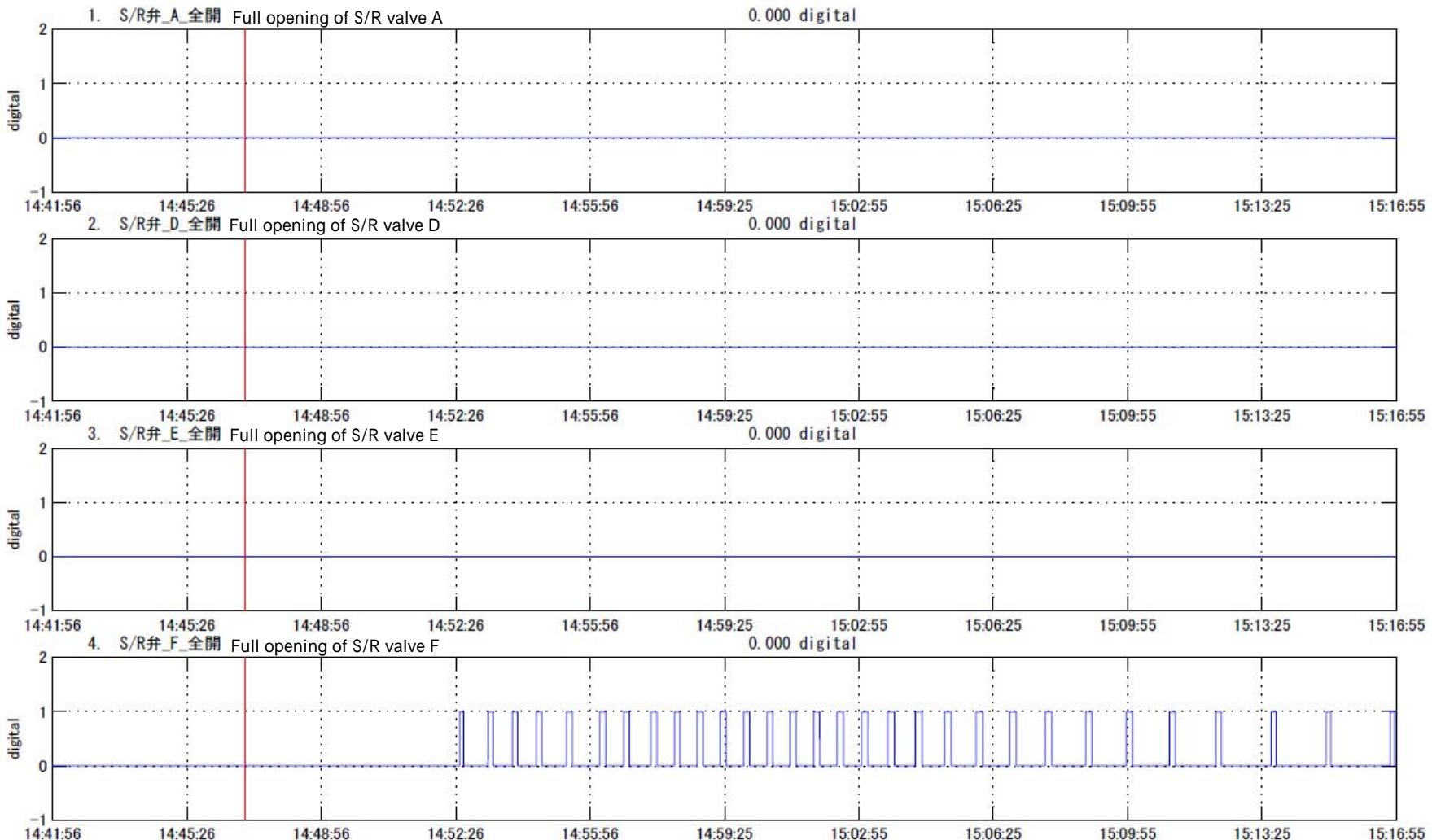
Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 Time-line Event Data Display
Term of Data Display: From 2:41:56 pm, Mar 11, 2011 to 3:16:55 pm, Mar 11, 2011
Group Name : 1F-2(1) Reactor pressure(2)

File name 1F2_Cy26_EVF_DET_2011_03_11_14_46_56_400.dat Cycle of data 0.01sec
Event Detection Time: 2:41:56:400 pm, Mar 11, 2011

福島第一原子力発電所 2号機 イベントデータ 時系列データ表示
データ表示期間 2011年03月11日14時41分56秒～2011年03月11日15時16分55秒
グループ名称：1F-2 (1) 原子炉圧力 (2)

ファイル名 1F2_Cy26_EVF_DET_2011_03_11_14_46_56_400.dat データ周期 0.01秒
イベント検出時刻 2011年03月11日14時46分56秒 400 ミリ秒

1F-2-15



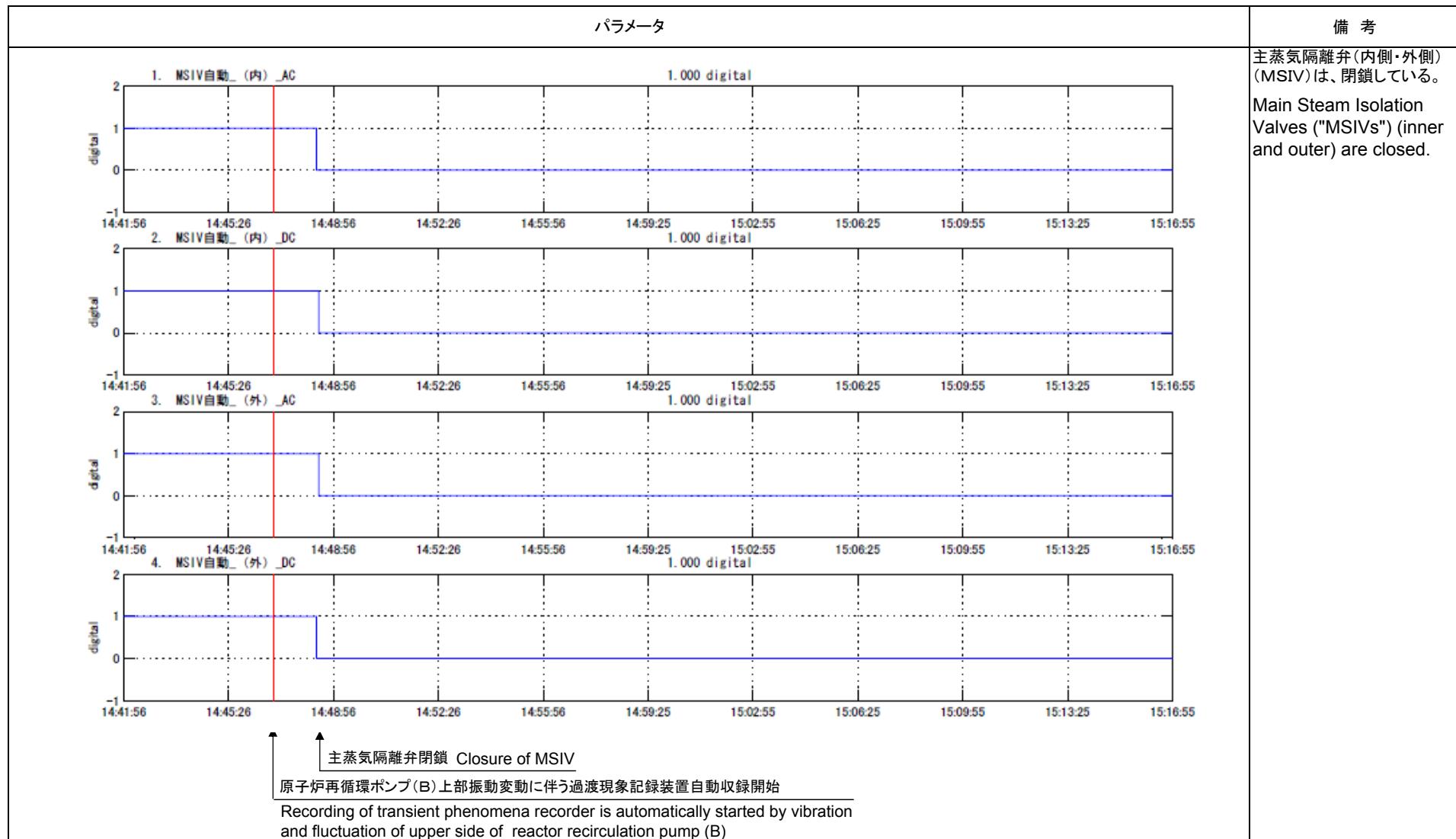


図-2(1) 福島第一・2号機 過渡現象記録装置 データ

Figure-2(1) Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 data of transient recorders

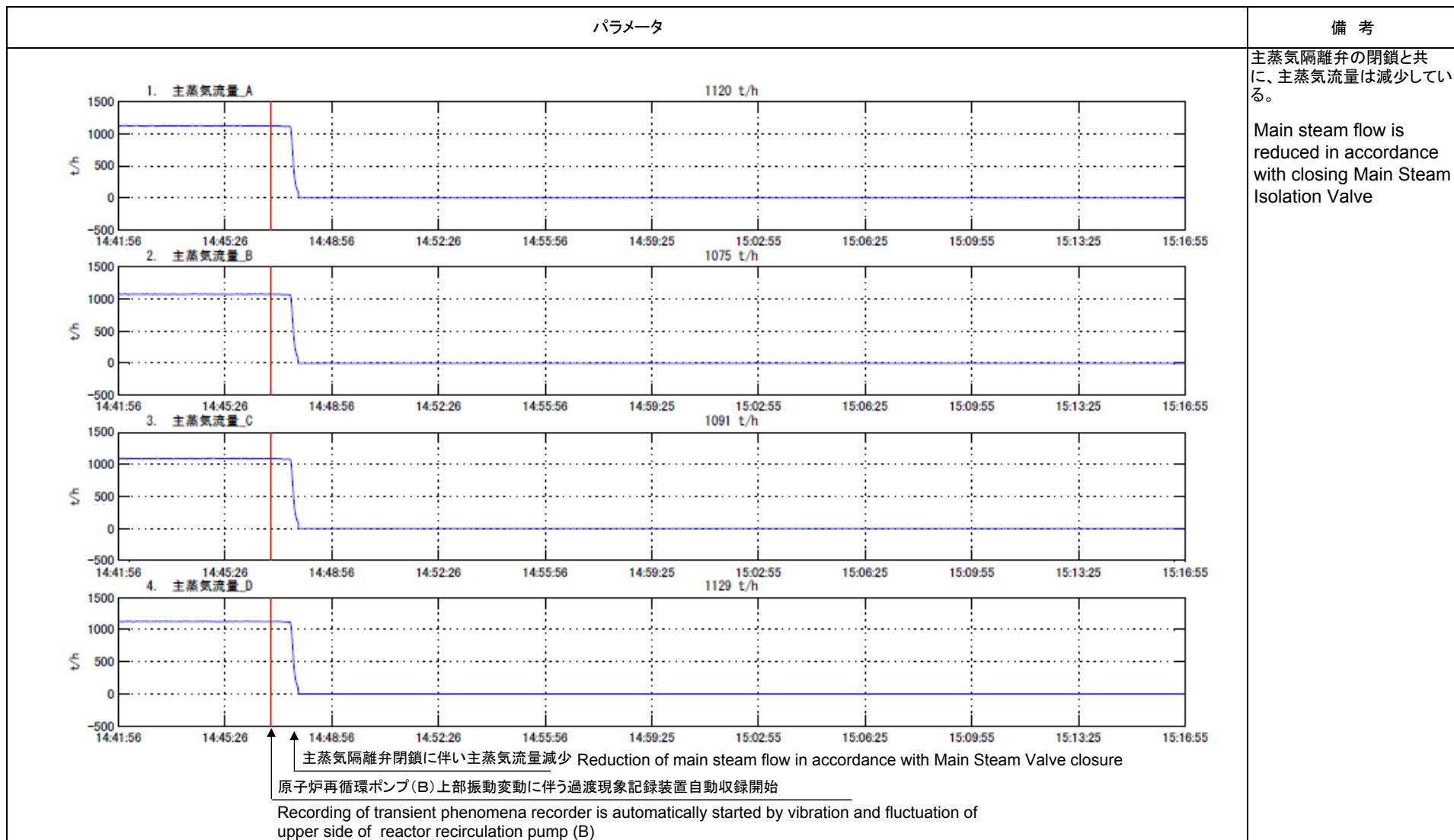


図-2(1) 福島第一・2号機 過渡現象記録装置 データ

Figure-2(1) Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 data of transient recorders

1F2プロセス計算機アラームプリント出力

時間	PID	名称	値	単位	
* 2011/3/11 14:50	P418	PLRポンプB 上部振動	= 157.2899933	μm	不良
2011/3/11 14:50	P418	PLRポンプB 上部振動	= 127.4175034	μm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:50	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -64.6875	mm	低
* 2011/3/11 14:50	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 186.2774963	μm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:50	D648	RCIC タービン 起動 RCIC turbine Start	= ON		警報 Alarm
2011/3/11 14:50	D703	RCIC 注入弁 開	= ON		正常
2011/3/11 14:50	F066	復水器 ホットウェル レベル A	= 152.53125	mm	正常
2011/3/11 14:50	R705	RCIC起動信号 RCIC start signal	= 起動 Start		正常 Normal
2011/3/11 14:50	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 40.9375	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:50	F066	復水器 ホットウェル レベル A	= 152.53125	mm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:50	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 151.59375	mm	不良
2011/3/11 14:50	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 143.9174957	μm	正常
2011/3/11 14:50	F066	復水器 ホットウェル レベル A	= 152.34375	mm	正常
2011/3/11 14:50	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 150.46875	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:50	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 150.65625	mm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:50	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -91.5625	mm	低
* 2011/3/11 14:50	F066	復水器 ホットウェル レベル A	= 152.34375	mm	不良
2011/3/11 14:50	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 151.40625	mm	正常
2011/3/11 14:50	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 42.5	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:50	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -56.875	mm	低
* 2011/3/11 14:50	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 155.2725067	μm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:50	F097	復水脱塩塔出口圧力	= -0.018750001	MPa	不良
2011/3/11 14:50	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 132.7200012	μm	正常
2011/3/11 14:50	F097	復水脱塩塔出口圧力	= -0.016875001	MPa	正常
2011/3/11 14:50	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 26.875	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:50	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -60	mm	低
* 2011/3/11 14:50	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 151.78125	mm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:50	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 154.1399994	μm	不良
2011/3/11 14:50	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 30.9375	mm	正常
2011/3/11 14:50	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 152.4375	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:50	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 152.625	mm	不良
2011/3/11 14:50	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 152.4375	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:50	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -75.625	mm	低
2011/3/11 14:50	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 127.8075027	μm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:50	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 152.53125	mm	不良
2011/3/11 14:50	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 63.4375	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:50	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 152.53125	mm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:50	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -76.25	mm	低
2011/3/11 14:50	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 65	mm	正常

1F2プロセス計算機アラームプリント出力

時間	PID	名称	値	単位	
2011/3/11 14:51	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 152.8125	mm	正常
2011/3/11 14:51	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 25	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:51	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -32.1875	mm	低
* 2011/3/11 14:51	F066	復水器 ホットウェル レベル A	= 151.3125	mm	不良
2011/3/11 14:51	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 151.96875	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:51	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 151.3125	mm	不良
2011/3/11 14:51	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 35.625	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:51	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 152.53125	mm	不良
2011/3/11 14:51	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 151.96875	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:51	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 151.96875	mm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:51	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -53.4375	mm	低
2011/3/11 14:51	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 151.96875	mm	正常
2011/3/11 14:51	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 151.96875	mm	正常
2011/3/11 14:51	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 33.75	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:51	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -59.375	mm	低
* 2011/3/11 14:51	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 151.6875	mm	不良
2011/3/11 14:51	C048	D／W クーラー戻り空気温度 A	= 54.06806564	°C	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:51	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 151.21875	mm	不良
2011/3/11 14:51	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 152.53125	mm	正常
2011/3/11 14:51	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 152.53125	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:51	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 151.03125	mm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:51	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 151.03125	mm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:51	C048	D／W クーラー戻り空気温度 A	= 55.87075806	°C	高
2011/3/11 14:51	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 151.96875	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:51	C048	D／W クーラー戻り空気温度 A	= 58.28240204	°C	高
* 2011/3/11 14:51	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 151.96875	mm	不良
2011/3/11 14:51	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 151.96875	mm	正常
2011/3/11 14:51	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 34.0625	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:51	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 151.96875	mm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:51	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -40	mm	低
2011/3/11 14:51	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 152.625	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:51	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 152.8125	mm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:51	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 155.2725067	μm	不良
2011/3/11 14:51	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 152.625	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:51	D585	原子炉 水位高 Reactor water level high	= 高 High		警報 Alarm
2011/3/11 14:51	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 25.625	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:51	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 152.625	mm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:51	P418	PLRポンプB 上部振動	= 157.9199982	μm	不良
2011/3/11 14:51	D585	原子炉 水位高	= 正常		正常

1F2プロセス計算機アラームプリント出力

時間	PID	名称	値	単位	状態
2011/3/11 14:51	D648	RCIC タービン 起動 RCIC turbine Start	= OFF		正常 Normal
* 2011/3/11 14:51	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -51.25	mm	低
2011/3/11 14:51	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 147.75	μm	正常
2011/3/11 14:51	P418	PLRポンプB 上部振動	= 139.0950012	μm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:51	D574	タービン スラスト軸受 磨耗	= 異常		警報
2011/3/11 14:51	B036	主排気筒放射線モニタ 高レンジ	= -1.60100019	mSv/h	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:52	D585	原子炉 水位高	= 高		警報
2011/3/11 14:52	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 16.875	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:52	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 172.3500061	μm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:52	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -64.375	mm	低
2011/3/11 14:52	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 141.4275055	μm	正常
2011/3/11 14:52	D585	原子炉 水位高	= 正常		正常
* 2011/3/11 14:52	F097	復水脱塩塔出口圧力	= -0.0175	MPa	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:52	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 192.3825073	μm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:52	P418	PLRポンプB 上部振動	= 162.2400055	μm	不良
2011/3/11 14:52	F097	復水脱塩塔出口圧力	= -0.0175	MPa	正常
2011/3/11 14:52	P418	PLRポンプB 上部振動	= 128.5724945	μm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:52	D585	原子炉 水位高	= 高		警報
* 2011/3/11 14:52	P418	PLRポンプB 上部振動	= 188.8874969	μm	不良
2011/3/11 14:52	D585	原子炉 水位高	= 正常		正常
2011/3/11 14:52	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 20.3125	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:52	D585	原子炉 水位高	= 高		警報
* 2011/3/11 14:52	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -64.6875	mm	低
2011/3/11 14:52	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 152.71875	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:52	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 152.71875	mm	不良
2011/3/11 14:52	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 152.71875	mm	正常
2011/3/11 14:52	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 32.1875	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:52	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 152.71875	mm	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:52	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -23.4375	mm	低
2011/3/11 14:52	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 26.5625	mm	正常
2011/3/11 14:52	D585	原子炉 水位高	= 正常		正常
* 2011/3/11 14:52	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= -39.6875	mm	低
2011/3/11 14:52	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 152.90625	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:52	F097	復水脱塩塔出口圧力	= -0.019375	MPa	不良
* 2011/3/11 14:52	D585	原子炉 水位高	= 高		警報
2011/3/11 14:52	C028	圧力抑制室 水位	= 24.375	mm	正常
2011/3/11 14:52	F097	復水脱塩塔出口圧力	= -0.016875001	MPa	正常
2011/3/11 14:52	S236	復水器 ホットウェル 水位	= 152.90625	mm	正常
* 2011/3/11 14:52	F068	復水器 ホットウェル レベル C	= 152.0625	mm	不良

1F2プロセス計算機アラームプリント出力

時間	PID	名称	値	単位	
* 2011/3/11 15:01	F011	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 A1	= -0.019375	MPa	低
* 2011/3/11 15:01	S254	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 A	= -0.019375	MPa	不良
2011/3/11 15:01	S254	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 A	= -0.019375	MPa	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:01	F015	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 B2	= -0.019375	MPa	低
* 2011/3/11 15:01	F015	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 B2	= -0.018124999	MPa	不良
* 2011/3/11 15:01	F015	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 B2	= -0.018750001	MPa	低
2011/3/11 15:01	D628	逃し安全弁 F 開	= OFF		正常
2011/3/11 15:01	R734	S/R弁 F 全開	= OFF		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:01	F014	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 A2	= -0.019375	MPa	低
* 2011/3/11 15:01	F016	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 C2	= -0.019375	MPa	低
2011/3/11 15:01	F013	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 C1	= -0.019375	MPa	正常
2011/3/11 15:01	S256	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 C	= -0.019375	MPa	正常
2011/3/11 15:01	R706	RHSW Aポンプ遮断器	= リセット		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:01	F014	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 A2	= -0.019375	MPa	不良
* 2011/3/11 15:02	C048	D/W クーラー戻り空気温度 A	= 64.36700439	°C	高
2011/3/11 15:02	F014	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 A2	= -0.019375	MPa	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:02	F013	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 C1	= -0.019375	MPa	不良
* 2011/3/11 15:02	F014	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 A2	= -0.018750001	MPa	低
* 2011/3/11 15:02	F013	低圧タービン 入口 蒸気圧力 C1	= -0.018750001	MPa	低
* 2011/3/11 15:02	D628	逃し安全弁 F 開	= ON		警報
2011/3/11 15:02	R734	S/R弁 F 全開	= ON		正常
2011/3/11 15:02	D628	逃し安全弁 F 開	= OFF		正常
2011/3/11 15:02	R734	S/R弁 F 全開	= OFF		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:02	D648	RCIC タービン 起動 RCIC turbine Start	= ON		警報 Alarm
2011/3/11 15:02	R705	RCIC起動信号 RCIC start signal	= 起動		正常 Normal
2011/3/11 15:02	R708	RHSW Cポンプ遮断器	= リセット		正常
2011/3/11 15:02	D574	タービン スラスト軸受 磨耗	= 正常		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:03	D628	逃し安全弁 F 開	= ON		警報
2011/3/11 15:03	R734	S/R弁 F 全開	= ON		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:03	B024	RCIC 系統流量	= 29.90156174	l/s	不良
* 2011/3/11 15:03	P751	RCIC ポンプ吐出流量	= 30.82799912	l/s	不良
2011/3/11 15:03	D628	逃し安全弁 F 開	= OFF		正常
2011/3/11 15:03	B024	RCIC 系統流量	= 28.78593826	l/s	正常
2011/3/11 15:03	R734	S/R弁 F 全開	= OFF		正常
2011/3/11 15:03	P751	RCIC ポンプ吐出流量	= 28.91550064	l/s	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:03	D628	逃し安全弁 F 開	= ON		警報
2011/3/11 15:03	R734	S/R弁 F 全開	= ON		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:03	C048	D/W クーラー戻り空気温度 A	= 65.95617676	°C	L3高
2011/3/11 15:03	D628	逃し安全弁 F 開	= OFF		正常

Alarm records printed out from process computer of Unit 2, Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

1F2プロセス計算機アラームプリント出力

時間	PID	名称	値	単位	
2011/3/11 15:25	P751	RCIC ポンプ吐出流量	= 28.81049919	l/s	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:26	C048	D/W クーラー戻り空気温度 A	= 64.43157196	°C	高
* 2011/3/11 15:26	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 162.9600067	μm	不良
2011/3/11 15:26	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 119.0400009	μm	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:27	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 159.75	μm	不良
* 2011/3/11 15:27	P418	PLRポンプB 上部振動	= 193.0350037	μm	不良
* 2011/3/11 15:27	C048	D/W クーラー戻り空気温度 A	= 66.62258148	°C	L3高
2011/3/11 15:27	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 146.4524994	μm	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:27	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 162.9674988	μm	不良
2011/3/11 15:27	P418	PLRポンプB 上部振動	= 153.0599976	μm	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:27	P418	PLRポンプB 上部振動	= 156.0149994	μm	不良
2011/3/11 15:27	P418	PLRポンプB 上部振動	= 134.5274963	μm	正常
2011/3/11 15:27	P417	PLRポンプA 上部振動	= 143.8800049	μm	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:28	D628	逃し安全弁 F 開	= ON		警報
2011/3/11 15:28	R734	S/R弁 F 全開	= ON		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:28	C048	D/W クーラー戻り空気温度 A	= 64.43157196	°C	高
* 2011/3/11 15:28	D585	原子炉 水位高 Reactor water level high	= 高		警報 Alarm
2011/3/11 15:28	D648	RCIC タービン 起動 RCIC turbine Start	= OFF		正常 Normal
2011/3/11 15:28	D628	逃し安全弁 F 開	= OFF		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:28	C004	原子炉 水位	= 1507.96875	mm	不良
* 2011/3/11 15:28	C074	原子炉水位 (狭帯域) A	= 1508.203125	mm	不良
* 2011/3/11 15:28	C075	原子炉水位 (狭帯域) B	= 1507.265625	mm	不良
2011/3/11 15:28	R734	S/R弁 F 全開	= OFF		正常
2011/3/11 15:28	C075	原子炉水位 (狭帯域) B	= 1509.609375	mm	正常
2011/3/11 15:28	C004	原子炉 水位	= 1502.34375	mm	正常
2011/3/11 15:28	C074	原子炉水位 (狭帯域) A	= 1501.640625	mm	正常
2011/3/11 15:28	D585	原子炉 水位高	= 正常		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:29	D628	逃し安全弁 F 開	= ON		警報
2011/3/11 15:29	R734	S/R弁 F 全開	= ON		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:29	D585	原子炉 水位高	= 高		警報
2011/3/11 15:29	D628	逃し安全弁 F 開	= OFF		正常
2011/3/11 15:29	R734	S/R弁 F 全開	= OFF		正常
2011/3/11 15:29	D585	原子炉 水位高	= 正常		正常
2011/3/11 15:29	A609	UV リレ27 PLR(A)-B1 動作	= ON		正常
2011/3/11 15:29	A610	UV リレ27 PLR(A)-B2 動作	= ON		正常
2011/3/11 15:29	A611	UV リレ27 PLR(B)-B1 動作	= ON		正常
2011/3/11 15:29	A612	UV リレ27 PLR(B)-B2 動作	= ON		正常
2011/3/11 15:29	D521	原子炉 水位 B	= 正常		正常
2011/3/11 15:29	D523	原子炉 水位 D	= 正常		正常

Alarm records printed out from process computer of Unit 2, Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

1F2プロセス計算機アラームプリント出力

時間	PID	名称	値	単位	
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.644062459	kPa	低
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.665531218	kPa	RL下限逸脱
2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.644062459	kPa	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.665531218	kPa	低
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.644062459	kPa	RL下限逸脱
2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.665531218	kPa	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.665531218	kPa	RL下限逸脱
* 2011/3/11 15:39	D519	原子炉 圧力 D	= 高域		警報
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.665531218	kPa	低
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.665531218	kPa	RL下限逸脱
* 2011/3/11 15:39	D517	原子炉 圧力 B	= 高域		警報
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.644062459	kPa	低
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.644062459	kPa	RL下限逸脱
2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.644062459	kPa	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.644062459	kPa	低
2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.644062459	kPa	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.644062459	kPa	RL下限逸脱
2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.665531218	kPa	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.644062459	kPa	低
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.644062459	kPa	RL下限逸脱
2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.665531218	kPa	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.644062459	kPa	低
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.644062459	kPa	RL下限逸脱
2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.665531218	kPa	正常
* 2011/3/11 15:39	D648	RCIC タービン 起動 RCIC turbine Start	= ON		警報 Alarm
* 2011/3/11 15:39	D672	発電機 モータリング トリップ	= ON		警報
2011/3/11 15:39	D703	RCIC 注入弁 開	= ON		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:39	C048	D/W クーラー戻り空気温度 A	= 66.72718811	°C	L3高
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.665531218	kPa	低
2011/3/11 15:39	R705	RCIC起動信号 RCIC start signal	= 起動 Start		正常 Normal
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.665531218	kPa	RL下限逸脱
2011/3/11 15:39	D672	発電機 モータリング トリップ	= OFF		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.622593701	kPa	低
2011/3/11 15:39	D583	所内電源 2A 喪失	= 正常		正常
2011/3/11 15:39	D592	6.9KV M/C 遮断器 2A-1B	= ON		正常
2011/3/11 15:39	D593	6.9KV M/C 遮断器 2A-3B	= ON		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:39	D672	発電機 モータリング トリップ	= ON		警報
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.665531218	kPa	RL下限逸脱
* 2011/3/11 15:39	D583	所内電源 2A 喪失	= トリップ		警報
2011/3/11 15:39	D592	6.9KV M/C 遮断器 2A-1B	= OFF		正常
* 2011/3/11 15:39	T006	タービン グランドシール 蒸気圧力	= -0.665531218	kPa	低
* 2011/3/11 15:39	D593	6.9KV M/C 遮断器 2A-3B	= OFF		正常

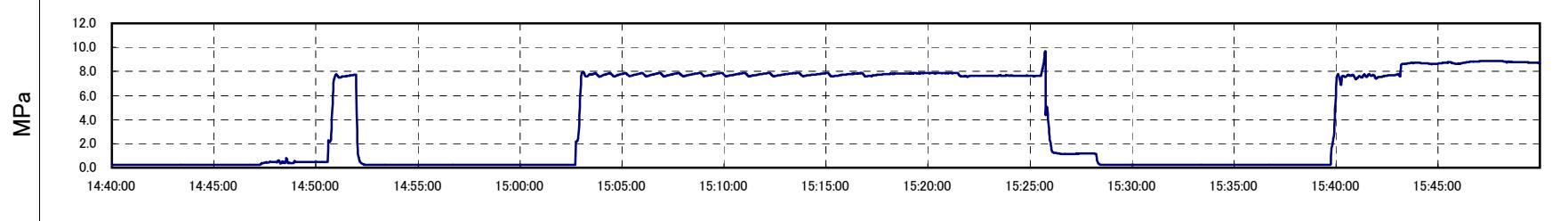
Record of the processes computer at Unit 2

福島第一原子力発電所 2号機プロセス計算機履歴データ

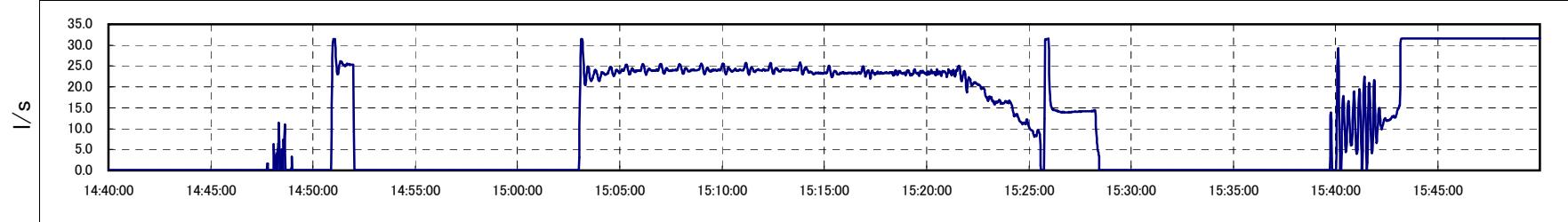
データ表示期間 2011年3月11日 14:40:00 ~ 2011年3月11日 15:50:00

データ周期 1秒

1. P750 RCIC ポンプ吐出圧力

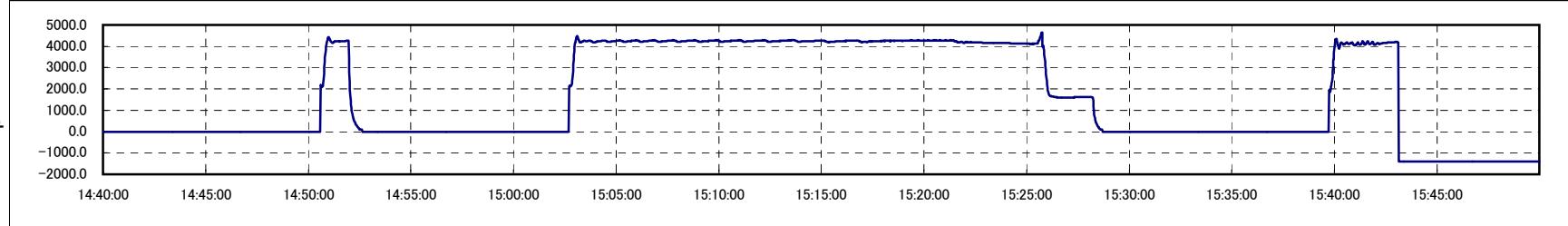


2. P751 RCIC ポンプ吐出流量

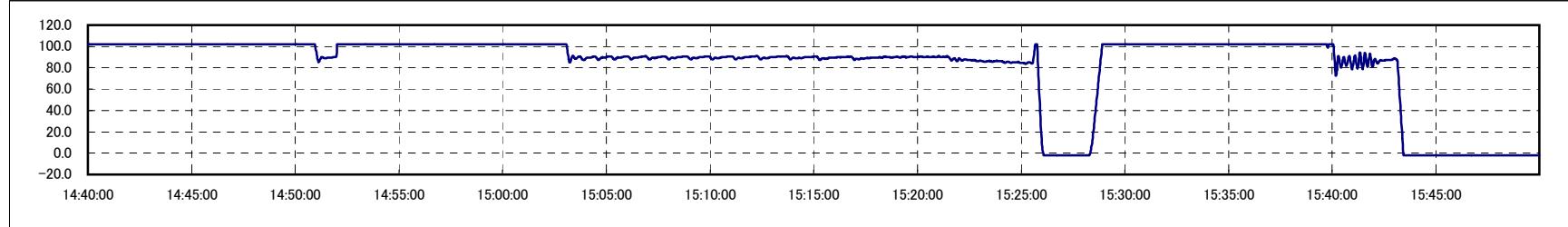


1F-2-24

3. P752 RCIC タービン回転速度



4. P753 RCIC 流量調節計出力



添付資料-2-13

Parameters regarding the water levels and the pressures of Unit2 at 1F

1F2 水位・圧力に関するパラメータ

【備考事項】
各計測値については、地震やその後の事故進路の影響を受けて、通常の使用環境条件を越えているものもあり、正しく測定されていない可能性のある計測値も存在している。
プラントの状況を把握するため、このような計測の不確が含まれる場合も考慮し、地震の影響から得られる情報を使用して変化の傾向にも着目して総合的に判断している。

日時	原子炉水位 (燃料域)(A) (mm)	原子炉水位 (燃料域)(B) (mm)	A系 原子炉圧 力(MPa)	B系 原子炉 圧力(MPa)	D/W圧力 (MPa abs)	S/C圧力 (MPa abs)	CAMS D/W(A) (Sv/h)	CAMS D/W(B) (Sv/h)	CAMS S/C(A) (Sv/h)	CAMS S/C(B) (Sv/h)	中央制御室 線量(mSv/h)	備考
2011/3/11 20:00												
2011/3/11 20:07				7.000								
2011/3/11 20:15												
2011/3/11 20:30												
2011/3/11 21:00												
2011/3/11 21:30												
2011/3/11 22:00	3400											
2011/3/11 22:10	3400											
2011/3/11 22:20	3400											
2011/3/11 22:30												
2011/3/11 22:35	3400											
2011/3/11 22:47	3400											
2011/3/11 23:05	3400											
2011/3/11 23:20	3500											
2011/3/11 23:25				6.300		0.141						D/W圧力 gageから absへ変換
2011/3/11 23:30	3500											
2011/3/11 23:50	3500											
2011/3/11 23:55	3500											
2011/3/12 0:00	3500											
2011/3/12 0:30												
2011/3/12 0:43	3500											
2011/3/12 1:00	3600											
2011/3/12 1:25	3600											
2011/3/12 1:30				5.300		0.151						D/W圧力 gageから absへ変換
2011/3/12 1:40	3600											
2011/3/12 1:55	3600											
2011/3/12 2:12	3600											
2011/3/12 2:30	3600											
2011/3/12 2:50	3700			5.800								
2011/3/12 2:55												
2011/3/12 3:05	3700											
2011/3/12 3:15						0.161						D/W圧力 gageから absへ変換
2011/3/12 3:30	3700											
2011/3/12 3:40												
2011/3/12 3:55	3700											
2011/3/12 4:19	3700											
2011/3/12 4:35	3700											

Parameters regarding the water levels and the pressures of Unit2 at 1F

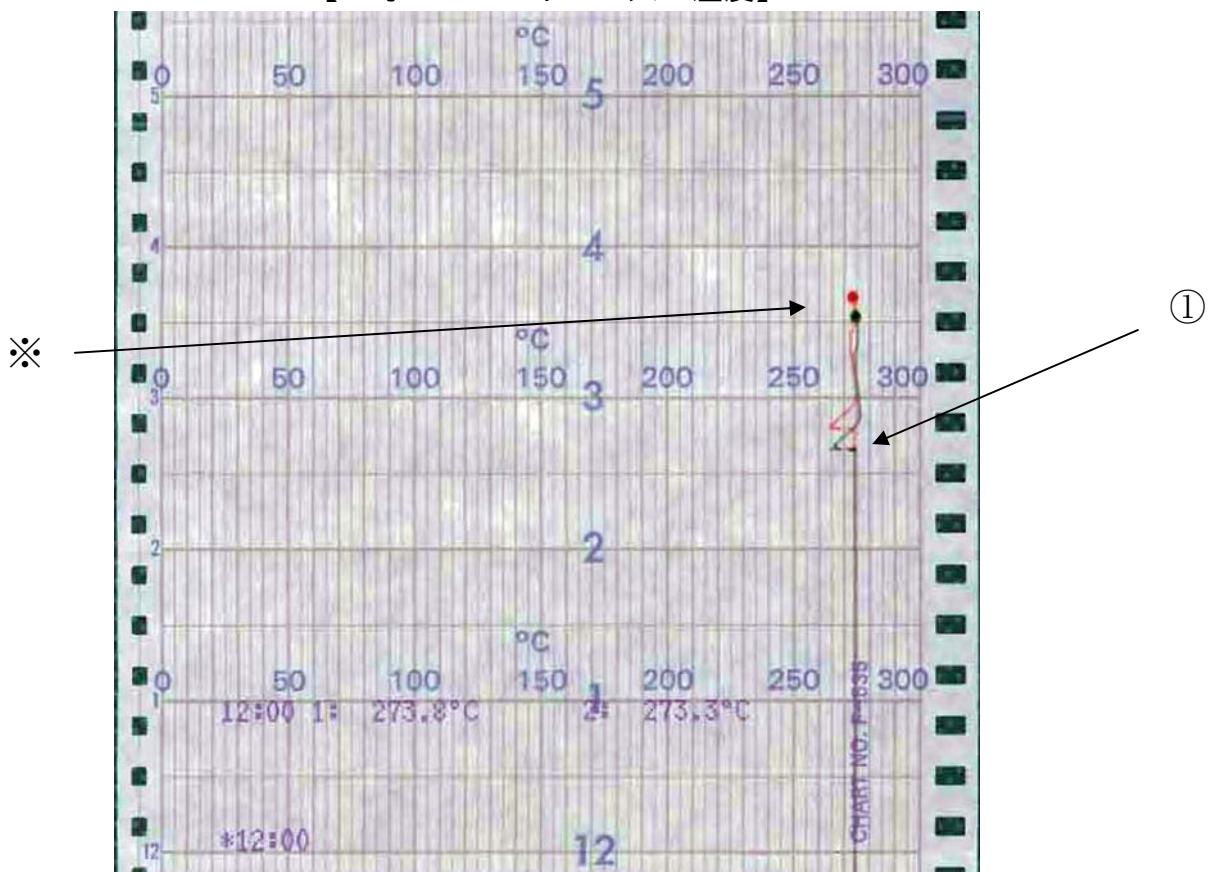
1F2 水位・圧力に関するパラメータ

[留意事項]
各計測値については、地盤やその他の季節変動の影響を受けて、通常の使用環境条件を超えているものもあり、直しく実際でない可能性のある計測値が存在している。
プラントの状況を把握するために、このような計測の不確かさも考慮したうえで、複数の計測値から得られる情報を総合して総合的に判断している。

日時	原子炉水位 (燃料域)(A) (mm)	原子炉水位 (燃料域)(B) (mm)	A系 原子炉圧 力(MPa)	B系 原子炉 圧力(MPa)	D/W圧力 (MPa abs)	S/C圧力 (MPa abs)	CAMS D/W(A) (Sv/h)	CAMS D/W(B) (Sv/h)	CAMS S/C(A) (Sv/h)	CAMS S/C(B) (Sv/h)	中央制御室 線量(mSv/h)	備考
2011/3/14 9:45	3800	3800	5.445		0.460		1.00E-03		1.20E-02			
2011/3/14 10:00	3800	3850	5.490		0.460	0.480	1.00E-03		1.15E-02			
2011/3/14 10:15							1.00E-03		9.70E-03			
2011/3/14 10:30	3800	3850	5.648		0.460	0.481	1.00E-03		9.80E-03			
2011/3/14 11:30	3400	3400	6.008		0.460	0.485	1.00E-03		1.20E-02			
2011/3/14 12:00	3400	3400	6.008		0.460	0.485	1.00E-03		1.20E-02			
2011/3/14 12:30	2950	3000	6.188		0.465	0.486	1.00E-03		1.10E-02			
2011/3/14 13:00	2500	2500	7.065									
2011/3/14 13:10	2500	2500	7.005		0.465							
2011/3/14 13:24	2400	2400	7.470		0.465							
2011/3/14 13:30			7.459									
2011/3/14 13:40	2250	2250										
2011/3/14 13:45	2200	2200	7.225		0.460							
2011/3/14 14:00	2000	2000	7.839		0.460							
2011/3/14 14:10	1850	1850	7.392		0.460							
2011/3/14 14:20	1650	1650			0.455							
2011/3/14 14:27	1650	1650			0.485							
2011/3/14 14:40	1550	1550	7.425		0.460		1.00E-03		1.30E-02			
2011/3/14 14:50	1250	1250	7.470		0.445							
2011/3/14 15:00	1200	1200	7.392		0.440		1.00E-03		1.30E-02			
2011/3/14 15:15	1100	1100	7.302		0.440		1.08E-03		1.03E-02			
2011/3/14 15:30	900	900	7.020		0.430							
2011/3/14 15:40	700	700	7.070		0.430							
2011/3/14 15:50	500	500	7.425		0.420							
2011/3/14 16:00	300	300	7.448		0.420							
2011/3/14 16:10	100	100	7.448		0.420							
2011/3/14 16:20	0	0	6.998		0.420							
2011/3/14 16:34			6.998									
2011/3/14 16:38			7.403									
2011/3/14 16:39			7.425									
2011/3/14 16:43	-300											
2011/3/14 16:57	-520				0.400							
2011/3/14 17:12	-800		7.403									
2011/3/14 17:14	-850		7.403									
2011/3/14 17:16	-850		6.975									
2011/3/14 17:17	-1000											
2011/3/14 17:20			7.290									
2011/3/14 17:24			7.358		0.400							

Unit 2 PLR pump inlet temperature

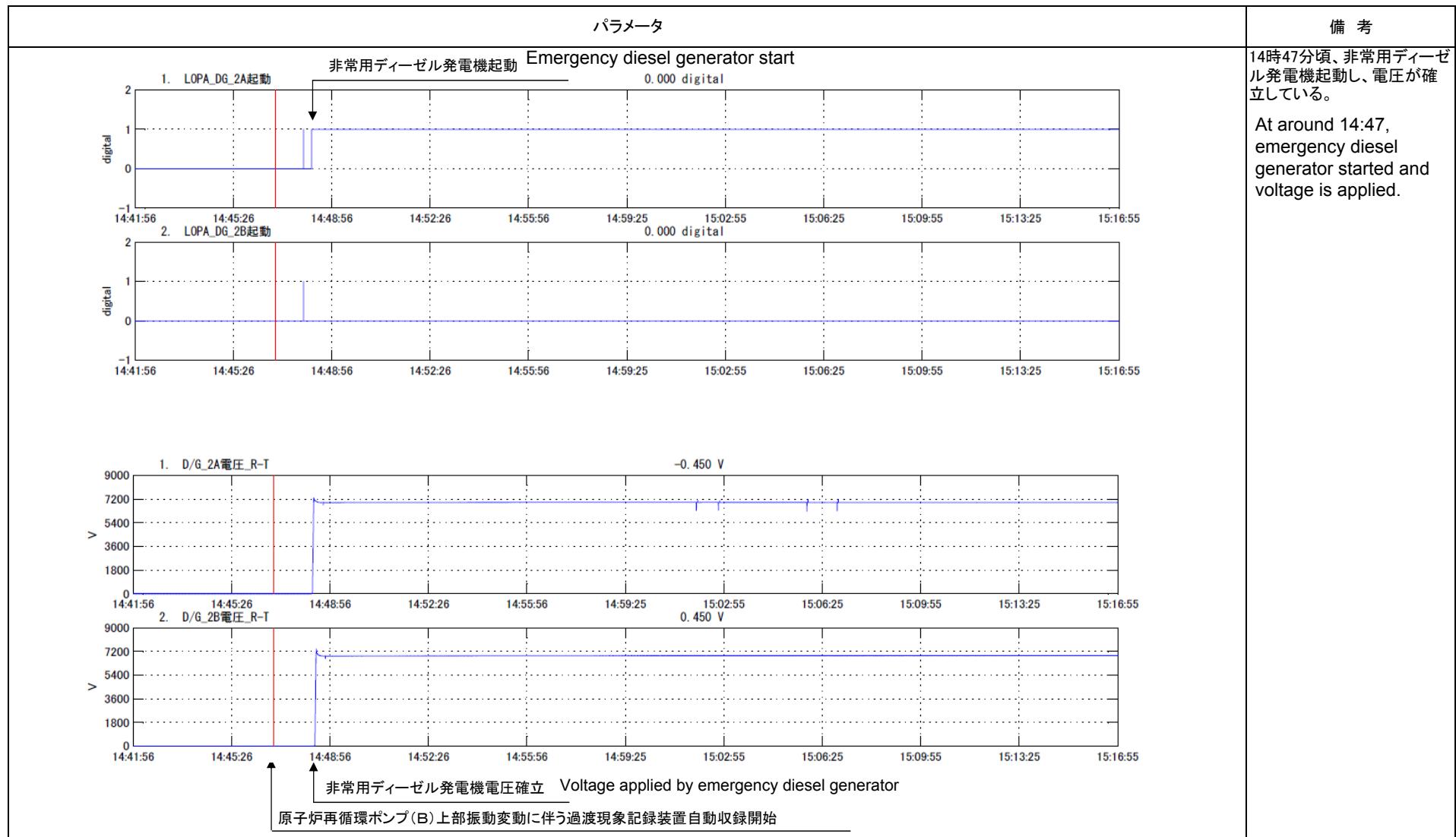
【2号 PLRポンプ入口温度】



TR-2-165

赤 PLR PUMP A SUCTION TEMP

緑 PLR PUMP B SUCTION TEMP



Recording of transient phenomena recorder is automatically started by vibration and fluctuation of upper side of reactor recirculation pump (B)

図-2(1) 福島第一・2号機 過渡現象記録装置 データ
Figure-2(1) Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 data of transient recorders

パラメータ	備考
<p>1. RHR_A_ポンプ遮断器 Pump Circuit Breaker</p> <p>0.000 digital</p> <p>Recording of transient phenomena recorder is automatically started by vibration and fluctuation of upper side of reactor</p> <p>原子炉再循環ポンプ(B)上部振動変動に伴う過渡現象記録装置自動収録開始</p>	<p>圧力抑制室プール水冷却のため、15時04分頃、残留熱除去系(RHR)ポンプAを起動したものと推定される。</p> <p>It is estimated that residual heat removal system (RHR) pump A was started at around 15:04 to cool the water in the suppression pool.</p>
<p>3. RHR_C_ポンプ遮断器 Pump Circuit Breaker</p> <p>0.000 digital</p> <p>recirculation pump (B)</p> <p>Recording of transient phenomena recorder is automatically started by vibration and fluctuation of upper side of reactor</p> <p>原子炉再循環ポンプ(B)上部振動変動に伴う過渡現象記録装置自動収録開始</p>	<p>圧力抑制室プール水冷却のため、15時07分頃、残留熱除去系(RHR)ポンプCを起動したものと推定される。</p> <p>It is estimated that residual heat removal system (RHR) pump C was started at around 15:07 to cool the water in the suppression pool.</p>
<p>1. RHSW_A_ポンプ遮断器 Pump Circuit Breaker</p> <p>0.000 digital</p> <p>recirculation pump (B)</p> <p>Recording of transient phenomena recorder is automatically started by vibration and fluctuation of upper side of reactor</p> <p>原子炉再循環ポンプ(B)上部振動変動に伴う過渡現象記録装置自動収録開始</p> <p>recirculation pump (B)</p>	<p>圧力抑制室プール水冷却のため、15時00分頃、残留熱除去海水系ポンプAを起動したものと推定される。</p> <p>It is estimated that residual heat removal system (RHR) pump A was started at around 15:00 to cool the water in the suppression pool.</p>

図-2(1) 福島第一・2号機 過渡現象記録装置 データ
Figure-2(1) Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 data of transient recorders

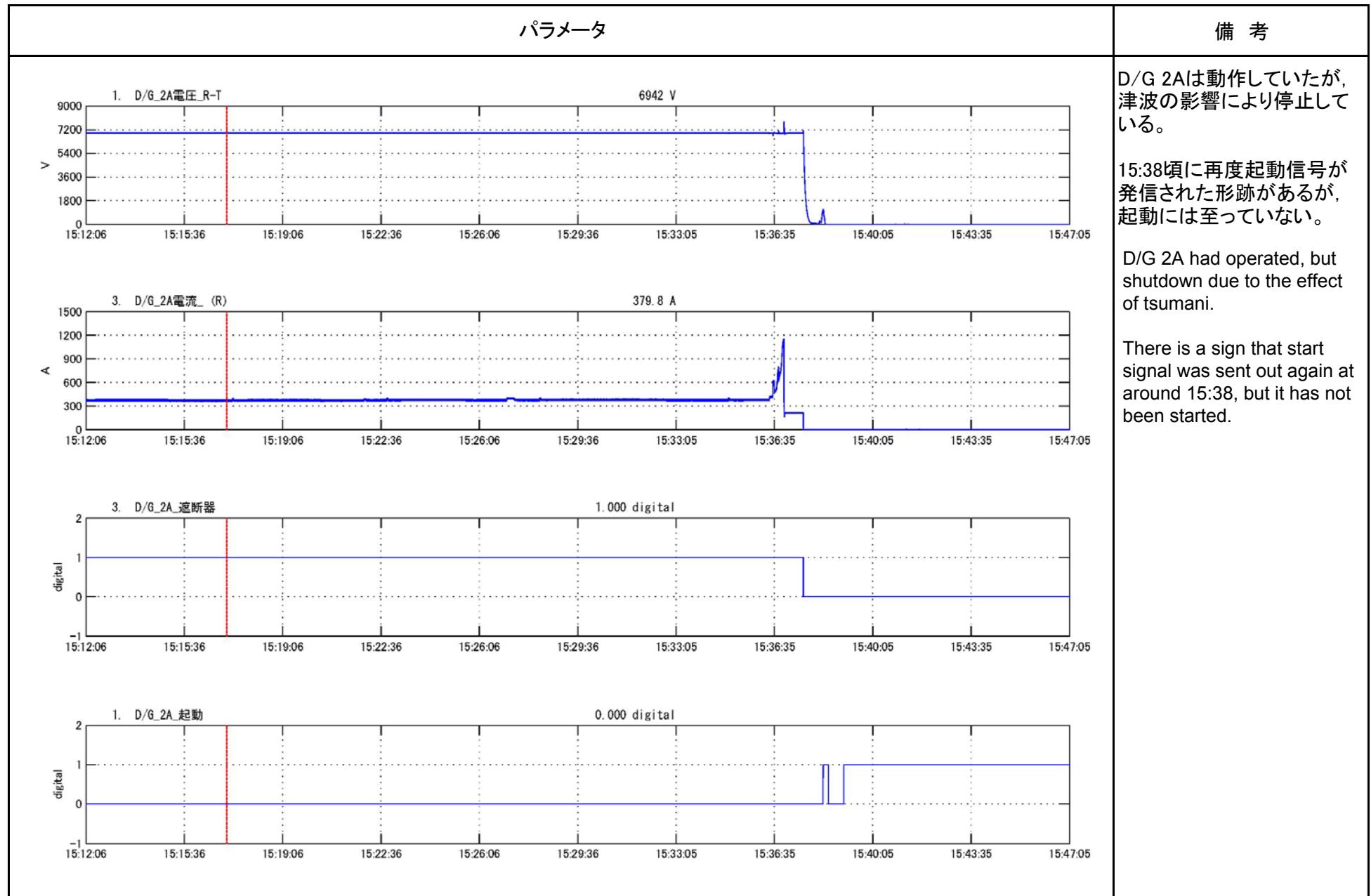


図-2(2) 福島第一・2号機 過渡現象記録装置 データ

Figure-2(2) Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 data of transient recorders

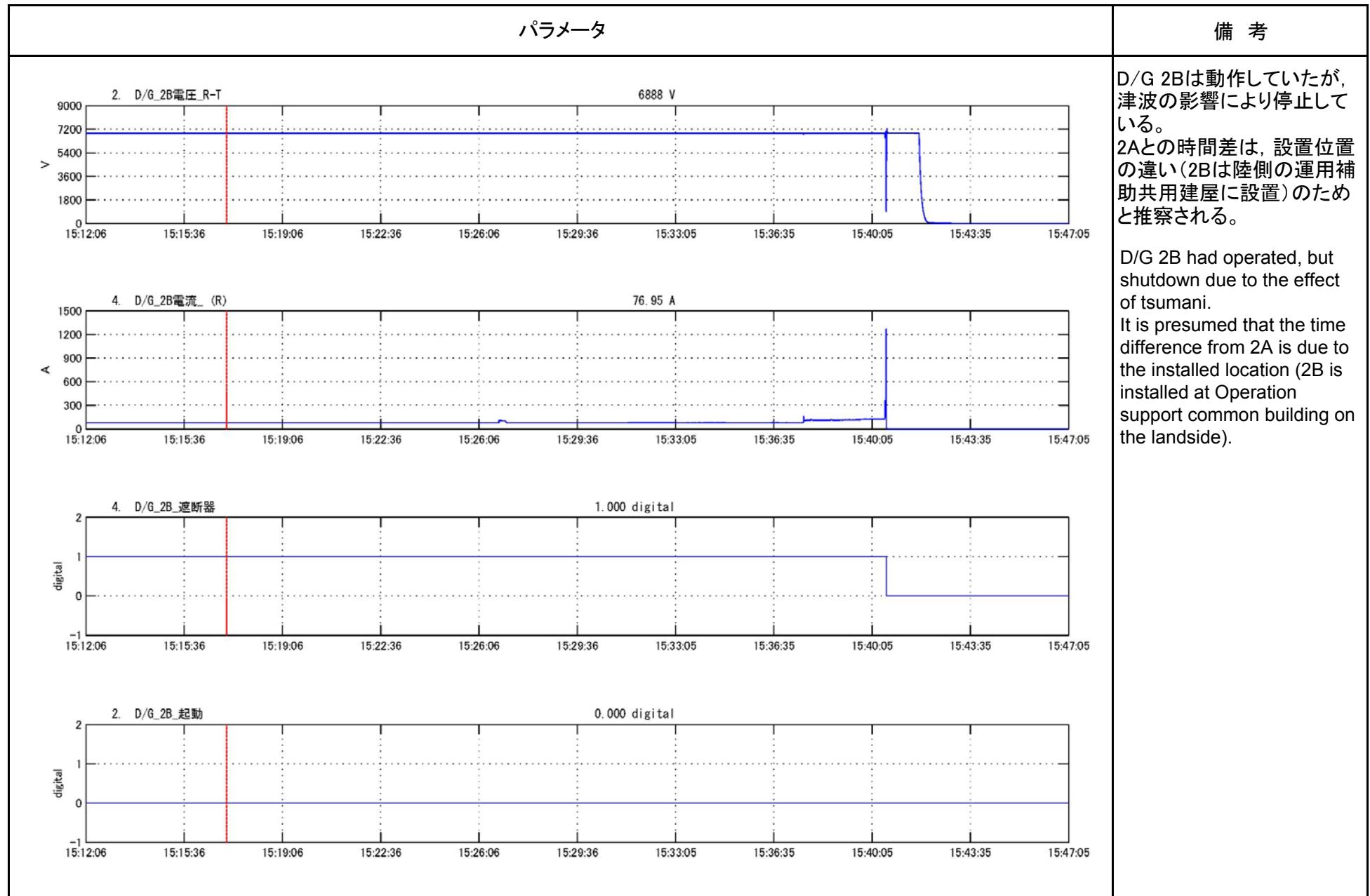
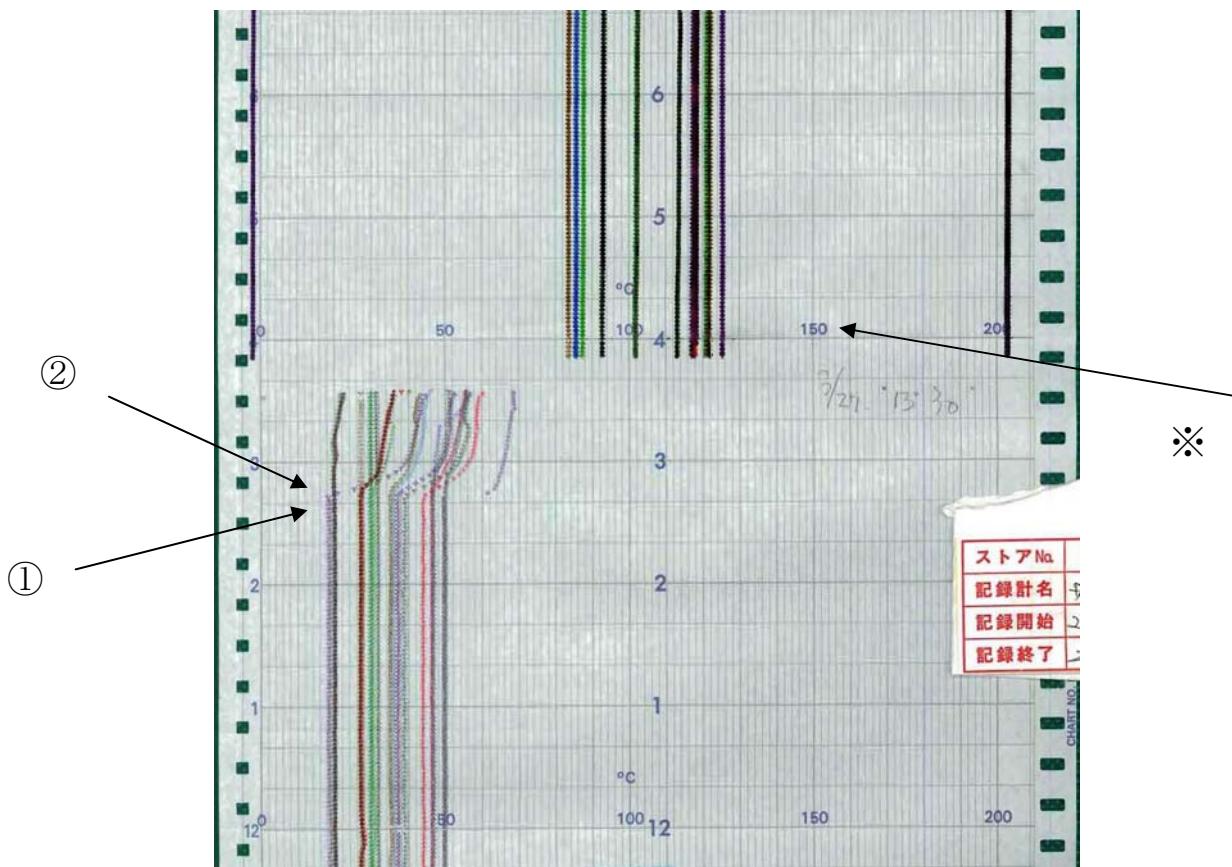


図-2(2) 福島第一・2号機 過渡現象記録装置 データ

Figure-2(2) Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 data of transient recorders

Unit 2-7 Temperature of various parts in Primary Containment Vessel

【2号－7 原子炉格納容器内各部温度】



- ① 14時47分 地震によるスクラム
 ② 電源喪失による格納容器空調停止に伴う格納容器の温度上昇（配管破断等に起因する極端な温度上昇は認められず）
 ※ 15時30分過ぎに津波が到来により記録計電源が喪失し記録計が一旦停止。3月27日13時30分に記録計電源復旧に伴い記録再開。

14:47 Scram due to the earthquake

PCV temperature rise by shutdown of PCV air conditioner due to power outage (Rapid temperature rise caused by such as pipe rupture was not shown.)

Just after 15:30, recorder suspended due to recorder's power outage by tsunami arrival. At 13:30 on March 27, recording resumed with recorder's power source recovery.

4. Overview of data analysis of Unit 3

(1) Plant data

Plant behavior represented by using data collected from Unit 1 is shown as follows.

The chart of Unit 3 recorded data when the earthquake and tsunami attacked. However, due to the loss of power sources and signals caused by the effects of inundation by tsunami, the chart stopped after a certain period of time. The annunciator output data for about 3 hours and 30 minutes after the occurrence of scram and then stopped. Regarding the operation log which is the record by the operators on duty the records before the earthquake are kept, however, the records after the occurrence of the earthquake are not complete with some parts missing due to the blackout and working environment in such severe conditions. The data of the transient phenomenon recorder of Unit 3 was collected by using temporary power source even though it took more time compared with other units since measures such as uninstalling hard disk etc. failed.

(2) Plant behavior

Before the occurrence of the earthquake at 14:46 on March 11, 2011, Unit 3 had been operated in the rated heat output and the data indicated it was under normal conditions. According to Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal, the supervisor confirmed that the water level of the spent fuel pool was full (near overflow line) and the temperature of the pool was 25°C, i.e. under normal conditions. (Attachment-3-1 ~ 4)

Unit 3 scrammed by the earthquake, at 14:47 on the same day.

All control rods were inserted at 14:47 on the same day.

Immediately after the scram, Average Power Range Monitor (APRM) indicated sudden decrease. It means that the output surely decreased with a normal operation.

(Attachment-3-5 ~ 7)

Transition of water level in the reactor indicated slight decrease of water level by crashing void immediately after the scram. However, the water level was recovered and maintained within the normal level range without reaching automatic starting level of ECCS (L-1 regarding core spray system and RHR, L-2 for high pressure water injection system). After that, although the level fluctuated due to opening/closing of the main steam safety relief valves and start/stop of RCIC, it stably remained within the narrow band range (the measurable range by the indicators approx. 4 meter above the top of active fuel, used for the normal operation).

The pressure of the reactor was also decreased after the scram. However, since the main steam isolation valve was closed on 14:48 on the same day, the pressure increased.

In response to the increase of pressure of reactor, the main steam safety relief valves have worked and stably controlled the pressure. (Attachment-3-8 ~ 11)

In the record of the annunciator, the isolation signals indicated a rupture of main steam pipeline were printed out before and after the close of main steam isolation valves. However, the data collected from the transient phenomenon recorder showed that the main steam flow was zero (0) as a result of the closure of the main steam isolation valve,

and did not indicate any increase of steam flow caused by the rupture of pipeline in the process. From abovementioned data and phenomena, it is estimated that the incorrect alarm regarding the rupture of main steam pipeline was made by closing signal according to the fail safe system caused by loss of external power sources for indicators by the earthquake.

(Attachment-3-12 ~ 13)

Amid the water level transiently-changed due to the scram after the occurrence of the earthquake as well as opening/closing of main steam isolation valve and main steam safety relief valves, RCIC was manually started at 15:05² on the same day in accordance with the response manual in case of reactor isolation (close of main steam isolation valve) by loss of external power source, and the water level increased. However, RICI automatically stopped at 15:25 due to the high water level in the reactor. This led to the drop of the water level and then RCIC was manually started at 16:03. Those start and stop processes were recorded in the alarm's record worked by the earthquake and the process calculation data, etc.

(Attachment-3-14 ~ 15)

According to the recorder chart, the pressure in the reactor was stable at approx. 7 MPa (normal operation level) until 12:00 on March 12. However, the chart indicates significant changes (6 MPa decrease in approx. 6 hours) after that. It implies that RCIC was continuously operated until about 12:00 on March 12 and that there were some sort of changes to operating conditions of each equipment. It was reported in the plant related parameters (as of 12:55) attached to the 22nd report pursuant to the article 15 that RCIC stopped at 11:36 on March 12 for some reason and high pressure coolant injection system started following a decrease in water level at 12:35 on the same day. (Attachment-3-9)

At 2:42 on March 13, high pressure coolant system stopped because of a decrease in reactor pressure. After that, it became inoperative presumably due to the loss of DC power source. At 9:25 on the same day, fresh water injection containing boric acid was started through fire extinguishing system.

(Attachment-3-15)

After the pressure in reactor was stably maintained at approx. 1 MPa until around 19:00 on March 12, it increased to approx. 7MPa in 2 hours from 2:00 on March 13. The pressure was maintained at that level for a while but from 9:00 on the same day, significant decrease was seen. The reason for this has not been identified yet.

As previously mentioned, since immediately after the reactor scram, main steam isolation valve was closed and the reactor was isolated, RCIC, which was driven by steam from reactor, was used for water injection to the reactor in the early time after the earthquake. After RCIC stopped its function, high pressure coolant system was used.

Besides, in the case that the reactor pressure increased by decay heat, the reactor pressure was controlled by opening and closing of main steam safety relief valve in order avoid too much increase of pressure.

It is stipulated in the safety regulation that the change rate of the water temperature in the reactor (temperature at PLR pump inlet) should be under 55 °C/h in order to avoid sudden change of temperature. As the chart indicated, the water temperature in the reactor had been stable within several tens of degree in an hour until stop of recording by the tsunami

after the earthquake.

(Attachement-3-16)

Meanwhile, external power sources were lost due the earthquake, 2 emergency diesel generators started at around 14:48 on the same day. By these units, voltage was kept at normal level. It is estimated that necessary power was secured. (Attachement-3-17)

After the reactor scram, temperature change of cooling system for the primary containment vessel until power sources for indicators stopped has a trend that the increase was moderate and saturated within several tens of degree. At that time, any sudden change of temperature caused by rupture of pipeline, etc. was not recognized in the primary containment vessel. In addition, the reactor pressure was controlled by safety relief valves, etc. and kept at around 7 Mpa. It is assumed that there was no rupture.

(Attachement-3-9, 10, 18)

No records which show the operation of ECCS were found (including manual operation) during the period after the earthquake until the loss of all alternative power sources, because the water level of the reactor did not draw down below the level ECCS would be automatically activated. After the earthquake, the external power sources were lost and then Fuel Pool Cooling and Filtering System were stopped, however, emergency diesel generators were started. Cooling the pool using the pumps of RHR whose power is supplied from emergency diesel generators was not conducted before the arrival of tsunami, since it was confirmed that the water level of the spent fuel pool was full before the earthquake (around overflow level) and that the water temperature of the spent fuel pool was around 25 °C, therefore it did not seem to be an obstacle for the immediate cooling of the fuel.

Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal states that all alternative power sources were lost at 15:38.

After the loss of all alternative power sources, it is assumed that pumps of RHR of ECCS, and core spray pumps did not work due to the loss of power. The operation of the high pressure coolant system is stated above. (Annex-2)

- 21 Regarding a radiation monitoring for exhaust stack, the values recorded from scram of reactor to the end of recording are stable and nothing abnormal were seen. Gradual increase can be seen temporarily from approx. 5:00 on the next day. However, we consider this as a result of increase in radiation dose from other units in the site since the same trend can be seen at unit 5 and water level in the reactor of unit 5 was maintained at full at the same time. (Attachement-3-19)

2

The time is based on the record from the alarm. In the operation related documents, the time is recorded as 15:06 (Time stated in 7 "Summary of operations", report submitted on May 16.). As a result of the analysis and evaluation, the time RCIC started was determined as 15:05.

Form-1

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 3 and 4

Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal (1/3)

Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal

					[confirmed by] Chief engineer of reactors
March 11, 2011, Friday, 8:30, Shift 2, Group E				[confirmed by] Supervisor of next shift	[made and approved by] Shift supervisor
On duty 9 (operator) - (instructor) 1 (trainee)		No. of organization 172	Off duty		Support duty
			Replacement	---	none
Unit 3	Generator Output	792MWe	Reactor Status	in operation • start up • hot shutdown • cold shutdown • fuel exchange	
Unit 4	Generator Output	0MWe	Reactor Status	in operation • start up • hot shutdown • cold shutdown fuel exchange	
Notes					
Unit 3					
1. Operation Status					
(1) Reactor rated thermal output steady operation					
(2) M. COND B/W 04:01-04:53					
2. Compliance status of safety regulation					
Not particular					
3. Periodic test					
None					
4. Requested work, non compliance event					
None					
5. Status of waste treatment facility					
None					

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 Status of emergency machines check sheet

非常用機器状態確認チェックシート

2011年3月11日

	承認 当直長	内容確認 当直副長	作成 当直員
1直			
2直			

項目	通常状態	2直	1直	項目	通常状態	2直	1直	項目	通常状態	2直	1直	記事
A0-2 -71A	X	レ		炉心 スプレイ系(A)	CSポンプA潤滑油ポンプ	S B	レ	熱系 残留去水系(B)	RHRポンプB潤滑油ポンプ	S B	レ	
-71B	X	レ			CSポンプA非常用潤滑油ポンプ	S B	レ		RHRポンプD潤滑油ポンプ	S B	レ	
-71C	X	レ			MO-23-15	O	レ		RURポンプB,D非常用潤滑油ポンプ	S B	レ	
-71E	X	レ			-16	O	レ		RHRSポンプB,D潤滑油ポンプB ₁	S B	レ	
-71G	X	レ			-14	X	レ		RHRSポンプB,D潤滑油ポンプB ₂	S B	レ	
-71H	X	レ			-17	O	レ		RHRSポンプB,D潤滑油冷却ファンB ₁	S B	レ	
					-57	X	レ		RHRSポンプB,D潤滑油冷却ファンB ₂	S B	レ	
					-58	X	レ		ポンプ B	S B	レ	
					-21	X	レ		MO-14-7B	O	レ	
					-20	O	レ		-11B	O	レ	
					-19	X	レ		-12B	X	レ	
					-24	X	レ		-26B	X	レ	
					-25	X	レ		-5B	O	レ	
					-144	X	レ		CSポンプB潤滑油ポンプ	S B	レ	
					タービン止め弁	X	レ		CSポンプB非常用潤滑油ポンプ	S B	レ	
					タービン加減弁	X	レ		MO-13-15	O	レ	
					潤滑油ポンプ	S B	レ		-16	O	レ	
					真空ポンプ	S B	レ		-131	X	レ	
					復水ポンプ	S B	レ		-18	O	レ	
					流量制御器	AUTO	レ		-39	X	レ	
					RURポンプ B	S B	レ		-41	X	レ	
					RURポンプ D	S B	レ		-20	O	レ	
					RHRSポンプ B	S B	レ		-21	X	レ	
					RHRSポンプ D	S B	レ		-30	X	レ	
					MO-10-15B	X	レ		-27	X	レ	
					-16D	X	レ		-132	X	レ	
					-65B	O	レ		タービン止め弁	O	レ	
					-66B	O	レ		タービン加減弁	O	レ	
					-12B	O	レ		復水ポンプ	S B	レ	
					-27B	O	レ		真空ポンプ	S B	レ	
					-25B	X	レ		流量制御器	AUTO	レ	
					-31B	X	レ		ディーゼル発電機	S B	レ	
					-26B	X	レ		ディーゼル発電機 3 A	S B	レ	
					-38B	X	レ		6,9kvし今断器3C3	O	レ	
					-39B	X	レ		ディーゼル発電機	S B	レ	
					-34B	X	レ		ディーゼル発電機 3 B	S B	レ	
					-13B	O	レ		6,9kvし今断器3D3	O	レ	
					-13D	O	レ		1. 主要操作が終了し、引離ぎまでの間に状態を確認する。 1直者は18時～引離ぎまで、2直者は6時～引離ぎまで			
					-89B	X	レ		2. 通常状態と比較し異常なれば「レ」相違する場合は、次の記号で記載する。 3. 記号 レ：異常なし ○：開 ×：閉 W：作業中 RUN：運転中 MAN：手動 P/L：引き保持			
ポンプ A	S B	レ										
MO-14-7A	O	レ										
-11A	O	レ										
-12A	X	レ										
-26A	X	レ										
-6A	O	レ										

3号機 BOPログ

発電所コード	号機コード	データ採取日	データ採取時間	原子炉APRM平均(%)	原子炉熱出力(MW)	原子炉給水熱出力(MW)	原子炉圧力(MPa)
1F	3	2011/03/11	01	100.78674	2376	2369.009	6.9302397
1F	3	2011/03/11	02	100.83188	2377	2370.5005	6.9297628
1F	3	2011/03/11	03	100.83517	2377	2370.2336	6.9309359
1F	3	2011/03/11	04	100.83765	2376	2371.1733	6.930316
1F	3	2011/03/11	05	100.758	2379	2370.1216	6.9305515
1F	3	2011/03/11	06	100.83096	2377	2369.825	6.930707
1F	3	2011/03/11	07	100.82327	2379	2372.373	6.9303083
1F	3	2011/03/11	08	100.84515	2378	2371.353	6.9307003
1F	3	2011/03/11	09	100.82776	2379	2371.6863	6.9304714
1F	3	2011/03/11	10	100.79526	2379	2371.7354	6.9311762
1F	3	2011/03/11	11	100.83609	2379	2371.6611	6.9313278
1F	3	2011/03/11	12	100.82227	2379	2372.4543	6.9301624
1F	3	2011/03/11	13	100.77017	2378	2372.144	6.932498
1F	3	2011/03/11	14	100.82556	2379	2371.6863	6.9316416
1F	3	2011/03/11	15	4.1637859	0		7.2241659
1F	3	2011/03/11	16	4.9337463	0		7.3243408
1F	3	2011/03/11	17	3.1179571	0		7.2587996
1F	3	2011/03/11	18	1.2585564	0		7.2444296
1F	3	2011/03/11	19	0	0		7.1974716
1F	3	2011/03/11	20				
1F	3	2011/03/11	21				
1F	3	2011/03/11	22				
1F	3	2011/03/11	23				
1F	3	2011/03/11	24				

3号機 第24回定期検査総合性能検査記録より
制限値()、過去データ(~)がある
パラメータについて表記。

From "Integrated Performance Test Record of the 24th Periodic Inspection of Unit 3", parameters with that there exist limit values (), or past data (~) are referred here.

99~101

2381

2381

7.03

プラント主要パラメータを打出したBOPタイプ - サンプル
BOP (Balance of Plant) Type (printed out main parameters of the plant) - sample

Output Distribution Calculation

出力分布計算

No.14

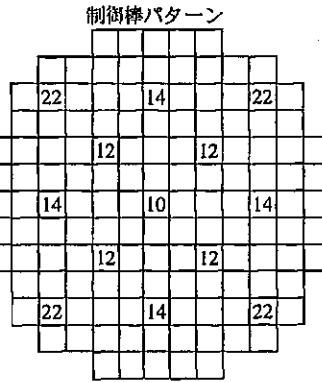
Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 3 25th Cycle

福島第一原子力発電所 第3号機

第25サイクル 2011年 3月 11日 14時 0分

プラントデータ／炉心主要データ

発電機出力	792.8 MW (101.13 %)	原子炉圧力	7.033 MPa	固有値	1.00346	データ日時	2011年 03月 11日
原子炉熱出力	2378.1 MW (99.88 %)	炉心平均圧力	7.128 MPa	ゼノン反応度	0.02517	△k	14時 00分 No.14
給水流束	4408.0 t/h (99.57 %)	支持板差圧	0.1170 MPa	相対ゼノン濃度	0.96216		
炉心流量	31205.0 t/h (93.71 %)	炉心圧損計算値	0.1530 MPa	相対ヨウ素濃度	0.99860		
炉心流量判定	1	原子炉水位	1160 mm	径方向分布指標	1.07461	プロセスデータ注意項目	
・ジェットポンプ	31205.0 t/h (93.71 %)	入口エンタルビ	1211.57 kJ/kg	軸方向分布指標	0.59227	制御棒データ代替位置	0個
・ヒートバランス法	30936.0 t/h (92.90 %)	入口サブクーリング	62.39 kJ/kg	収束計算指標	0.00006		
・再循環流量法	32242.8 t/h (96.83 %)	制御棒密度	6.42 %	収束計算回数	1	LPRMデータ範囲外位置	0個
・支持板差圧法	31247.8 t/h (93.84 %)	最大出口クオリティ	25.46 %	制御棒対称性	1/8 対称		
再循環ループ流量	14832.5 t/h (95.69 %)	平均出口クオリティ	16.80 %	炉心対称性	全炉心	LPRMデータ注意位置	a 0個
再循環ポンプ速度(A)	(88.53 %)	平均ボイド率	44.13 %	炉心計算領域	全炉心		
再循環ポンプ速度(B)	(88.51 %)	平均熱流束	45.34 W/cm²	計算モード	L PRM学習	BASE更新必要位置	b 0個
平均発電機出力	792.8 MW (101.12 %)	平均出力密度	50.38 kW/l	運転流量曲線	104.65 %		
平均原子炉熱出力	2378.8 MW (99.91 %)	ファイル名	p1_20110311140000_lprm.wrap			データ範囲外センサー	0個



02 06 10 14 18 22 26 30 34 38 42 46 50

APRMデータ／円筒領域分布データ

位置	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
APRM読み (%)	100.84	100.94	101.00	101.09	100.97	101.06			
APRMゲイン較正係数	0.990	0.990	0.989	0.988	0.989	0.988			
円筒領域相対出力分布	0.862	1.204	1.238	1.132	1.146	1.044	0.701		
円筒領域相対燃焼度分布	1.334	1.079	0.907	0.985	1.009	0.910	1.080		

燃料燃焼度データ

データ項目	(MWd/t)	(X-Y-Z)	バンドル名
サイクル燃焼度	4244.9		
炉心平均燃焼度	21812.0		
最大バンドル燃焼度	42244	43-06	F3AA030
最大ノード燃焼度	51094	43-06-11	F3AA030

熟的制限値データ(対称位置を除く上位5個)

限界出力比の番号	1	2	3	4	5	STEP3A	MOX
限界出力比制限比	0.882	0.879	0.876	0.871	0.867	0.882	0.738
・限界出力比	1.463	1.468	1.473	1.481	1.488	1.463	1.734
・径方向ピーキング	1.361	1.369	1.364	1.333	1.339	1.361	1.201
・チャンネル流量配分	0.979	0.974	0.977	0.988	0.986	0.979	1.040
・R因子	1.025	1.021	1.021	1.030	1.026	1.025	0.998
・バンドル座標(X-Y)	19-24	39-36	17-14	25-22	23-20	19-24	17-22
・バンドル名	F3AD108	F3AE026	F3AE024	F3AD100	F3AD104	F3AD108	UMF0004

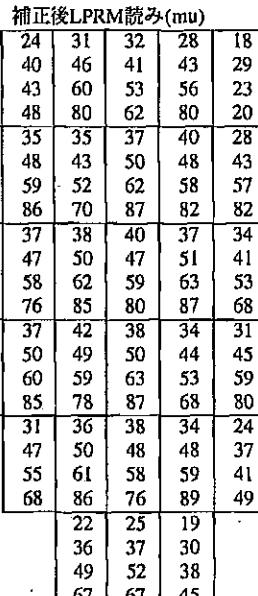
線出力密度の番号

線出力密度の番号	1	2	3	4	5	STEP3A	MOX
線出力密度制限比	0.927	0.910	0.903	0.896	0.880	0.903	0.927
・線出力密度 (kW/m)	40.78	40.01	39.72	39.37	38.68	39.72	40.78
・トータルピーキング	2.177	2.136	2.615	2.102	2.547	2.615	2.177
・径方向ピーキング	1.201	1.193	1.369	1.193	1.364	1.369	1.201
・軸方向ピーキング	1.469	1.466	1.618	1.420	1.575	1.618	1.469
・局所ピーキング	1.234	1.221	1.180	1.241	1.185	1.180	1.234
・ノード座標(X-Y-Z)	17-22-04	37-34-04	39-36-04	21-18-04	17-14-04	39-36-04	17-22-04
・バンドル名	UMF0004	UMF0014	F3AE026	UMF0008	F3AE024	F3AE026	UMF0004

(出力分布計算 No.14)

福島第一原子力発電所 第3号機 第25サイクル

2011年 3月 11日 14時 0分)



04 12 20 28 36 44

Form-1

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 3 and 4

Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal (1/3)

Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal

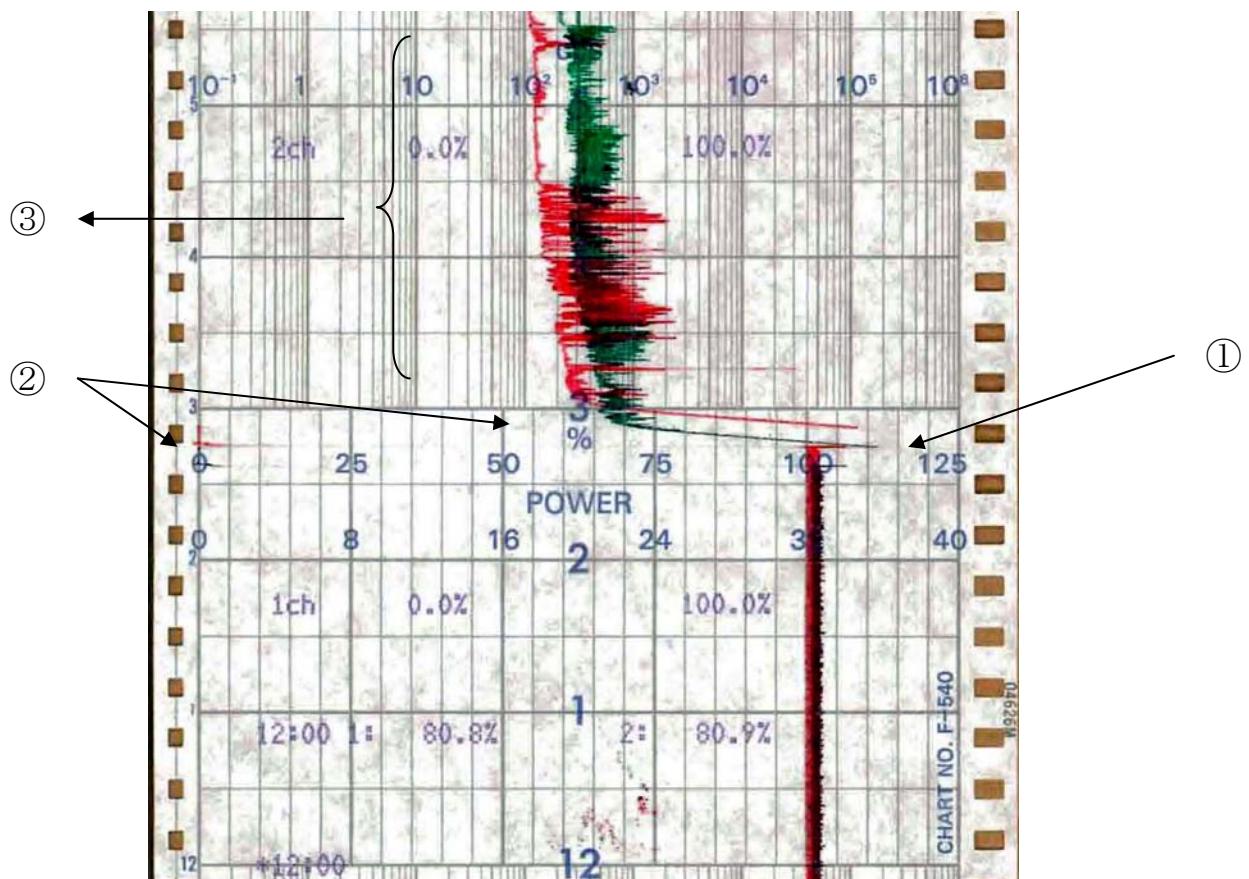
					[confirmed by] Chief engineer of reactors
March 11, 2011, Friday, 21:00, Shift 1, Group A					[confirmed by] Supervisor of next shift
					[made and approved by] Shift supervisor
On duty 8 (operator) - (instructor) 1 (trainee)	No. of organization 172	Off duty Replacement			Support duty
					Refer to attachment
Unit 3	Generator Output	0MWe	Reactor Status	in operation • start up • hot shutdown • cold shutdown • fuel exchange	
Unit 4	Generator Output	0MWe	Reactor Status	in operation • start up • hot shutdown • cold shutdown • fuel exchange	
Notes					
Unit 3					
1. Operation Status					
(1) Reactor is shutdown					
(2) Alarm "SEISMIC TRIP" 14:47					
(3) Reactor automatic scram 14:47					
(4) Main turbine manual trip 14:47					
(5) M Cond Vac break 14:51-15:15					
(6) Reactor in subcriticality 14:54					
(7) Reactor mode switch "operation" to "shutdown" 15:08					
(8) Status of reactor "operation" to "hot shutdown" 15:08					
(9) Loss of station power supply / report stipulated by article 10 of the act on special measures concerning nuclear emergency preparedness (from Technical Support Center (TSC)) 15:38/15:42					
(10) RCIC "start up" 16:03					
(11) Report stipulated by article 15 of the act on special measures concerning nuclear emergency preparedness (from TSC) 16:36					
2. Compliance status of safety regulation					
abnormal, following articles are applicable					
(1) Article 17 (procedures at the time of earthquake and fire)					
(2) Article 76 (basic procedures at the occurrence of abnormal event)					
(3) Article 77 (procedures at the time of abnormal event)					
(4) Article 113 (notice)					
(5) Article 121 (report)					

【Unit 3 Alarm Typer】

【3号機アラームタイプ】

* 1 4 4 7 C 1 9 0 給水流量 A C T P 計算用	判定 不能	Complete insertion of all control rods
* 1 4 4 7 C 1 9 1 給水流量 B C T P 計算用	判定 不能	
-> 1 4 4 7 A 6 3 9 全制御棒 全挿入	オノン	← 全制御棒全挿入
* 1 4 4 7 C 0 0 4 制水部 水位	8 3 6 <	1 0 0 2 MM
* 1 4 4 7 C 0 0 0 制御棒駆動水流量	オーバフロウ	
* 1 4 4 7 G 0 0 1 発電機無効電力	4 9 8 >	3 9 0 MVAR
1 4 4 7 G 0 0 1 発電機無効電力	1 6 5 MVAR	正常 復帰

【3号 SRNM、APRM】



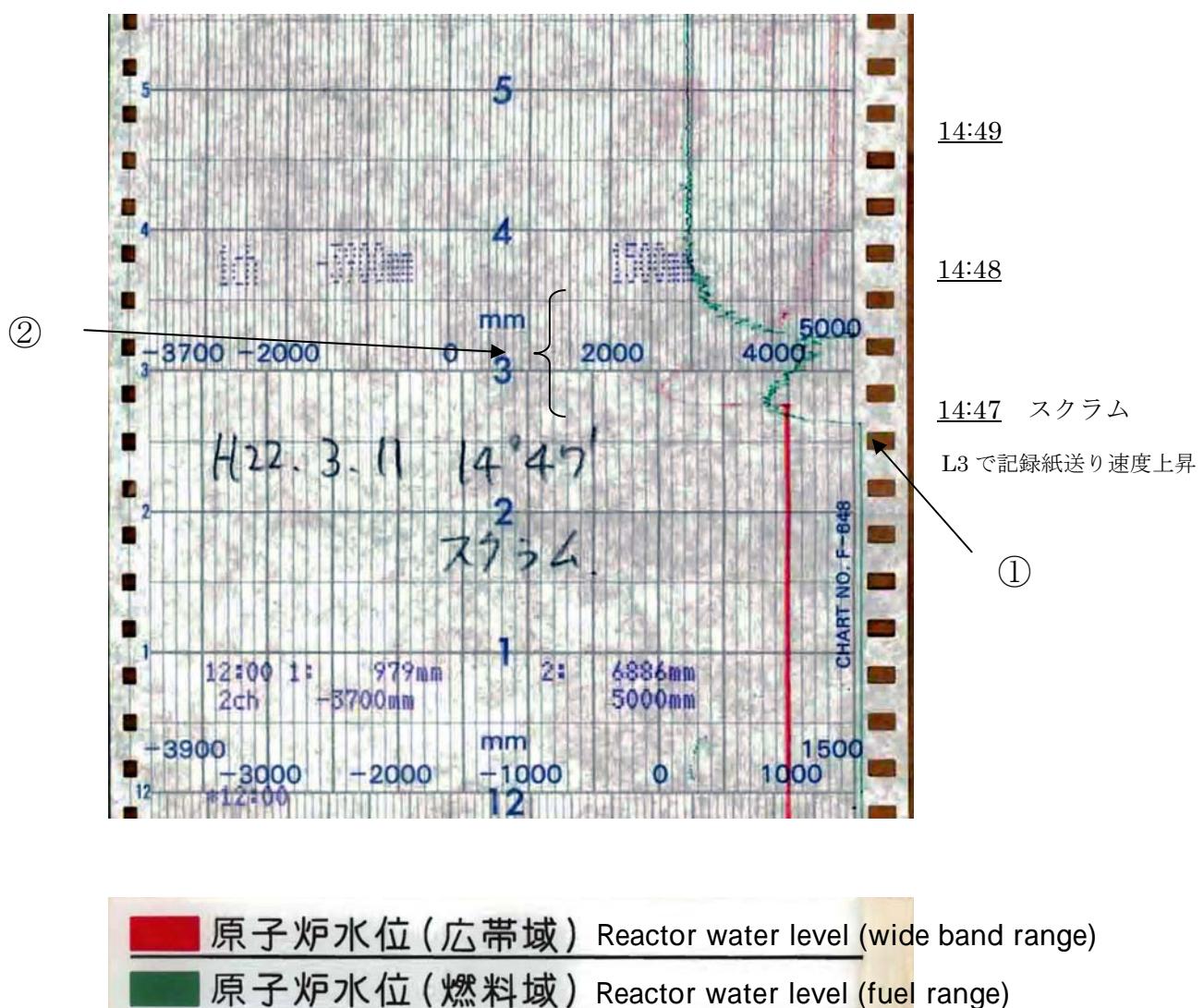
NR-7-46A		
No.1	[Red Box]	SRNM ch.A / APRM ch.A 出力レベル
No.2	[Green Box]	SRNM ch.C / APRM ch.C 出力レベル

- ① 14時47分 地震によるスクラムとスクラムによる出力低下
- ② 平均出力領域モニタ(APRM)としてのダウンスケールと起動領域モニタ(SRNM)への切替
- ③ ノイズによる指示の変動

14:47 Scram due to the earthquake and the output decrease due to the scram
 Below detectable level by Average Power Output Region Monitor (APRM), and switch to Startup Region Monitor (SRNM)
 Fluctuation of indication due to noise

【Unit 3 Reactor water level (wide band range, fuel range)】

【3号 原子炉水位（広帯域、燃料域）】



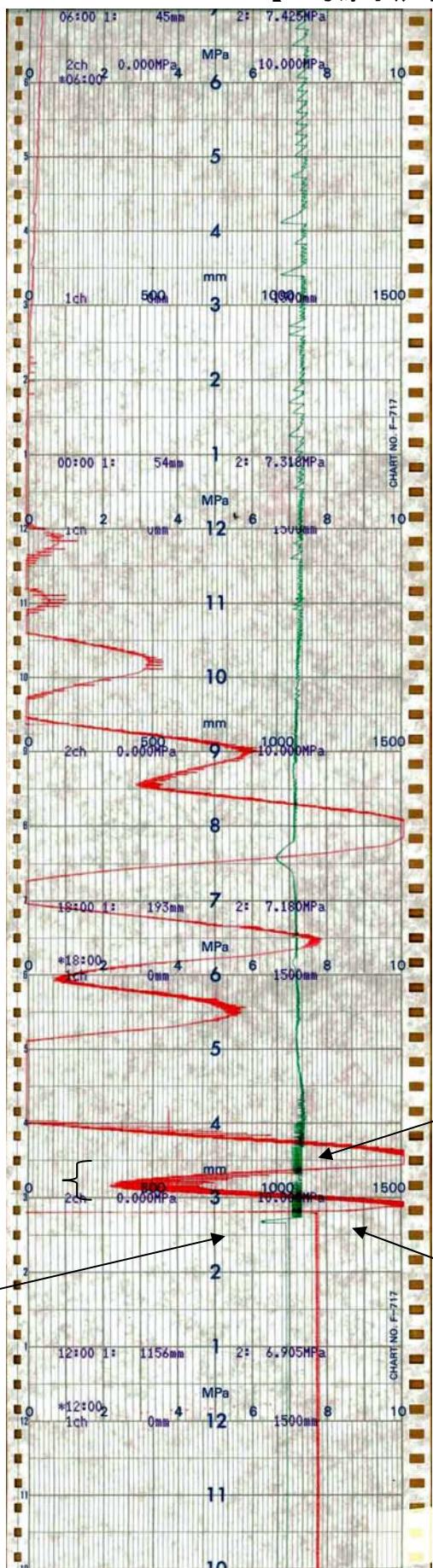
- ① 14時47分 地震によるスクラム
- ② スクラムによる出力低下、タービン止め弁閉止、主蒸気隔離弁閉止等の外乱に伴う水位変動

14:47 Scram due to the earthquake

Water level fluctuation caused by output decrease due to the scram, Main Stop Valve closure, Main Steam Isolation Valve closure, etc

【Unit 3 Reactor water level, Reactor Pressure 1/3】

【3号原子炉水位、原子炉圧力（1／3）】



LR/PR-6-97	
No.1	原子炉水位
No.2	原子炉圧力

- ① 14時47分 地震によるスクラム
- ② 出力低下による炉圧低下とそれに続く主蒸気隔離弁閉による炉圧増加
- ③ 主蒸気逃し安全弁による炉圧制御
- ④ 主蒸気逃し安全弁開閉、原子炉隔離時冷却系の起動・停止に伴う水位変動
 - 15時05分 原子炉隔離時冷却系起動
 - 15時25分 同系トリップ（水位高）
- ⑤ 原子炉隔離時冷却系の起動に伴う水位変動
- ⑥ 炉圧7MPa程度、炉水位は狭帯域（有効燃料頂部から約4m上に設定された通常運転時に使用される水位計装域）レンジに維持され、安定的に推移

14:47 Scram due to the earthquake

Reactor pressure decrease due to output decrease and subsequent reactor pressure rise caused by Main Steam Isolation Valve closure

Reactor pressure control by Safety Relief Valve

Water level fluctuation caused by Safety Relief Valve open/close and Reactor Core Isolation Cooling System start/stop

15:05 Reactor Core Isolation Cooling System start

15:25 Reactor Core Isolation Cooling System trip (High water level)

Water level fluctuation caused by Reactor Core Isolation Cooling System start

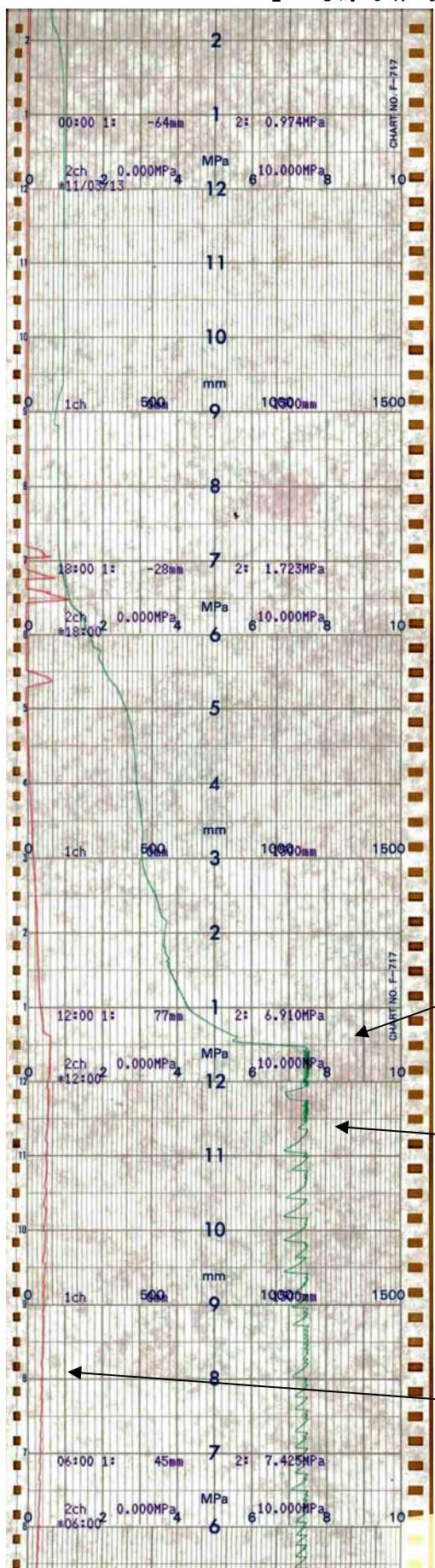
16:03 Reactor Core Isolation Cooling System start

Reactor pressure is around 7MPa, water level was kept within the narrow band range (area of water level instrumentation device for normal operation located approx. 4 meters above from the top of active fuel) by water injection, and is maintained stably.

①

【Unit 3 Reactor water level, Reactor Pressure 2/3】

【3号原子炉水位、原子炉圧力（2／3）】



LR/PR-6-97	
No.1	原子炉水位
No.2	原子炉圧力

- ⑦ 炉水位は狭帯域（有効燃料頂部から約 4 m 上に設定された通常運転時に使用される水位計装域）レンジに維持され、安定的に推移。
- ⑧ 3月 12 日 11 時 30 分頃より、圧力制御の様相変化（11 時 30 分頃より小刻みな変動）
11 時 36 分 原子炉隔離時冷却系停止
- ⑨ 3月 12 日 12 時頃より、6 時間程度かけて炉圧の低下

Water level was kept within the narrow band range (area of water level instrumentation device for normal operation located approx. 4 meters above from the top of active fuel) by water injection, and is maintained stably.

From around 11:30 on March 12, situation of pressure control changed (From around 11:30, small fluctuation started)

11:36 Reactor Core Isolation Cooling System stopped

From around 12:00 on March 12, reactor pressure decreased over around 6 hours.

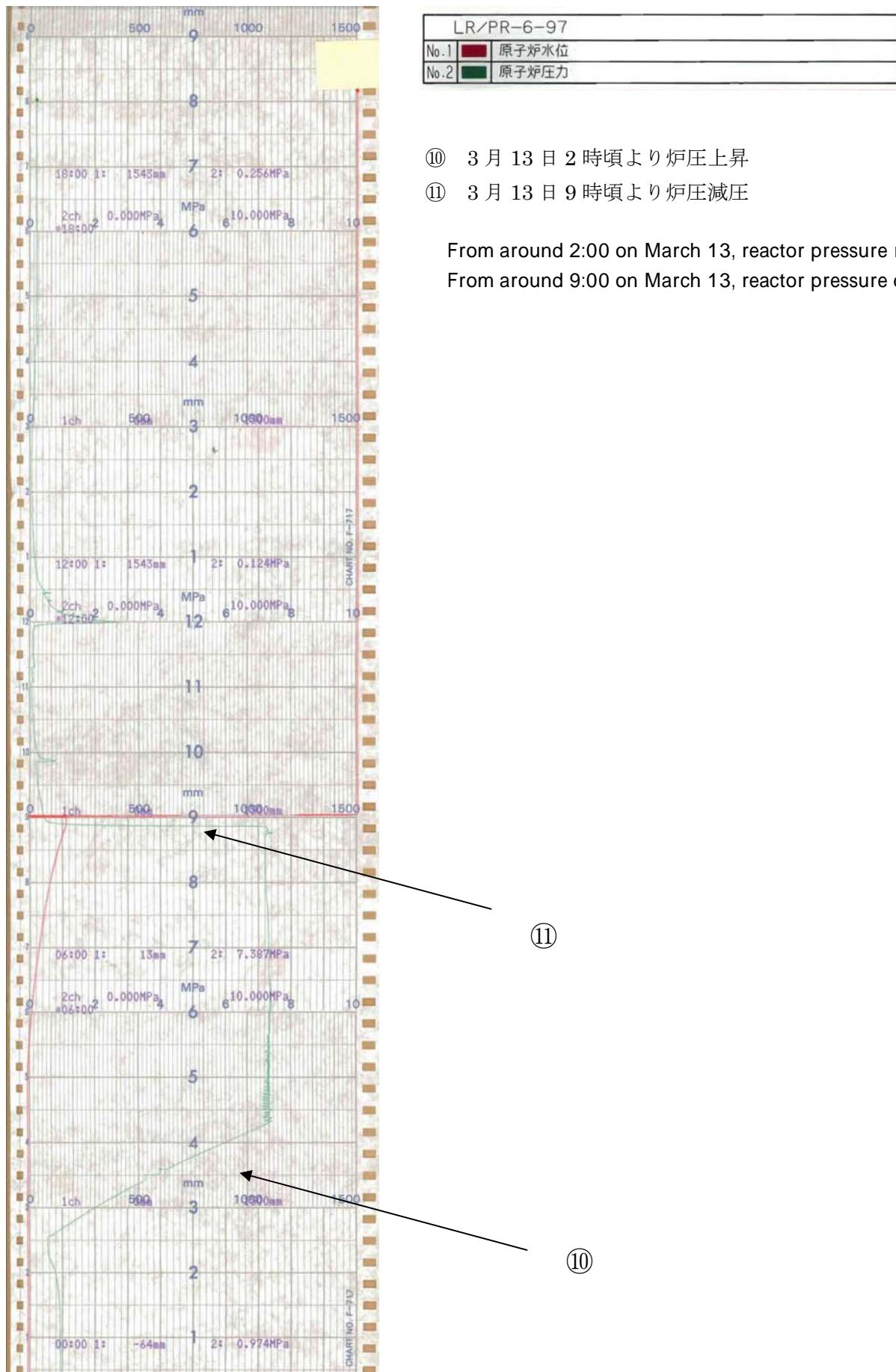
⑨

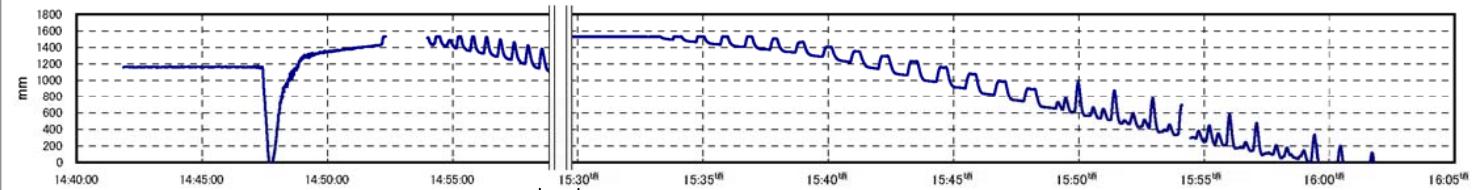
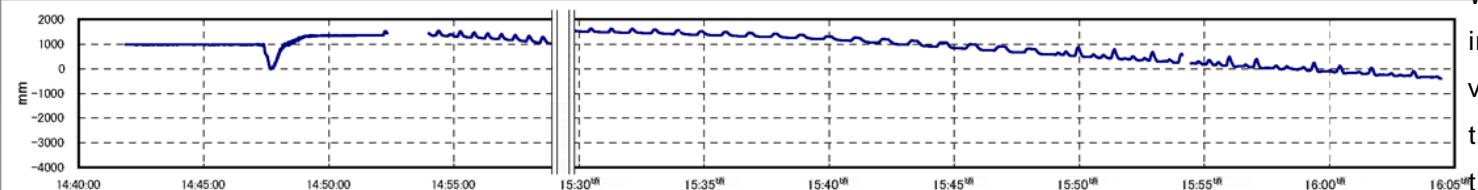
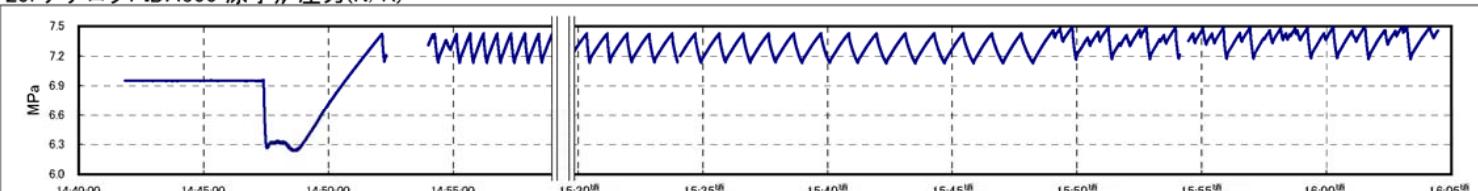
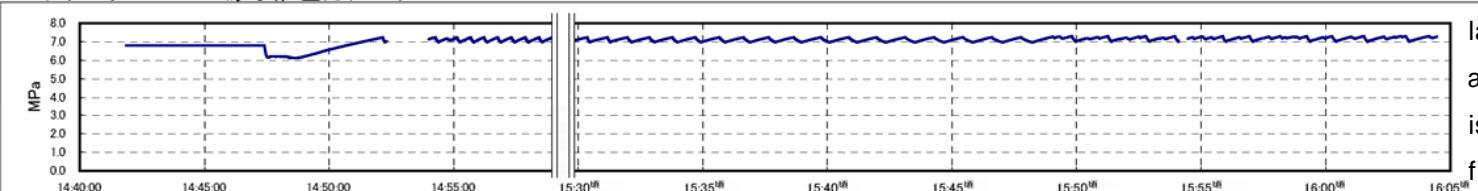
⑧

⑦

【Unit 3 Reactor water level, Reactor Pressure 3/3】

【3号原子炉水位、原子炉圧力（3／3）】



パラメータ	備考
<p>7. アナログPIDA300 原子炉水位(N/R)A</p>  <p>約30分間の欠測と想定(以下同じ)</p>	<p>原子炉水位は、スクラム直後にボイド(気泡)のつぶれに伴い瞬時変動し、その後通常水位に復帰している。14時55分前あたりから、主蒸気逃し安全弁の開閉動作に伴い原子炉水位は周期的に変動している。また、水位は徐々に低下している。</p>
<p>8. アナログPIDA303 原子炉水位(W/R)A</p> 	<p>Water level in the reactor was changed immediately after the scram due to the crash of void and maintained within the normal level thereafter. Since around 14:55, water level in the reactor was fluctuated periodically due to the opening/closure of safety relief valves.</p>
<p>25. アナログPIDA600 原子炉圧力(N/R)</p> 	<p>原子炉圧力は、スクラム直後に低下し、その後主蒸気隔離弁が閉鎖することで、崩壊熱により上昇するものの主蒸気逃し安全弁の開閉動作により周期的に変動している。</p>
<p>26. アナログPIDA601 原子炉圧力(W/R)A</p> 	<p>Pressure in the reactor was decreased immediately after the scram. It was later increased due to the decay heat after the closure of the main steam isolation valve, however, it was fluctuated periodically due to the operation of main steam safety relief valves.</p>

パラメータ		備考
26. D747 S/R弁 A 全開	Digital	<p>主蒸気逃し安全弁(SR弁)は、14時55分前あたりから周期的に作動している。主蒸気逃し安全弁は、当初C弁が動作していたが、動作回数が多く作動圧力を喪失したためにG弁に切り替わり、同様にアクチュレータの作動圧力を喪失したG弁からA弁に切り替わっていたものと推定する。</p>
21. D728 S/R弁 C 全開	Digital	<p>Main steam safety relief valves (SRVs) were operated periodically since around 14:55. Regarding SRVs, it is estimated that initially the valve C was operated, however, later it was switched to valve G since it lost the working pressure due to frequent operations, and it was further switched to valve A since the accumulator of valve G lost its working pressure.</p>
23. D731 S/R弁 E 全開	Digital	
22. D732 S/R弁 G 全開	Digital	

パラメータ		備考
27. D762 MSIV自動(内) AC	Digital	<p>主蒸気隔離弁については、内側弁、外側弁の閉鎖信号が出てる。</p> <p>Regarding main steam isolation valve, signals indicating the closure of inside and outside valves were transmitted.</p>
28. D763 MSIV自動(内) DC	Digital	
29. D764 MSIV自動(外) AC	Digital	
30. D765 MSIV自動(外) DC	Digital	

パラメータ	備 考
27. アナログPIDA309 主蒸気流量 A	主蒸気流量については、主蒸気隔離弁が閉鎖し、流量は0（ゼロ）となっており、その過程で蒸気流量の増大等はなく、主蒸気の漏えいの兆候は認められない。
28. アナログPIDA310 主蒸気流量 B	Regarding main steam flow rate, main steam isolation valve is closed thus the flow rate is zero (0). There was no increase of flow rate, and there is no evidence showing the leakage of the main steam.
29. アナログPIDA311 主蒸気流量 C	
30. アナログPIDA312 主蒸気流量 D	

【3号機 アラームタイプ】

0 4	B 2 2 0	S/C 水温 1系(31°付近)	31. 5 DEGC 正常 復帰、 オフ
* 0 4	A 5 4 9	RWM 制御棒 滞入許可 エコー	32. 2 A 正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 4	A 5 1 5	RWM 制御棒 阻止 警報	32. 0 DEGC
* 0 4	G 0 0 5	発電機 外部電流	-0 A
* 0 4	B 2 2 0	S/C 水温 1系(31°付近)	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 4	A 5 4 7	RWM 制御棒 拔出許可 エコー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 4	A 5 0 5	RWM 制御棒 引抜許可 エコー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 4	A 5 4 9	RWM 制御棒 選択電流	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 4	A 5 5 1	RWM 制御棒 選択電流	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 4	A 5 5 0 1	RWM 制御棒 選択電流	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 4	A 5 5 0 2	RWM 制御棒 選択電流	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 4	D 6 2 5	送し安全弁 C 開 下限 逸脱	32. 0 DEGC 正常 復帰 オン
* 0 4	D 6 2 5	送し安全弁 C 開 下限 逸脱	-0 < -0 A 正常 復帰 -1 KPA オフ
* 0 5	0 0 0 0 3	9 1 0 D 6 2 5 送し安全弁 C 開	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	A 5 4 8	RWM 制御棒 滞入許可 エコー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	A 5 1 5	RWM 制御棒 阻止 警報	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	A 5 5 6	RWM 制御棒 中抜許可 エロー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	A 5 4 7	RWM 制御棒 引抜許可 エロー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	A 5 4 8	RWM 制御棒 滞入許可 エロー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	A 5 5 1	RWM 制御棒 阻止 警報	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	A 5 4 8 5	RWM 制御棒 滞入許可 エロー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	A 5 5 1 5	RWM 制御棒 阻止 警報	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	A 5 4 7 1	RWM 制御棒 引抜許可 エロー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	A 5 4 8 1	RWM 制御棒 滞入許可 エロー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	A 5 1 3 0	RWM 制御棒 阻止 譲却	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	A 4 0	D 6 2 5 送し安全弁 C 開	正常 復帰 オン
* 0 5	S/C 水温 1系(31°付近)	32. 3 > 32. 0 DEGC	
* 0 5	心圧力損失	下限 逸脱	-0 KPA 正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	0 0 0 0 3	2 1 0 D 6 2 5 送し安全弁 C 開	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 5	B 2 2 0	S/C 水温 1系(31°付近)	31. 8 DEGC 正常 復帰 オン
* 0 5	B 2 2 0	D 6 4 8 RCICタービン 起動 RCIC turbine Start オン	正常 復帰 オン
* 0 6	G 0 0 5	発電機 界面電流	2 A 正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 6	B 2 2 0	S/C 水温 1系(31°付近)	32. 2 > 32. 0 DEGC
* 0 6	A 5 4 8 8	RWM 制御棒 滞入許可 エコー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 6	A 5 1 5 5	RWM 制御棒 阻止 警報	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 6	B 2 2 0	S/C 水温 1系(31°付近)	32. 0 DEGC 正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 6	A 5 4 7	RWM 制御棒 引抜許可 エロー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 6	A 5 4 8	RWM 制御棒 滞入許可 エロー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 6	A 5 1 3	RWM 制御棒 阻止 譲却	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 6	B 2 2 0	RCIC 系統 減速	下限 逸脱 32. 3 > 32. 0 DEGC
* 0 6	S/C 水温 1系(31°付近)		
* 0 6	A 5 4 8 5	RWM 制御棒 滞入許可 エロー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 6	A 5 1 5 7	RWM 制御棒 阻止 警報	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 6	A 5 4 8 7	RWM 制御棒 引抜許可 エロー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 6	A 5 4 8 5	RWM 制御棒 滞入許可 エロー	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 6	A 5 1 5 5	RWM 制御棒 阻止 譲却	正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 6	D 6 2 5	送し安全弁 C 開	正常 復帰 オン
* 0 6	G 0 0 5	発電機 界面電流	-0 < -0 A 正常 復帰 オフ
* 0 6	B 2 2 0	送し安全弁 C 開	0. 0 1 1 < 0. 0 1 1 MPA
* 0 6	T 0 0 6	タービングランドシール蒸気圧力	
* 0 6	B 6 1 3	RWM 制御棒 滞入許可 エコー	
* 0 6	A 5 4 8	RWM 制御棒 阻止 警報	
* 0 6	A 5 1 5	RWM 制御棒 引抜許可 エロー	
* 0 6	A 5 4 7	RWM 制御棒 滞入許可 エロー	
* 0 6	A 5 2 2 0	S/C 水温 1系(31°付近)	31. 9 DEGC 正常 復帰 オン
* 0 6	A 5 4 7	RWM 制御棒 引抜許可 エロー	
* 0 6	A 5 4 8	RWM 制御棒 滞入許可 エロー	

【3号機 アラームタイプ】

時 分	秒	シリ 番	P I D	ポイント名	状態
52	5	A 5 4 7	RWM	制御棒 引抜許可 エラー	オフ
29	5	0 1	0 0 0	D 6 4 8 *	RCICタービン起動
29	5	0 2	8 8 0	D 6 5 8 5	原子炉水位高 トリップ Reactor water level highトリップ
		A 5 4 7	RWM	制御棒 引抜許可 エラー	オフ
		A 5 4 8	RWM	制御棒 投入許可 エラー	オフ
		A 5 0 0 1 3	RWM	制御棒 阻止 許可	正常 復帰
		A 5 0 0 4 3	RWM	制御棒 投入許可 エラー	オフ
		A 5 0 0 4 7	RWM	制御棒 引抜許可 エラー	オフ
		A 5 0 0 4 7	RWM	制御棒 投入許可 エラー	オフ
		A 5 0 0 4 8	RWM	制御棒 阻止 許可	正常 復帰
		A 5 0 0 1 3	RWM	制御棒 阻止 許可	オフ
		B 6 1 3	RCIC	往入弁 開	

Operator Task Handover Journal - Appendix

Friday, March 11, 2011

1/

Operation · Time of Event	Contents
14:47	Earthquake Occurred Unit 3 Acceleration Horizontal: 507.0gal Up and Down: 231gal (equivalent to Seismic intensity lower 6)
14:47	RxScrum *Successful
14:47	Main Turbine "Manual Trip" O - 3 "Automatically Open" LS - 3 "Manually Open" *Internal Switching Failed (Cause Unknown) *D/G3A, D/G3B Start Successful Feed Water Dead Stop, SW Dead Stop
14:51 / 15:15	Main Condenser Vacuum Break
14:54	Subcritical Confirmed
15:56	L- 8
15:02	SW Pump B "Start"
15:02	S/P Water Temperature 32°C
15:06 / 15:25	RCIC Quick Start/ L-8 Trip
15:08	Reactor Mode SW "Stop"
15:15	P/C3SA Power Received (Power Received from P/C3D)
15:24 / 15:25	RPS M-G(A) "Start"/"Power Receive"
15:28 / 15:29	RPS M-G(A) "Start"/"Power Receive"
15:26	STr3A 3 Points at the Bottom Confirmed *Leakage point Not Detected
15:31	T/B Sump "P/L"
15:33	R/B Sump "P/L"
15:33	ANN "Leakage at Condenser Area" ANN Occurred *Damage by Tsunami
15:36	SW Pump B "Trip"

		Contents
	15:38	SBO
	15:42	Report under Article 10 (from Technical Support Center)
	16:03	RCIC "Start" R*Water Level: -500mm S/C Level: 150mm (Rise due to mini-flow valve open) RCIC mini-flow valve "Close"
	16:13	HPCI, RCIC Water Source Switching Prevention Lift
	16:16	RCIC Injection Start RxWater Level: -900mm
	16:04	Ceiling Crane 3 staff rescued (5F No lights)
	16:12	PNL9-3 ANN "D/W Pressure High"
	16:24	Main Turbine EOP "Stop" (Except ESOP)
Operation · Time of Event	16:36	Report under Article 15 (from Emergency Measures Office)
	16:45	Stack 3cps RxWater Level: -450mm Reactor Pressure: 7.3MPa RCIC: 19L/s
	16:55	R*Water Level: -150mm Reactor Pressure: 7.25MPa
	17:06	Generator Disaster Prevention Equipment Start
	17:12	Process Computer Monitor Power "Off"
	17:13	D/W Pressure 130kPaabs S/C Level: 200cm
	17:41	Earthquake Occurred
	17:48	ESOP "Stop"
	17:30	Process Computer Room Emergency Lights "Off" (Removed the fluorescent lights)
	18:45	Main Control - Fuel Change TEL⑧, Jack ⑦ "Off"
	19:08-19:11	Process Computer Power "Off"
	19:16	Power "Off"
	20:30	2nd Main Control EHC, T/D Panel Power "Off"
	21:11	CRD Panel 9-27, 28 Power "Off"
	21:27	Main Control Temporary lighting equipment, Main Control DC Lights "Off"
	23:07-23:20	Vital Power Supply "Off" (Cable Volt Room)

Contents	
	2:32 Main Control Room Clock Power "Stop"
	2:45 Main Control Room Power Supply for Communication "Off"]
	3:27 D/D FP Pump "Activation Confirmation" (Activation Failed Cause Unknown)
	4:03 HPCI Test Valve MO-23-21 "Open" "Prevention Lift"
	8:11 AM Facility MO-111 "Fully Open"
	8:52 NSS Side ANN Pilot Lump "All Out"
	9:27 Stack Monitor D.S Confirmation No Power Supply
	10:18 CST Supply LCV Bypass Valve "Open"
	10:18 Unit 1 D/W Ventilation
	11:13 RCIC MO-18, 19, 41 NFB "OFF"
	11:13 D/D FP Pump "Manual start at Site"(Confirmed) / "Stop"(Automatic start after Being Stopped at Main Control Room)
	11:36 D/D FP Pump "Emergency Stop" (Activated for Confirmation, but Did not stop. Stopped by Emergency Stop PB)
Operation • Time of Event	11:36 RCIC Trip Reactor Water Level: +200mm (W)
	12:06 D/D FP Pump "Manually Activated"
	12:35 Reactor Water Level L-2 Reactor Water Level: -1220mm (W) HPCI Automatically Activated
	12:40 FP No.2-3 Tie Valve (301, 22) "Close" (AM Panel Flow Rate Hunching Observed)
	12:55 RCIC Vac Pump Trip (Cooling Water Valve MO-23-132 Close)
	14:00 D/D FP Pump Fuel Supply (Reception Valve Open, Supply only for the line) 172 ↑ 195L Suction Pressure: 0.02MPa D/D FP Pump Suction Pressure: 0.02MPa Discharge Pressure: 0.35MPa
	16:35 Water Level Rise Operation +400mm (W) Reactor Pressure: 2.86MPa
	17:35-17:50 No.2 Light-Oil Tank D/D FP Pump Transfer Line Up (Integrator, Pump Bypass)
	20:00 D/D FP Pump Fuel Tank 130L

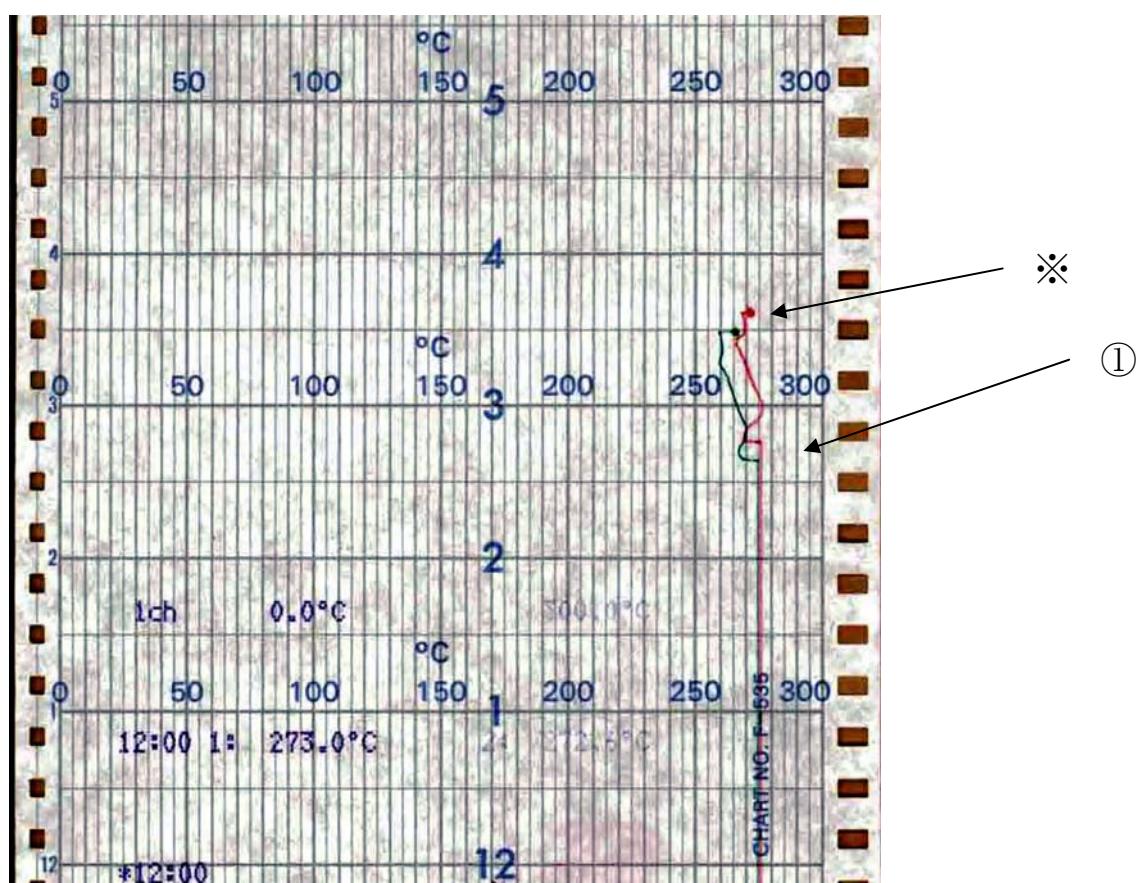
Saturday, March 12, 2011-

1 /

Contents	
20:27	AM Panel D/W Pressure, S/C Pressure, S/C Water Level Indicator No Power Supply
20:36	Reactor Water Level Indicator No Power Supply Final Data Wide Range A System: 1350mm, Fuel Range A System: +400mm
20:57	Water Supply Control Equipment A Power "Off" PLR Control Equipment A Power "Off" ECCS Recorder Power "Off"
21:30	Site PI Instruction: D/W Pressure 170 kPa
3/13	
1:45	D/D FP Pump Light Oil Supply 70 ↑ 110L Suction Pressure: 0MPa Discharge Pressure: 0.42MPa
2:42	HPC Stop Reactor Pressure: 0.58MPa
2:45	SRV Not Opened Reactor Pressure: 0.8MPa
2:55	SRV Not Opened Reactor Pressure: 1.3MPa
3:05	D/D FP Pump Injection into Reactor MO-10-27B 15% Open Probable Flowing Sound at 7% Suction Pressure: 0 ↑ 0.14MPa Discharge: 0.4 ↑ 0.61MPa
3:35	HPCI FIC Pilot Lump Off
3:37	RCIC Vac Pump Not Activated
3:39	HPCI AOP Stop
3:51	Rx Water Level Indicator (W) Indicator Power ON -3600mm Rx Water Level Indicator (Fuel Range) Indicator ON -1600mm Reactor Pressure: 5MPa Possibility of TAF
4:04	Rx Water Level Indicator (Fuel Range) -1600mm Reactor Pressure: 5.6MPa
4:06	HPCI Condenser Pump Power OFF
4:52	D/W Ventilation Valve AO-205 Temporary Outlet ON Valve: Fully Open Cylinder Pressure: 0
5:08	S/C Spray Start MO-10-25B Close
5:08	RCIC Manual start/Stop Valve Close RCIC Stop Valve Did Not Move
5:10	Water Supply All Lost, article 15, Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness
5:16	DTr Pump Megohmmeter Finished No Water Attached Usability Confirmed

【Unit 3 PLR pump inlet temperature】

【3号 P L Rポンプ入口温度】



TR-2-150	
No.1	再循環ポンプA入口温度
No.2	再循環ポンプB入口温度

① 14時47分 地震によるスクラム

※ 15時30分過ぎに津波が到来したと想定される。津波の影響によると思われる記録終了。

14:47 Scram due to the earthquake

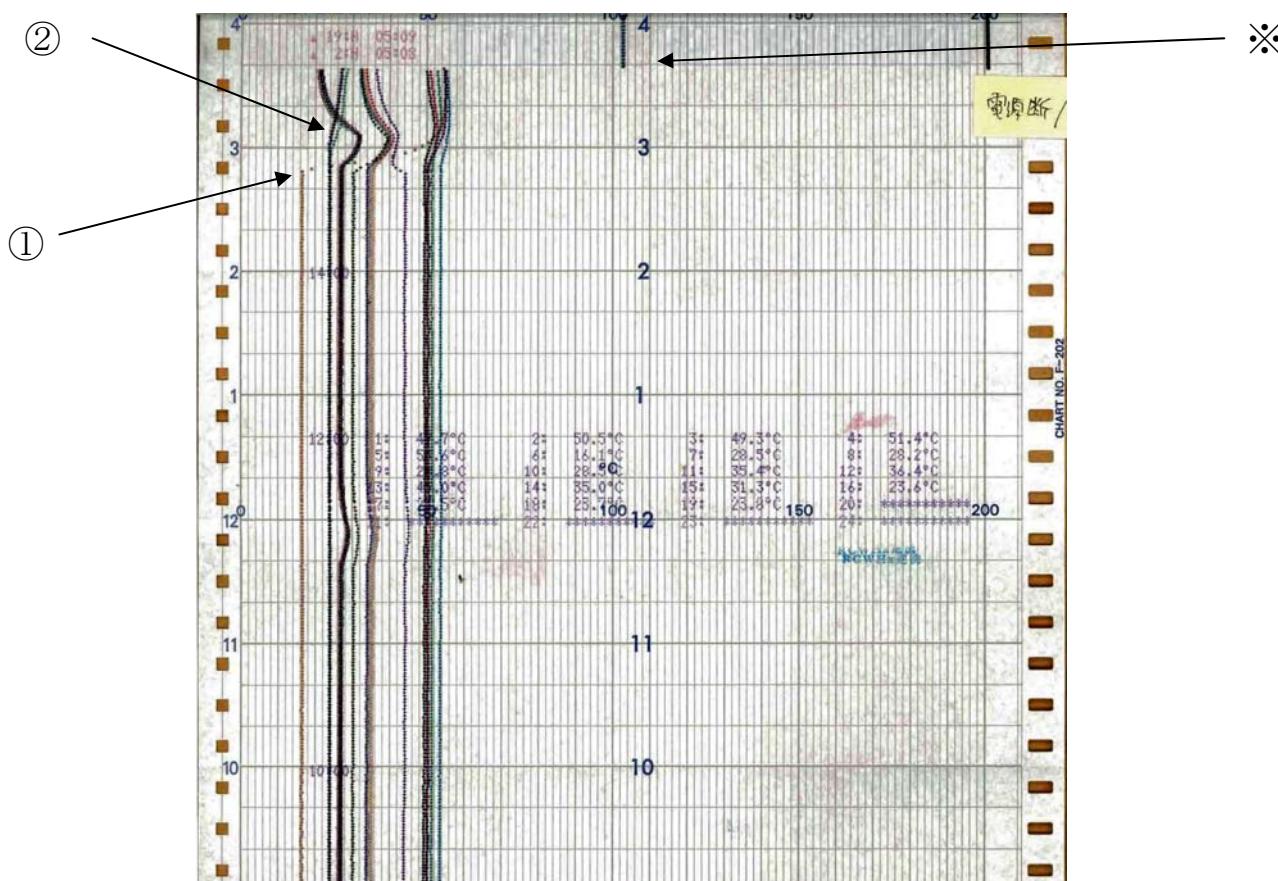
It is estimated that the tsunami arrived past 15:30. Recording was finished presumably due to the tsunami.

パラメータ	備考
21. アナログPIDA754 D/G 3A電圧 R-T	ディーゼル発電機(3A)については、15時35分～40分の間ににおいて、津波による影響と思われるが停止したものと推定される。 It is estimated that the diesel generator (3A) was stopped at between 15:35 and 15:40 presumably due to tsunami.
23. アナログPIDA757 D/G 3A電流 (R)	
12. D717 D/G 3A 起動	
14. D720 D/G 3A 遮断器	

パラメータ	備考
22. アナログPIDA755 D/G 3B電圧 R-T	ディーゼル発電機(3B)については、15時35分～40分の間ににおいて、津波による影響と思われるが停止したものと推定される。
24. アナログPIDA758 D/G 3B電流 (R)	It is estimated that the diesel generator (3A) was stopped at between 15:35 and 15:40 presumably due to tsunami.
13. D716 D/G 3B 起動	
Digital	
15. D719 D/G 3B 遮断器	
Digital	

【Unit 3 Temperature of various parts in Primary Containment Vessel】

【3号 原子炉格納容器内各部温度】



TRS-16-115		ストアNo.	3号機 - 19		
入力番号	色	打点	入力計器番号	入力計器測定点	スイッチ設定値
1	■	●	TE-16-114A	格納容器空調機戻り空気温度	65.6°C
2	■	●	TE-16-114B	格納容器空調機戻り空気温度	65.6°C
3	■	●	TE-16-114C	格納容器空調機戻り空気温度	65.6°C
4	■	●	TE-16-114D	格納容器空調機戻り空気温度	65.6°C
5	■	●	TE-16-114E	格納容器空調空調機戻り空気温度	65.6°C
6	■	●	TE-16-114F	格納容器空調機供給空気温度	65.6°C
7	■	○	TE-16-114G	格納容器空調機供給空気温度	65.6°C
8	■	○	TE-16-114H	格納容器空調機供給空気温度	65.6°C
9	■	○	TE-16-114J	格納容器空調機供給空気温度	65.6°C
10	■	○	TE-16-114K	格納容器空調機供給空気温度	65.6°C
11	■	○	TE-16-114L	原子炉ペロー・シール部温度	65.6°C
12	■	○	TE-16-114M	原子炉ペロー・シール部温度	65.6°C
13	■	+	TE-16-114N	原子炉ペロー・シール部温度	65.6°C
14	■	+	TE-16-114P	原子炉ペロー・シール部温度	65.6°C
15	■	+	TE-16-114R	原子炉ペロー・シール部温度	65.6°C
16	■	+	TE-16-114T	圧力抑制室 ガス温度	65.6°C
17	■	+	TE-16-114U	圧力抑制室 ガス温度	65.6°C
18	■	+	TE-16-114V	圧力抑制室 ガス温度	65.6°C
19	■	Y	TE-16-114W	圧力抑制室 ガス温度	65.6°C
20	■	Y			
21	■	Y			
22	■	Y			
23	■	Y			
24	■	Y			

- ① 14時47分 地震によるスクラム
- ② 電源喪失による格納容器空調停止、スクラムによる出力低下等に伴う格納容器内温度変化(配管破断等に起因する極端な温度上昇は認められず)
- * 15時30分過ぎに津波の到来により記録計電源が喪失し、記録計が一旦停止したものと考えられる。

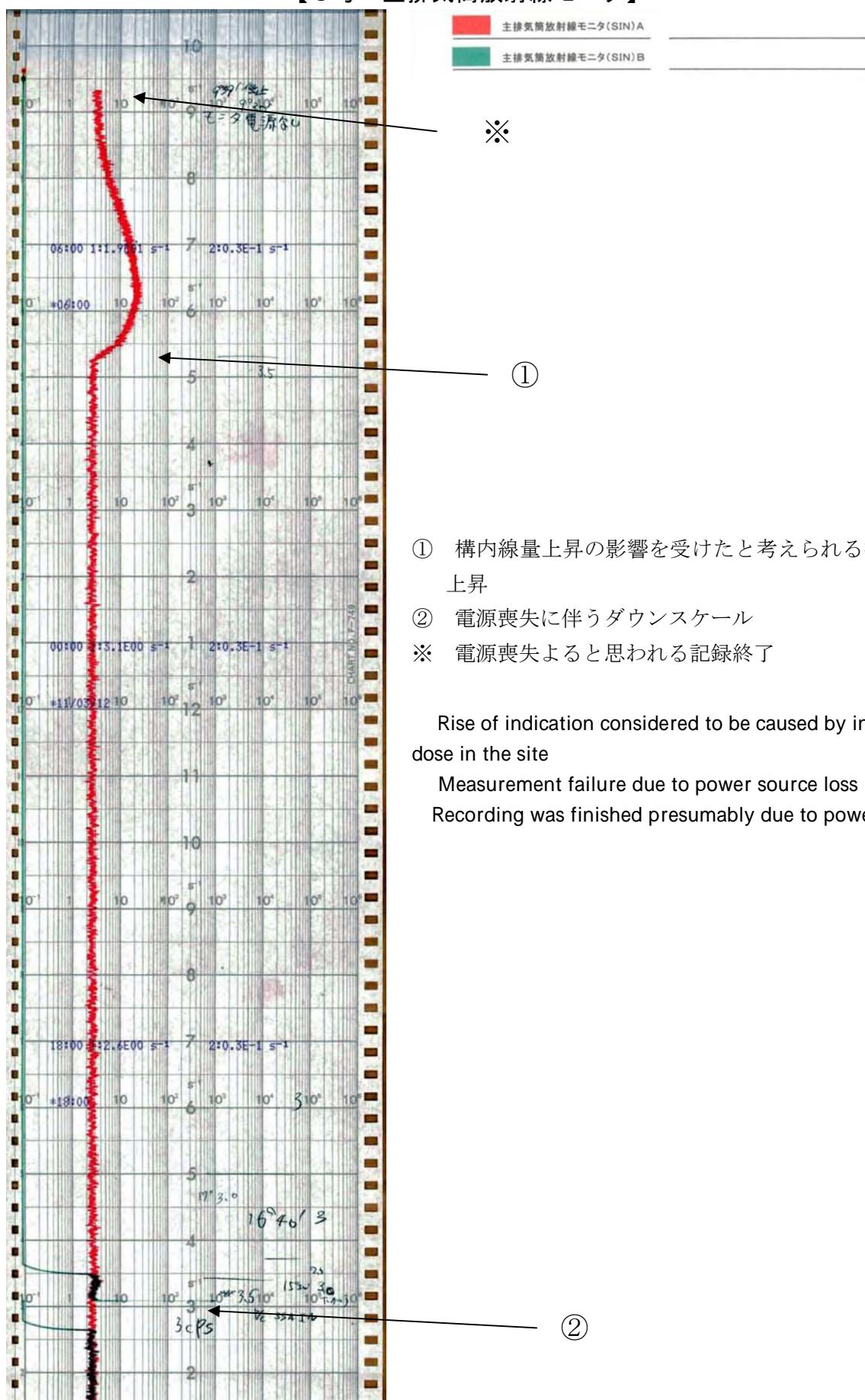
14:47 Scram due to the earthquake

PCV temperature change caused by shutdown of PCV air conditioner due to power outage, output decrease due to scram, and so on (Rapid temperature rise caused by such as pipe rupture was not shown.)

Just after 15:30, it is considered that recorder suspended due to recorder's power source loss by tsunami

【Unit 3 Main Exhaust Stack radiation monitor】

【3号 主排気筒放射線モニタ】



3. Overview of Data Analysis of Unit 4

(1) Plant Data

Plant behavior represented by data collected from Unit 4 is shown as follows.

The chart of Unit 4 recorded data when the earthquake and tsunami attacked. However, due to the loss of power sources and signals by the effects of inundation by tsunami, the chart stopped after a certain period of time. The data of annunciator, was unavailable as the process computer of was being replaced on the regular inspection. Regarding the operation log which is the record by the operators on duty the records before the earthquake are kept, however, the records after the occurrence of the earthquake are not complete with some parts missing due to the blackout and working environment in such severe conditions. Data of transient phenomena of Unit 4 were unavailable either since the recorder was also being replaced.

(2) Plant Behavior

When the earthquake occurred, Unit 4 had been shut down under the regular inspection since November 30, 2010. And all fuels were removed from the reactor to the spent fuel pool, as replacement of shroud and other works were planned. (Attachment-4-1 ~ 6)

According to shift supervisor task handover journal, it was confirmed that the water level of spent fuel pool was full (near overflow line) and the temperature of the pool was 27 , which was considered to be normal condition.

In addition, according to operator task handover journal, when the earthquake occurred, on the reactor (well) side, the work to cut off the shroud was being conducted. The pool gate was closed and the water level was full. After the earthquake, water level of the reactor (well) side did not fluctuate significantly.

As offsite power was lost by the earthquake, one of the emergency diesel generators which had been stand-by started (the other generator was stopped under regular inspection). As Unit 4 was under regular inspection, and process computer the transient phenomenon recorder were being replaced, no records regarding seizing signals and build-up of electric pressure were available. As fuel level of fuel oil tank (fuel day tank) was confirmed to be decreased (as of May 21, 2011, oil level was decreased by 11mm from the last regular test), etc., it is estimated that emergency diesel generator started and successfully built-up its voltage and the necessary power was ensured.

According to the shift supervisor task handover journal and flow volume chart, pumps of RHR (D) were operated for cooling of the spent fuel pool, and they stopped due to the loss of offsite power, and the emergency diesel generator started. Regarding the restart of the pumps of RHR, the condition was not considered to affect cooling fuels immediately with the water level of spent fuel pool was full (near overflow line) and the temperature of the pool was 27 before the earthquake, the restart was not conducted before the tsunami reached. Pumps of RHR (A, C) were under regular inspection.

(Attachment-4-1, 4, 6, Annex-2)

Unit 3 and Unit 4 use an exhaust stack in common, and as explained in the data analysis

of Unit 3, regarding a radiation monitoring for exhaust stack, the values recorded from scram of reactor to the end of recording were stable and nothing abnormal were seen, while some noises were measured on the monitor from scram of reactor.

According to the shift supervisor task handover journal, it was written that all alternative power sources were lost at 15:38, and pumps of RHR did not work due to the loss of power.

(Attachment-4-7)

Form-1

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 3 and 4

March 11, 2011, Friday, Shift 2, Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal (2/3)

Unit 4
1. Operation Status
(1) Plant shutdown due to regular inspection, RHR (B) line emergency thermal load mode operation
2. Compliance status of safety regulation
Not particular
3. Periodic test
None
4. Requested work, non compliance event
None
5. Status of waste treatment facility
None
6. Others (Common)
None

太枠は炉規則第7条／保安規定第120条対象記録

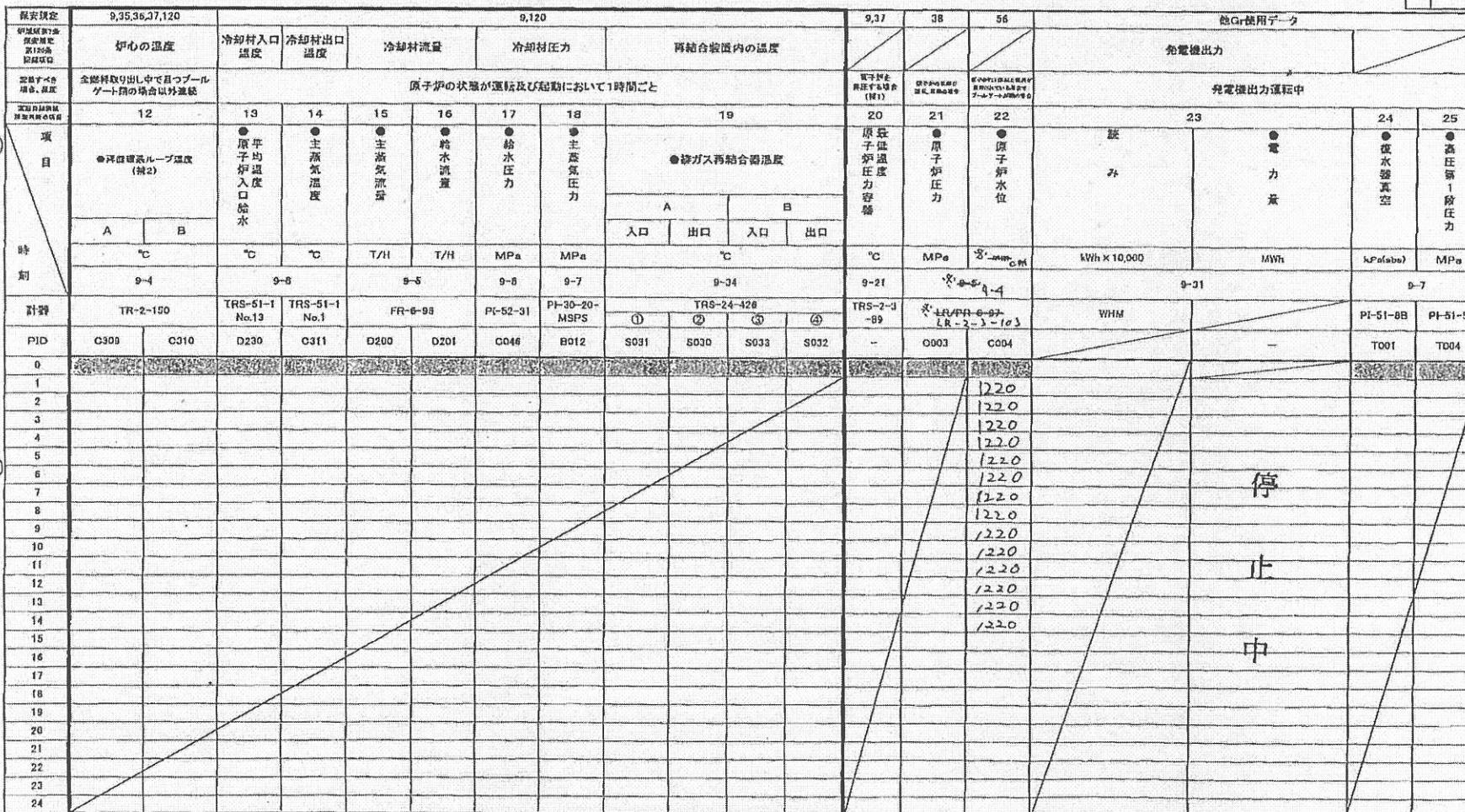
福島第一原子力発電所 4号機

運転日誌別紙

Operation log - Appendix

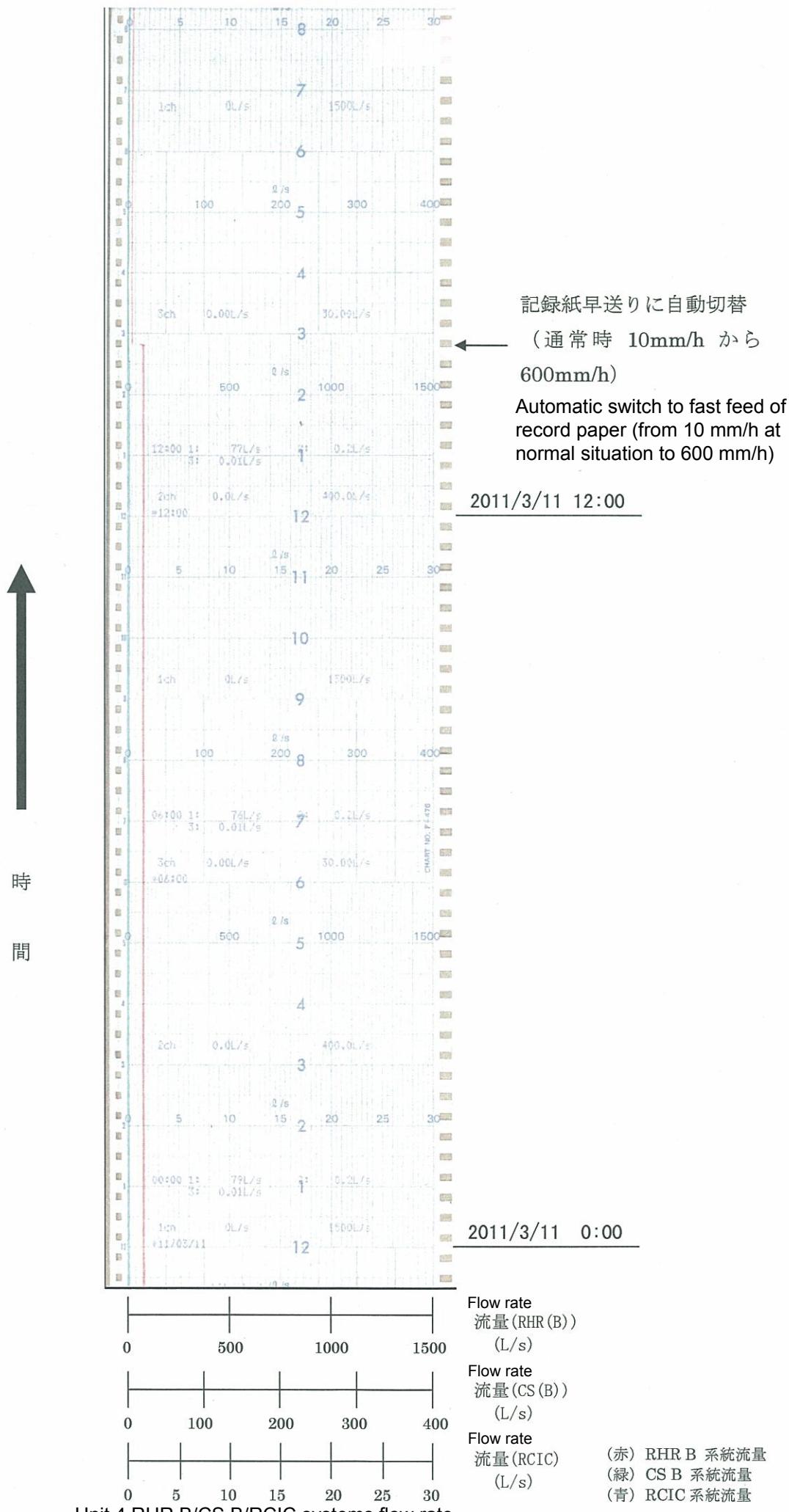
2011年3月11日

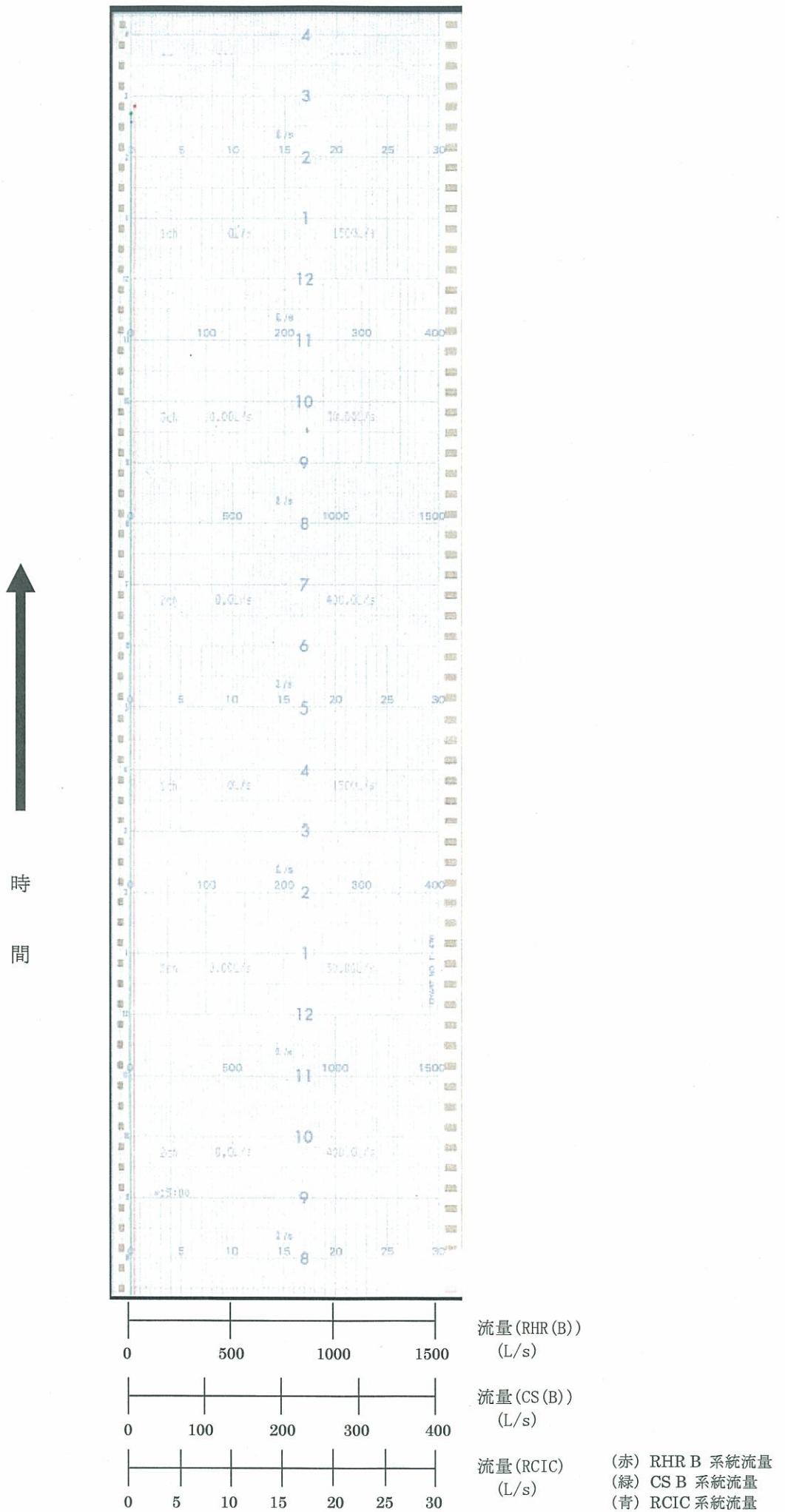
添付資料	承認	内審依頼	作成
原子炉主任技術者	当直員	当直副長	当直員
2 位			
1-1 直			
1-2 直			
2 位			



補足事項
 補1 原子炉圧力容器運行(水圧)
 後査等で原子炉を加圧する場合に採取する。
 補2 再循環系ループ温度が記録できない場合は、代筆記録は取扱場所により記載する。
 詳細は運転日誌記載ガイドを確認すること。

記事
 ※採取計器変更

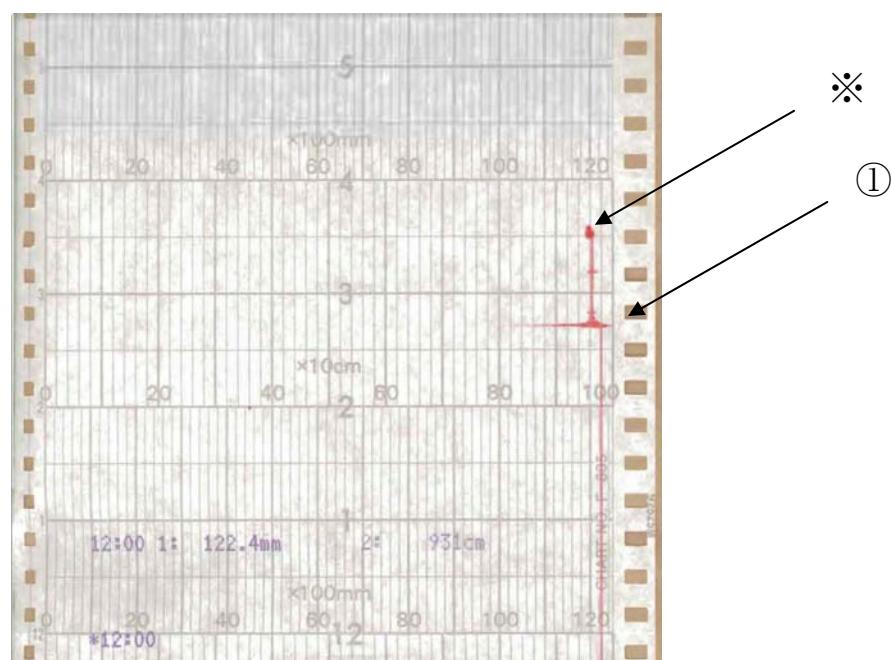




4号機 RHR B/CS B/RCIC 系統流量 (2/2)

【Unit 4 Reactor Water Level (For water filling, Wide range)】

【4号 原子炉水位（水張り用、ワイドレンジ）】



LR-2-3-103

赤 原子炉水位（水張り用） Red: Reactor Water Level (For water filling)

緑 原子炉水位（ワイドレンジ） Green: Reactor Water Level (Wide range)

① 14時46分 地震発生

(地震後も十分な水位が維持されている)

※ 15時30分過ぎに津波が到来したと想定される。津波の影響によると思われる記録終了。

14:46 Occurrence of the earthquake

(Sufficient water level is maintained after the earthquake)

It is estimated that the tsunami arrived past 15:30. Recording was finished presumably due to the tsunami.

様式－2

福島第一原子力発電所 4号機

Operator Task Handover Journal当直員引継日誌

当直員引継日誌 (1/3)

平成23年3月11日 金曜日		1直 A班	[承認] 当直長	
引継者(作成者)名			(A班)	
引受者名			(E班)	
運転状況	原子炉の状態	運転・起動・高温停止・冷温停止・燃料交換		
	RHR「非常時熱負荷モード」	燃料プールゲート(開閉)	LR-2-3-103(水張り用) 1220 cm	
	RHRポンプ (A B C D)	RHRSポンプ (A B C D)	炉水温度 - °C	
	FPCポンプ (A B)	※全停 Hx (A B)	プール水温度 26.9 °C	
	RCWポンプ (A B C)	Hx (A B C)	RCW圧力 MPa RCW温度 °C	
	TCWポンプ (A B C)	Hx (A B C)	TCW圧力 0.68 MPa TCW温度 8.4 °C	
	SWポンプ (A B C)		SW圧力 0.49 MPa SW温度 7.2 (3u) °C	
循環水ポンプ (A B C)		CSTレベル 77.2 % ト拉斯レベル D・S cm		
(採取時刻:20時00分)				
LCOに係わるインターロック除外の有無	•SRNM中性子束高インターロック除外中 •燃料取替機インターロック除外中 •APRM高インターロック除外中			
定例試験・定例切替の実施状況	実施時間	内 容	結 果	状 況
		<定例試験>		
		なし	合格・不合格	良好・要注意・継続中・中止
			合格・不合格	良好・要注意・継続中・中止
		<定例切替>		
10:55~11:06	R/B,T/B,R/W各建屋サンプポンプ切替 (B→A)	合格・不合格	良好・要注意・継続中・中止	
—	励磁機室空調機切替 ※1	合格・不合格	良好・要注意・継続中・中止	
	TCW熱交切替 (B)→(C) ※2	合格・不合格	良好・要注意・継続中・中止	
		合格・不合格	良好・要注意・継続中・中止	
		合格・不合格	良好・要注意・継続中・中止	
備考	※1 PTW中につき中止			
	※2 3/12予定分実施			

Form-1

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 3 and 4

March 11, 2011, Friday, Shift 1, Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal (2/3)

Unit 4	
1. Operation Status	
(1) Plant shutdown for regular inspection	
(2) Loss of station power supply / report stipulated by article the act on special measures concerning nuclear emergency preparedness (from Technical Support Center (TSC))	15:38/15:42
2. Compliance status of safety regulation	
abnormal, following articles are applicable	
(1) Article 17 (procedures at the time of earthquake and fire)	
(2) Article 113 (notice)	
(3) Article 121 (report)	
3. Periodic test	
None	
4. Requested work, non compliance event	
None	
5. Status of waste treatment facility	<p style="color: red;">Red colored is tentative data. Report writing has not been completed due to blackout.</p>
None	
6. Others (Common)	
None	

3. Overview of Data Analysis of Unit 5

(1) Plant Data

Plant behavior represented by data collected from Unit 5 is shown as follows.

The chart of Unit 5 recorded data when the earthquake and tsunami attacked. However, due to the loss of power sources and signals by the effects of inundation by tsunami, the chart stopped after a certain period of time. The annunciator output recorded for 2 minutes after the occurrence of the quake. However, it stopped printing by some reasons. Regarding the operation log which is the record by the operators on duty the records before the earthquake are kept, however, the records after the occurrence of the earthquake are not perfect due to the blackout and working environment in such severe conditions. Transient phenomenon recorder was replaced during this regular inspection. Recording at the hour has been set to the system as the operation test of the equipment itself (data collection from 5 minutes prior to each hour and to 30 minutes after the hour). The recording at the hour was conducted before and after the quake (2:00 pm, 3:00 pm, and 4:00 pm).

(2) Plant Behavior

Unit 5 had been shut down for under inspection since January 3, 2011. The plant was under the pressure/ leakage test of RPV when the quake occurred. (Attachment-5-1 ~ 5)

The fuel was loaded to the reactor, and all the control rods were inserted. According to shift supervisor task handover journal, the supervisor confirmed that the water level of common pool was full (near overflow line) and the temperature of the pool was 24 before the earthquake occurred. That was a normal condition.

When the earthquake occurred, the pressure of the reactor had risen to 7.2 MPa and remained the level because of the pressure/ leakage test.

After the quake, because the facilities which added pressure to the reactor for the pressure/ leakage test stopped the operation due to the loss of power supply, the pressure inside the reactor temporarily decreased. Later, the pressure gradually rose because of decay heat and then the pressure inside the reactor maintained at the level of approximately 8 MPa (assumed maximum pressure: 8.27MPa, designed pressure: 8.62MPa). At 6:06 am on March 12, 2011, which is the next day after the day of the quake, the pressure inside the reactor pressure vessel was decreased by opening the valve on the top of the RPV. (Attachment-5-5,6)

Two emergency diesel generators automatically started because the external power supply was lost due to the earthquake. Because the external power supply was lost, Fuel Pool Cooling and Filtering(Clean up) System also stopped its operation, though the emergency diesel generator started. Regarding the pool cooling using RHR pump whose power was supplied from the emergency diesel generator, it was confirmed that the water level of the spent fuel pool was full (around the level of overflow) before the earthquake, and that the water temperature of the pool was 24 before the earthquake. It was not the case that the fuel cooling would face any problem in an early stage. Therefore, we did

not conduct the cooling using RHR pump before the tsunami arrived. All external AC power supply was lost at 3:40 pm due to the tsunami. Because of this, RHR pumps and Core Spray pumps turned to be inoperative. One diesel generator kept working at Unit 6.

(Annex-2)

On March 13, 2011, temporary cables were laid from low-voltage distribution switchboard of Unit 6, and the condensate pumps to transfer the water of Unit 5 were started receiving power from the emergency diesel generator of Unit 6. After the depressurization, the pressure inside the reactor gradually rose affected by decay heat. Since 5:00 am on March 14, 2011, we have implemented depressurization using main steam safety relief Valve in an appropriate manner (once the pressure rises to approximately 2MPa). In parallel, we repeatedly injected the water to the reactor from condensate storage tank using condensate water transferring pump, controlling the pressure and the water level inside the reactor.

Later, the temporary pump using seawater was started to cool RHR on March 19, 2011. Switching the system of RHR enabled cooling the spent fuel pools and the reactors by turns, achieving the cooling both of the spent fuel pool and the reactor. The reactor reached to the cold shutdown at 2:30 pm on March 20, 2011.

Radiation monitoring at the exhaust stack indicated stable values until the end of its recording after the scram. Abnormal situation was not recognized. Although there was gradual fluctuation from approximately 5:00 am on the following day, the rise was considered to be affected by the rise of radiation level in the premise caused by other units seeing that such a trend was also confirmed in Unit 3 and that the water level of the Unit 5's reactor was kept in the level to cover the fuels at the same time. (Attachment-5-7)

Form-1

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 5 and 6

Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal (1/3)

Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal

				[confirmed by] Chief engineer of reactors
March 11, 2011, Friday, 8:40, Shift 2, Group E				[confirmed by] Supervisor of next shift
				[made and approved by] Shift supervisor
On duty 6 (operator) - (instructor) 1 (trainee)		No. of organization	Off duty	None
		110	Replacement	None
Unit 5	Generator Output	0MWe	Reactor Status	in operation • start up • hot shutdown • cold shutdown • fuel exchange
Unit 6	Generator Output	0MWe	Reactor Status	in operation • start up • hot shutdown • cold shutdown • fuel exchange
Notes				
Unit 5				
1. Operation Status				
(1) Reactor is shutdown for periodical inspection				
(2) Water level lowering operation in Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV) finished ↓ - 710cm 21:24				
(3) Residual Heat Removal (RHR) Pump (B) system, SHC mode stopped 7:44				
(4) Water level elevating operation in RPV was started + 715cm ↑ 7:58				
(5) Pressure rising in RPV was started + 0Mpa ↑ 8:31				
2. Compliance status of safety regulation				
Not particular				
3. Periodic test				
None				
4. Requested work, non compliance event				
(1) Subject of Blow valve (V-37-22D-B1, 21A-B2)clogging at TCW Hx (B) sea water side				
5. Status of waste treatment facility				
None				

太枠は炉規則第7条／保安規定第120条対象記録

福島第一原子力発電所 5号機

確認 原子炉主任技術者	承認		
	当直長	内審担当 当直副長	作成 当直員
2直			
1-1直			
1-2直			
2直			

運転日誌別紙

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 5 Operation log - Appendix

2011年3月11日

保安規定	9,35,36,37,120		9,120								9,37	36	58	他Gr使用データ				
	炉心の温度		冷却材流量		冷却材圧力		冷却材入口温度		冷却材出口温度					発電機出力				
記録すべき項目	全燃料取り出し中で且つプールゲート閉の場合は除外		原子炉の状態が運転及び起動において1時間ごと								原子炉を昇圧する場合(第1)	原子炉の運転を確認する場合(第2)	原子炉の運転を確認する場合(第3)	発電機出力運転中				
項目	12		13	14	15	16	17	18	19				原子炉を昇圧する場合(第1) ●主蒸気流量 ●給水流量 ●給水圧力 ●主蒸気圧力 ●給水温度 ●主蒸気温度	●排ガス再結合器温度				25
時刻	●再循環系ループ温度 (補2)		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		
	℃	t/h	t/h	MPa	MPa	℃	℃	℃	℃	℃	MPa	MPa	MPa	MPa	MPa	MPa		
	9-4		9-5	9-6	9-7	9-20		9-34-1			9-4		9-7				9-31	
	TR-2-150		PR-8-96	PI-52-31	PI-EHC-001	TRS-51-1 No.7	TRS-51-1 No.8~11	TRS-24-712A	TRS-24-713B		TR-2-3- 89	※ LR-2-3-1-26	PI-51-88	PI-51-5	WH-43-107			
	O101	O102	D200	D201	C040	B012	D230	C100	L000	L002	L001	L003	C003	C004	T001	T004		
	0																	
	1	85	85															
	2	86	86															
	3	86	86															
	4	87	87															
	5	88	88															
	6	88	88															
	7	89	89															
	8	89	89															
	9	90	90															
	10	91	91															
	11	92	92															
	12	93	93															
	13	94	94															
	14	94	94															
	15	40	40															
	16	-	-															
	17	-	-															
	18	-	-															
	19	-	-															
	20	-	-															
	21	-	-															
	22	-	-															
	23	-	-															
	24	-	-															

※ 記録開始時間: H23.3.11 作業終了G1

備考事項
補1 原子炉圧力容器漏えい(水抜)検査等で原子炉を加圧する場合に採取する。
補2 再循環系ループ温度が初期できない場合、代替記録採取場所により記録する。
詳細は運転日誌記載ガイドを確認すること。

記事
※ 計算結果変更
H23.3.11 14時45分前記録
7'44' 42Kwボンブ由停止
7'58' 原子炉本体上昇操作
※2 直接計測変更 4-1-3-94
H23.3.11 作業終了G1
8'31'~9'19' RPV昇圧
14'48' 原子炉入力7M
15'40' 全交流電源喪失

模式2 Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 5 Daily Inspection Sheet (for "Cold Shutdown" and "Fuel Exchange") 1/2
福島第一原子力発電所 5号機 日常点検表（「冷温停止」・「燃料交換」用）1/2

-356 日常点検表運用ガイド
2011年3月1日(00)

2011年3月1日

1. 計測及び制御設備

(1) 検針装置の確認

- a. 起動領域モニタの確認
 - 計数率の指示が 3 s^{-1} 以上であることを確認する。（起動領域モニク周りの燃料が4体未満を除く）
 - 動作不能でないことを「動作不能の確認項目」①～③により確認する。
 [除外条件]
 - 全燃料が取り出されている場合は記入不要一括斜線とする。

P N L	機器名	設定値	記入例		
			2直①	1-1直	1-2直
9-1-2	SRNM A	高リフ \uparrow 120%以上/下限3S $^{\circ}$ 以下 ↓リフ \downarrow 短短10秒以下	✓	✓	✓
	SRNM B	高リフ \uparrow 120%以上/下限3S $^{\circ}$ 以下 ↓リフ \downarrow 短短10秒以下	✓	✓	✓
	SRNM C	高リフ \uparrow 120%以上/下限3S $^{\circ}$ 以下 ↓リフ \downarrow 短短10秒以下	✓	✓	✓
	SRNM D	高リフ \uparrow 120%以上/下限3S $^{\circ}$ 以下 ↓リフ \downarrow 短短10秒以下	✓	✓	✓
	SRNM E	高リフ \uparrow 120%以上/下限3S $^{\circ}$ 以下 ↓リフ \downarrow 短短10秒以下	✓	✓	✓
	SRNM F	高リフ \uparrow 120%以上/下限3S $^{\circ}$ 以下 ↓リフ \downarrow 短短10秒以下	✓	✓	✓
	SRNM G	高リフ \uparrow 120%以上/下限3S $^{\circ}$ 以下 ↓リフ \downarrow 短短10秒以下	✓	✓	✓
	SRNM H	高リフ \uparrow 120%以上/下限3S $^{\circ}$ 以下 ↓リフ \downarrow 短短10秒以下	✓	✓	✓

(2) 原子炉建屋換気系放射線モニタの確認

- ・動作不能でないことを「動作不能の確認項目」①～③により確認する。
 (原心変更時停止余裕確認後の制御棒1本の挿入、引き抜きを除く) 又は原子炉建屋内に照射された燃料に係る作業時において動作不能でないこと

P N L	機器名	機器番号	設定値	記入例		
				1-2直	記入例	
9-1-0	原子炉建屋換気系放射線モニタA	RIS-17-450A	0.013mSv/h以上	✗	異常なし「レ」	
	原子炉建屋換気系放射線モニタB	RIS-17-450B	0.013mSv/h以上	✗	異常「X」	

2. 外部電源

- ・外部電源1系列が動作可能であることを外部電源の電圧が確立していることで確認する。

確認項目	2直①		記入例
	2直②	記入例	
夜の森線1号	✓	異常なし「レ」	
夜の森線2号	✓	異常「X」	
6号機 主発電機	—	停止中の場合は「—」	

3. 所内電源系統母線受電状態確認

- (1) 原子炉保護系母線
 - 原子炉保護系母線が受電されていることを母線受電状態表示ランプ点灯により確認する。

P N L	確認項目	2直②		記入例
		2直①	記入例	
9-1-5	RPS A系母線受電 白ランプ点灯	✗	異常なし「レ」	
9-1-7	RPS B系母線受電 白ランプ点灯	✗	異常「X」 停止中の場合は「—」	

- (2) 非常用交流高圧電源母線
 - 非常用交流高圧電源母線が受電されていることを電圧指示計にて確認する。

P N L	機器番号	確認項目	2直②		記入例
			2直①	記入例	
9-8	EI-20	非常用交流高圧電源母線 A電圧正常	✗	異常なし「レ」 停止中の場合は「—」	
	EI-76	非常用交流高圧電源母線 B電圧正常	✗	異常「X」 停止中の場合は「—」	

- (3) 直流電源母線
 - 直流電源母線が受電されていることを電圧指示計にて確認する。

P N L	機器番号	確認項目	2直②		記入例
			2直①	記入例	
9-8	EI-27	D C 1 2 5 V母線A電圧正常	✗	異常なし「レ」 停止中の場合は「—」	
	EI-78	D C 1 2 5 V母線B電圧正常	✗	異常「X」 停止中の場合は「—」	

- (4) 設備維持に対する機能満足の確認

P N L	確認項目	2直②		記入例
		2直①	記入例	
	設備維持に対する機能満足	✗	要求機能を満足する「レ」 要求機能を満足しない「X」	

- 設備維持に対する機能満足の確認とは、保安規定第27条、第35条、第36条、第40条で要求される設備の維持に必要な原子炉保護系母線、非常用交流高圧電源母線、直流電源母線が受電されていること。
 - 原子炉保護系母線、非常用交流高圧電源母線、直流電源母線が停止中の場合において設備維持に対する機能満足を判断した場合は、その理由を備考欄に記載する。
 (例：M/C 5 C停止中 A系角落とし中に設置された機器に対する機能満足)

動作不能の確認項目		
①当該チャンネルが設定値に達している場合、当該チャンネルがトリップしていること(機不動作でないこと)		
②当該チャンネルの指示値に異常な変動がないこと		
③他のチャンネルと比較して有意な差異がないこと		

承認時確認事項		
・全ての枚数が揃っていること。		
・全ての枚数が片面印刷であること。		
・ボチキス等で離散防止が図られていること。		

水印	作成		
	当直長	当直副操	主任・副主任・主機
2直①			
1-1直			
1-2直			
2直②			

関連規定 保安規定第55条

確認項目	2直②		記入例
	2直①	記入例	
使用済燃料プールの水位がオーバーフロー水位付近にあること	✗	異常なし「レ」 異常「X」	
	※2	※2 説明訂正 H23.3.12 B班	

備考

・14°46' 原子炉スラム
 ・15°40' 5A, 5B トリップ、全交流電源喪失

※1 電源喪失により確実測定不可

様式2 Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 5 Daily Inspection Sheet (for "Cold Shutdown" and "Fuel Exchange") 2/2
福島第一原子力発電所 5号機 日常点検表 (「冷温停止」・「燃料交換」用) 2/2

一発-356 日常点検表用ガイド
2011年3月1日 (00)

2011年3月11日

6. 原子炉停止時冷却系の確認

(1) 原子炉の状態確認 (該当項目を で囲む)

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	備考
原子炉の状態	※温停止	※温停止	※温停止	(2)-1をチェック
燃料交換	燃料交換	燃料交換	燃料交換	(2)-2をチェック

(2)-1原子炉停止時冷却系の状態確認 (原子炉の状態が"冷温停止"の場合)

関連規定 保安規定第35条

- 【除外条件】(以下の3つの条件のどれかが(OR条件)成立時は記入不要、一括斜線とする。)
- ・原子炉の状態が"燃料交換"の場合
- ・原子炉停止時冷却系起動準備時(停止時冷却系起動前に実施する配管洗浄及びウォーミング)
- ・原子炉の界温を伴う検査時(原子炉冷却材の界温開始から降温開始までの期間)

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	記入例
RHR A系ポンプA SHC運転中	—			運転中「レ」、停止中「(停運)」—、作動中「X」
RHR A系ポンプA SHC運転可能	✓			運転可能「レ」、運転不可能「X」、SHC運転中は「—」
RHR A系ポンプC SHC運転中	—			運転中「レ」、停止中「(停運)」—、作動中「X」
RHR A系ポンプC SHC運転可能	✓			運転可能「レ」、運転不可能「X」、SHC運転中は「—」
RHR B系ポンプB SHC運転中	—			運転中「レ」、停止中「(停運)」—、作動中「X」
RHR B系ポンプB SHC運転可能	✓			運転可能「レ」、運転不可能「X」、SHC運転中は「—」
RHR B系ポンプD SHC運転中	✓			運転中「レ」、停止中「(停運)」—、作動中「X」
RHR B系ポンプD SHC運転可能	—			運転可能「レ」、運転不可能「X」、SHC運転中は「—」
原子炉冷却材温度(℃) (100°C未満確認)	88			(備考) 原子炉冷却材温度 (1)原子炉冷却材再循環ポンプ入口温度 (2)停止時冷却材交換ポンプ入口温度 (3)FPCポンプ入口温度 (4)給水ノズル温度
原子炉冷却材温度採取場所(備考を参照し番号を記入)	(1)			
原子炉状態に対する要求機能満足	✓			要求機能を満足する「レ」、要求機能を満足しない「X」

原子炉状態に対する要求機能満足 (OR条件)

- ・1系列が運転中であること及び原子炉で発生する崩壊熱が原子炉停止時冷却系以外の手段で除去出来ると判断するまでさらに1系列の原子炉停止時冷却系が動作可能であること。
- ・原子炉停止時冷却系が停止した場合においても、原子炉冷却材温度を100°C未満に保つことができる。

(2)-2原子炉停止時冷却系の状態確認 (原子炉の状態が"燃料交換"の場合)

関連規定 保安規定第36条

【除外条件】(以下の2つの条件のどれかが(OR条件)成立時は記入不要、一括斜線とする。)

- ・原子炉の状態が"冷温停止"の場合
- ・原子炉内から全燃料が取り出された場合

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	備考
原子炉水位	OF水位 上記以外	OF水位 上記以外	OF水位 上記以外	該当項目を <input type="checkbox"/> で囲む
OF: オーバーフロー				
RHR A系ポンプA SHC運転中	—			運転中「レ」、停止中「(停運)」—、作動中「X」
RHR A系ポンプA SHC運転可能	—			運転可能「レ」、運転不可能「X」、SHC運転中は「—」
RHR A系ポンプC SHC運転中	—			運転中「レ」、停止中「(停運)」—、作動中「X」
RHR A系ポンプC SHC運転可能	—			運転可能「レ」、運転不可能「X」、SHC運転中は「—」
RHR B系ポンプB SHC運転中	—			運転中「レ」、停止中「(停運)」—、作動中「X」
RHR B系ポンプB SHC運転可能	—			運転可能「レ」、運転不可能「X」、SHC運転中は「—」
RHR B系ポンプD SHC運転中	—			運転中「レ」、停止中「(停運)」—、作動中「X」
RHR B系ポンプD SHC運転可能	—			運転可能「レ」、運転不可能「X」、SHC運転中は「—」
原子炉冷却材温度(℃) (65°C以下確認)				(備考) 原子炉冷却材温度 (1)原子炉冷却材再循環ポンプ入口温度 (2)停止時冷却材交換ポンプ入口温度 (3)FPCポンプ入口温度 (4)給水ノズル温度
原子炉冷却材温度採取場所(備考を参照し番号を記入)				
原子炉状態に対する要求機能満足				要求機能を満足する「レ」、要求機能を満足しない「X」

原子炉状態に対する要求機能満足 (OR条件)

- ・1系列が運転中であること及び原子炉水位がオーバーフロー水位となるまでの期間は、さらに1系列の原子炉停止時冷却系が動作可能であること。
- ・原子炉停止時冷却系が停止した場合においても、原子炉冷却材温度を65°C以下に保つことができる。

7. 非常用炉心冷却系の確認

(1) 原子炉の状態確認

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	記入例
原子炉の状態	※温停止	※温停止	※温停止	該当項目を <input type="checkbox"/> で囲む OF: オーバーフロー
ブルーレガート	開 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	開 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	開 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
燃料の状態	喪失	喪失	喪失	全取出
原子炉水位	OF水位附近 上記以外	OF水位附近 上記以外	OF水位附近 上記以外	OF水位附近 上記以外

関連規定 保安規定 第40条

(2)-1非常用炉心冷却系统的水源の確認

【除外条件】(以下の2つの条件のどれかが(OR条件)成立時は記入不要、一括斜線とする。)

- ・原子炉内から全燃料が取出され、かつブルーレガートが閉の場合
- ・原子炉水位がオーバーフロー付近で、かつブルーレガートが閉の場合

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	記入例
ECCS系水槽	S/C CST	S/C CST	S/C CST	該当項目を <input type="checkbox"/> で囲む

(2)-2非常用炉心冷却系统的水源の確認(CSTが水源の場合)

【除外条件】(以下の2つの条件のどれかが(OR条件)成立時は記入不要、一括斜線とする。)

- ・原子炉内から全燃料が取出され、かつブルーレガートが閉の場合
- ・原子炉水位がオーバーフロー付近で、かつブルーレガートが閉の場合

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	記入例
CSTレベル	CSTポンプ水槽の場合 2.2%以上 復水移送ポンプを注水系統として確保する場合 3.7%以上	—	—	異常なし「レ」、異常「X」 CSTポンプ水槽がS/Cの場合または復水移送ポンプを注水系統として確保しない場合「—」

(2)-3非常用炉心冷却系统的水源の確認(S/Cが水源の場合)

【除外条件】(以下の3つの条件のどれかが(OR条件)成立時は記入不要、一括斜線とする。)

- ・ECCS系水槽がCSTの場合
- ・原子炉内から全燃料が取出され、かつブルーレガートが閉の場合
- ・原子炉水位がオーバーフロー付近で、かつブルーレガートが閉の場合

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	記入例
S/Cレベル	ECCS系ポンプ水槽の場合 1.56cm以上	✓	✓	該当項目を <input type="checkbox"/> で囲む

(2)-4非常用炉心冷却系统的状態確認

【除外条件】(以下の2つの条件のどれかが(OR条件)成立時は記入不要、一括斜線とする。)

- ・原子炉内から全燃料が取出され、かつブルーレガートが閉の場合
- ・原子炉水位がオーバーフロー付近で、かつブルーレガートが閉の場合

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	記入例
炉心スプレイヤー系注入可能	✓	✓	✗	注入可能「レ」、注入不可能「X」
炉心スプレイヤー系注入可能	✓	✓	✗	注入可能「レ」、注入不可能「X」
RHR A系ポンプA 低圧注水系 注入可能	✓	✓	✗	注入可能「レ」、注入不可能「X」
RHR A系ポンプC 低圧注水系 注入可能	✓	✓	✗	注入可能「レ」、注入不可能「X」
RHR B系ポンプB 低圧注水系 注入可能	✓	✓	✗	注入可能「レ」、注入不可能「X」
RHR B系ポンプD 低圧注水系 注入可能	✓	✓	✗	注入可能「レ」、注入不可能「X」
復水移送ポンプ1台以上運転中	✓	✓	✗	適足率の場合「レ」、適足しない場合「X」
原子炉状態に対する要求機能満足	✓	✓	✗	要求機能を満足する「レ」、要求機能を満足しない「X」

※原子炉停止時冷却系起動準備及び原子炉停止時冷却系の運転中は、低圧注水系の動作不能とはみなさない。

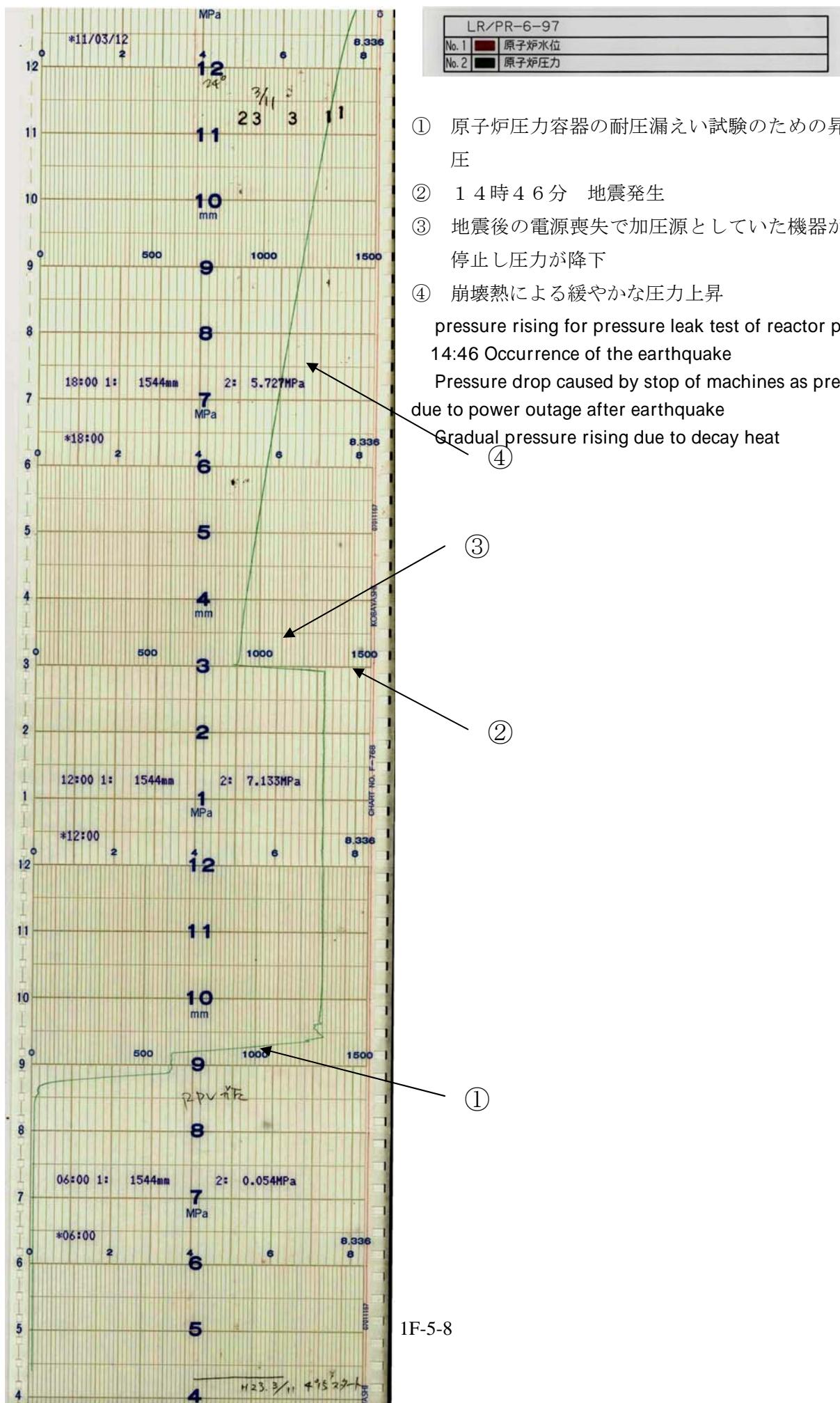
原子炉状態に対する要求機能満足 (OR条件)

- ・動作可能であるべき非常用炉心冷却系、系統数2系列(自動減圧系及び高圧注水系を除く)
- ・動作可能であるべき非常用炉心冷却系、系統数1系列(自動減圧系及び高圧注水系を除く)

備考
• 7°44' SHC (RHRポンプ①) 停止
• 8°31' ~ 9°19' RPV 1/4 罩压

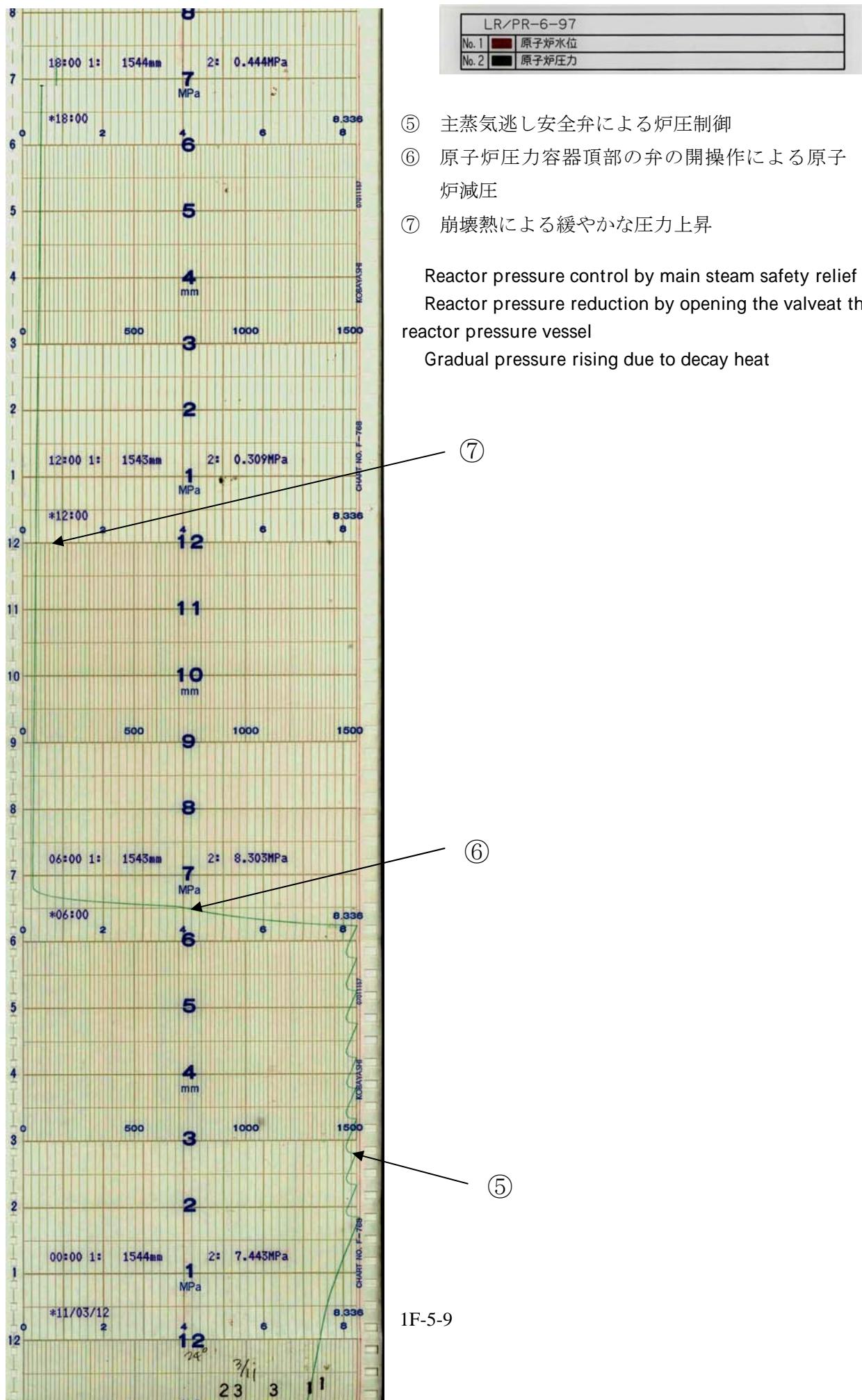
【Unit 3 Reactor water level, Reactor Pressure】

【5号 原子炉水位、原子炉圧力】



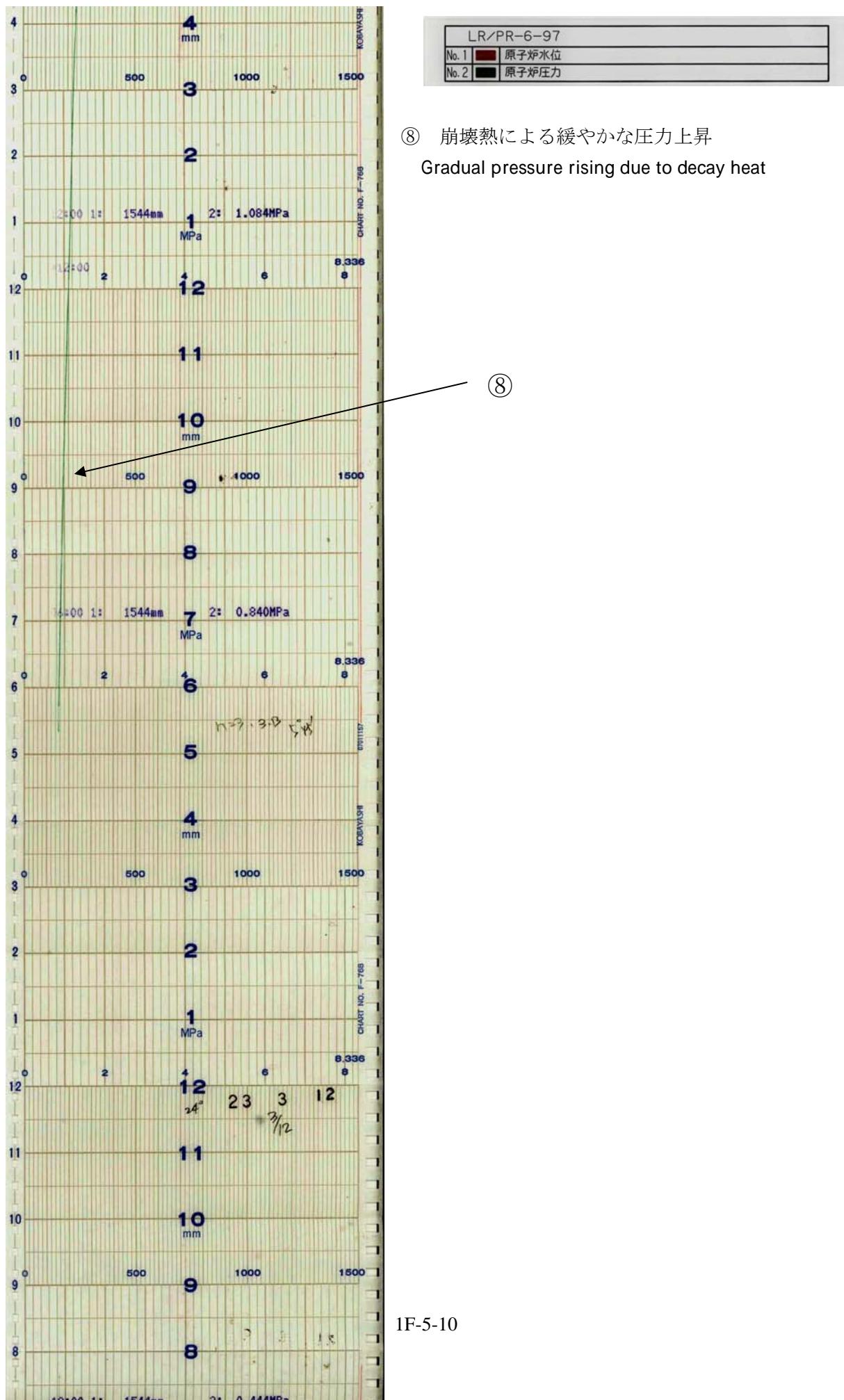
【Unit 3 Reactor water level, Reactor Pressure】

【5号 原子炉水位、原子炉圧力】



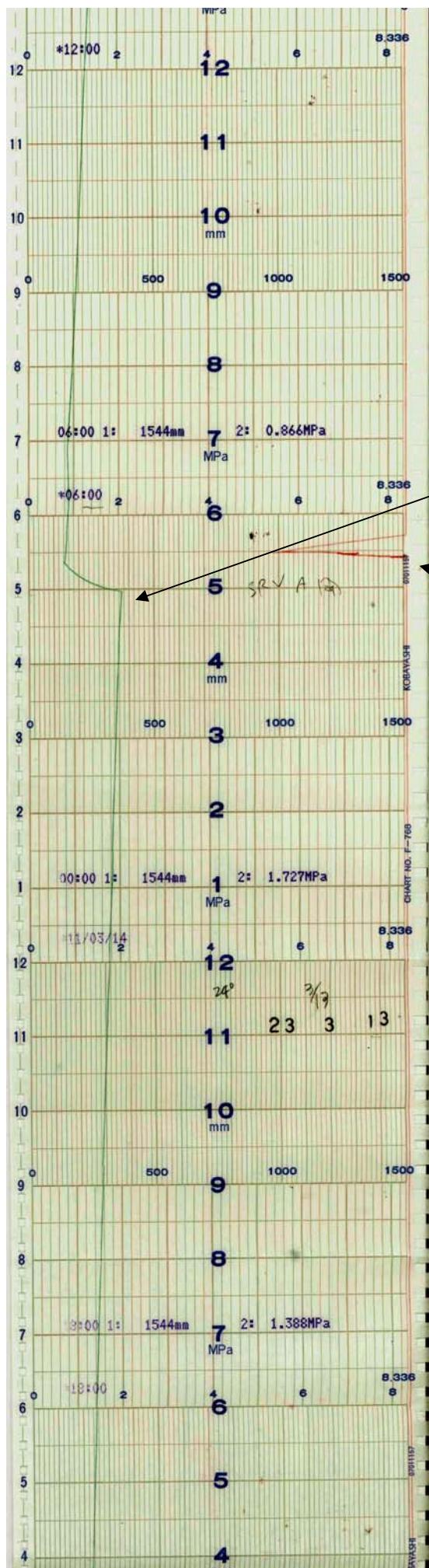
【Unit 3 Reactor water level, Reactor Pressure】

【5号 原子炉水位、原子炉圧力】



【Unit 3 Reactor water level, Reactor Pressure】

【5号 原子炉水位、原子炉圧力】



- ⑨ 主蒸気逃し安全弁による減圧、以降この操作を繰り返す
 ⑩ 圧力変動による水位の変動

Pressure reduction by main steam safety relief valve, after that repeat this action

Water level fluctuation due to pressure fluctuation

⑨

⑩

Form-1

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 5 and 6

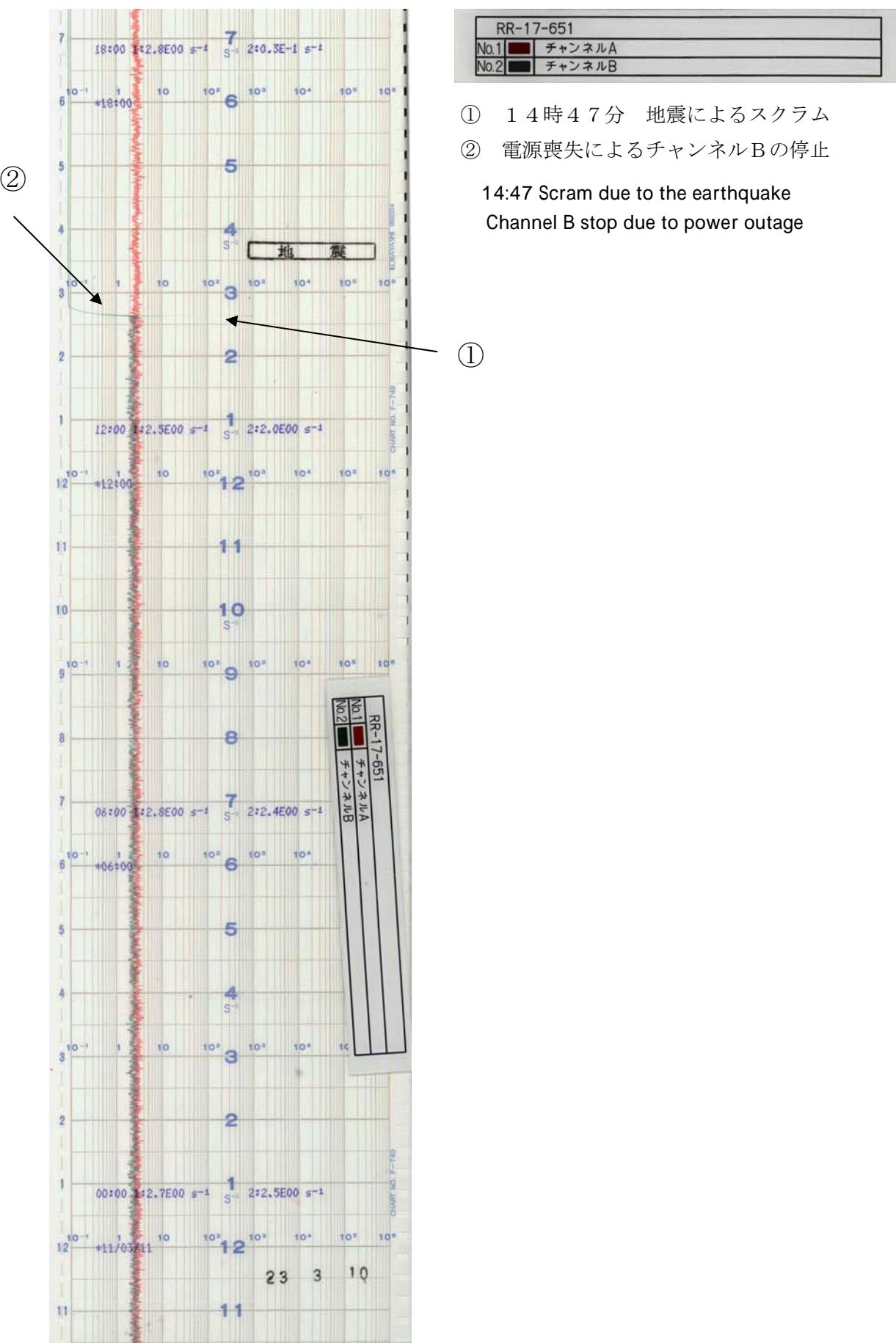
Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal

[confirmed by] Chief engineer of reactors

March 11, 2011, Friday, 21:00, Shift 1, Group A				[confirmed by] Supervisor of next shift	[made and approved by] Shift supervisor		
On duty 6 (operator) - (instructor) 1 (trainee)	No. of organization	Off duty	None	Support duty			
	110	Replacement	None	Refer to attachment			
Unit 5	Generator Output	0MWe	Reactor Status	in operation · start up · hot shutdown · cold shutdown · fuel exchange			
Unit 6	Generator Output	0MWe	Reactor Status	in operation · start up · hot shutdown · cold shutdown · fuel exchange			
Notes							
Unit 5							
1. Operation Status							
(1) Reactor is shutdown for a periodical inspection							
(2) Completion of RPV pressure boost ↑7.15MPa - 9:19							
(3) One CR withdrawal interlock test Passed 10:07-10:13							
(4) Control Rod Drive Hydraulic System function test (Scram test) ↗/abort 10:45/14:46							
(5) Alarm "Huge Seismic Acceleration Scram" activated 14:47							
(6) Reactor automatic scram 14:47							
(7) 5A, 5B D/G 1A/1B automatic start up/ synchronized 14:47							
(8) 5A, 5B D/G trip → Loss of All A/C power 15:36							
2. Compliance status of safety regulation							
(1) Safety regulation, article 17 (procedures at the time of earthquake and fire)							
- report to O&M general manager at the occurrence of earthquake with an intensity of more than lower 5 14:50							
(2) Safety regulation, article 76 (basic procedures at the occurrence of abnormal event)							
- report to O&M general manager at the occurrence of reactor automatic scram 14:50							
(3) Safety regulation, article 113 (report)							
- report to O&M general manager at the occurrence of specific event (loss of all A/C power) stipulated by clause 1, article 10 of the act on special measures concerning nuclear emergency preparedness 15:41							
3. Periodic test							
None							
4. Requested work, non compliance event							
None							
5. Status of waste treatment facility							
None							

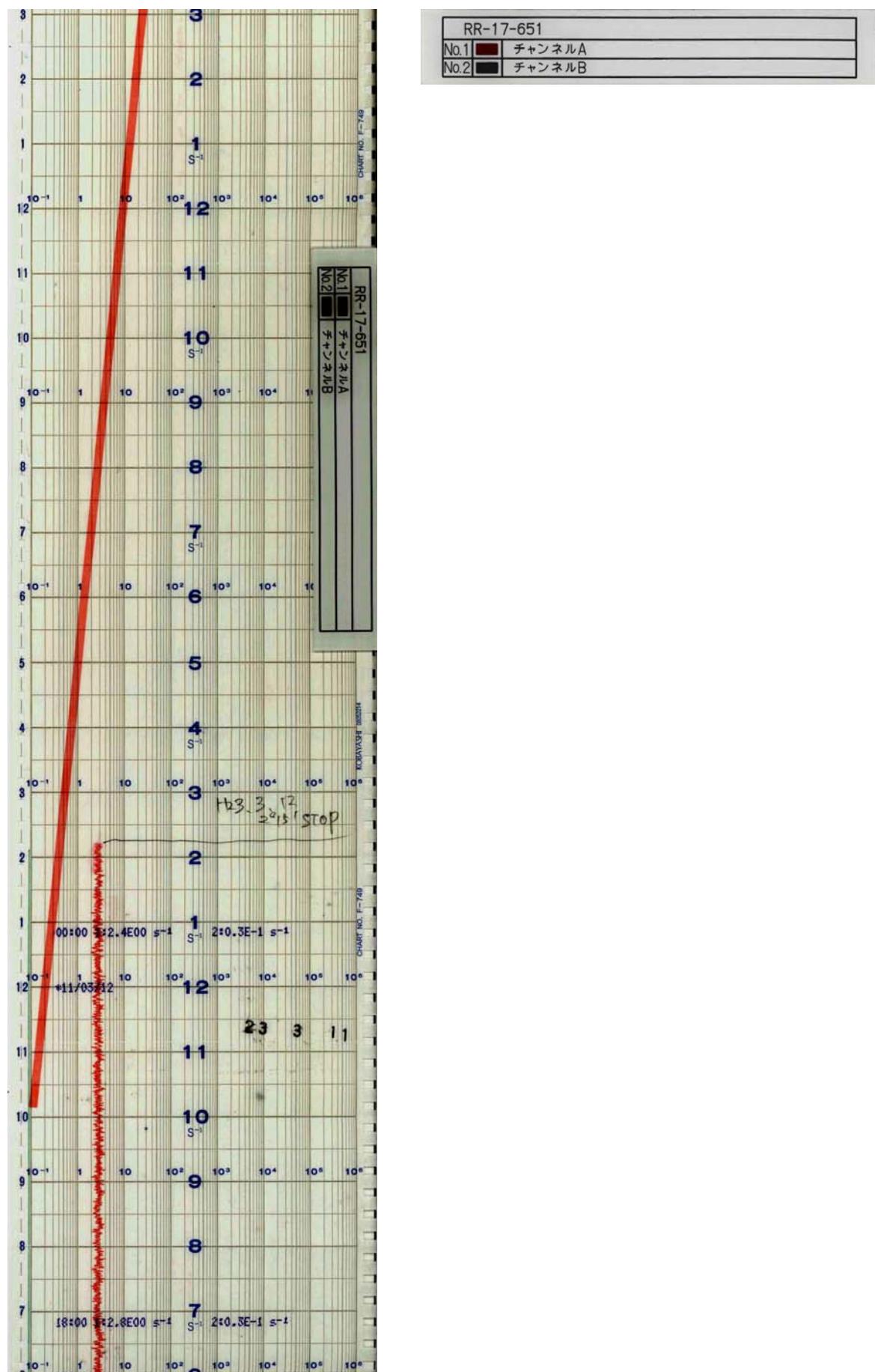
【Unit 5 Main exhaust stack monitor】

【5号 主排気筒モニタ】



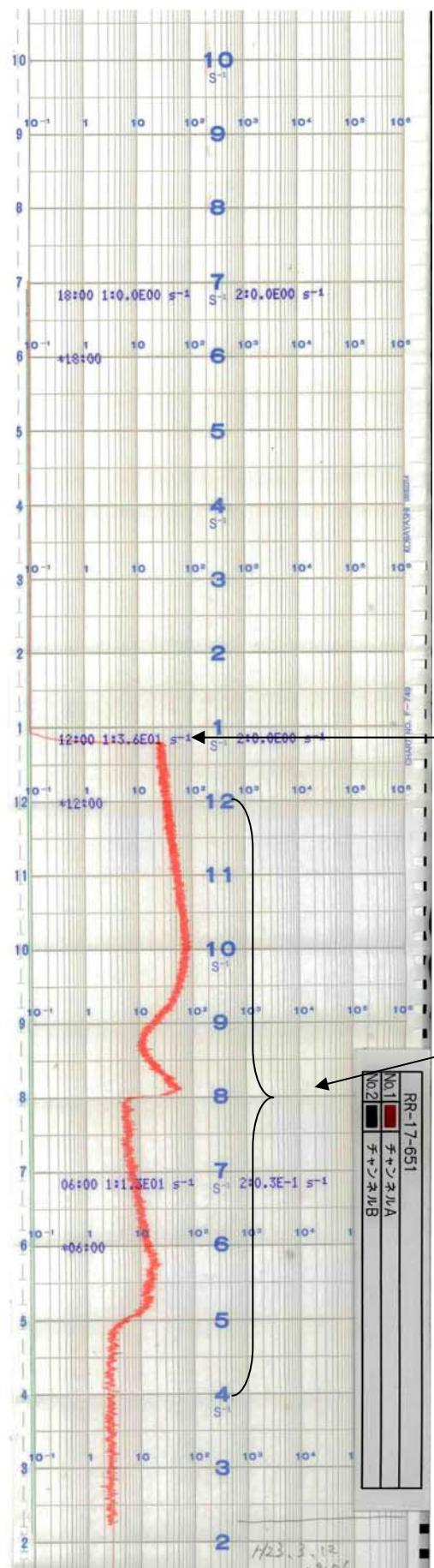
【Unit 5 Main exhaust stack monitor】

【5号 主排気筒モニタ】



【Unit 5 Main exhaust stack monitor】

【5号 主排気筒モニタ】



③ 構内線量上昇の影響を考えられる指示上昇

※ 電源喪失による記録停止

indication rising presumably by the influence of increase in radiation in the site

Recording stop due to power outage

③



3. Overview of Data Analysis of Unit 6

(1) Plant Data

Plant behavior represented by data collected from Unit 6 is shown as follows.

The chart of Unit 6 recorded data when the earthquake and tsunami attacked. However, due to the loss of power sources and signals by the effects of inundation by tsunami, the chart stopped after a certain period of time. The annunciator output recorded for about 1 hour after the occurrence of the quake. However, it stopped printing by some reasons. Regarding the operation log which is the record by the operators on duty the records before the earthquake are kept, however, the records after the occurrence of the earthquake are not perfect due to the blackout and working environment in such severe conditions. Transient phenomenon recorder of Unit 6 was shut down under regular inspection, therefore no data were available.

(2) Plant Behavior

Unit 6 had been shut down under regular inspection since August 14, 2010. The fuel was loaded to the reactor. The hatch of RPV was closed by bolts. The reactor was on the cold shutdown status. All the control rods were inserted. According to shift supervisor task handover journal, the supervisor confirmed that the water level of common pool was full (near overflow line) and the temperature of the pool was 25 before the quake occurred. That was a normal condition. (Attachment-6-1 ~ 5)

After the quake, the pressure inside the reactor gradually rose because of decay heat. Because the shutdown period is longer than that of Unit 5, the rate is smaller compared with that of Unit 5. Since March 14, 2011, like the case of Unit 5, reduction of pressure inside the reactor pressure vessel was implemented by opening the main steam safety relief valve of RPV. In parallel, we repeatedly injected water to the reactor from condensate storage tank using condensate water transferring pump, controlling the pressure and the water level inside the reactor. (Attachment-6-6, 7)

Three emergency diesel generators automatically started because the external power supply was lost due to the earthquake. Because the external power supply was lost, RHR system which was under operation with shutdown cooling mode and Fuel Pool Cooling and Filtering(Clean up) System also stopped its operation, though the emergency diesel generators started. Regarding the Pool Cooling and Shutdown Cooling System whose power was supplied by the emergency diesel generator, it was confirmed that the reactor was at the cold shutdown status, and that the water level of the spent fuel pool was full (around the level of overflow), and that the water temperature of the pool was 25 before the quake. It was not the case that the fuel cooling would face any problem in an early stage. Therefore, we did not conduct the aforementioned cooling before the tsunami arrived. Later due to the tsunami, while two diesel generators were lost, one diesel generator kept working. From this diesel generator, power which was necessary to keep water supply function to the above reactor was supplied. However, RHR system, Low Pressure Core Spray System, and High Pressure Core Spray System turned to be

dysfunctional due to lost of power supply as well as disabled seawater pumps.

(Attachment-6-7, Annex-2)

Later, the temporary pump using seawater was started to cool RHR on March 19, 2011. Switching the system of RHR enabled cooling the spent fuel pools and the reactors by turns, achieving the cooling both of the spent fuel pool and the reactor. The reactor reached the situation of cold shutdown at 7:27 pm on March 20, 2011.

(Attachment-6-1 ~ 5)

Unit 5 and Unit 6 use an exhaust stack in common. As described in the analysis of Unit 5, radiation monitoring at the stack indicated stable values by the end of its recording even though there was some noise after the reactor scram. Abnormal situation was not recognized.

Form-1

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 5 and 6

March 11, 2011, Friday, Shift 2, Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal (2/3)

Unit 6	
1. Operation Status	
(1) Reactor is shutdown for periodical inspection Residual Heat Removal (RHR) (B) system is in operation SHC mode	
2. Compliance status of safety regulation	
Not particular	
3. Periodic test	
None	
4. Requested work, non compliance event	
(1) Sheet pass of water level Control valve of MGCW surge tank (LCV – 46 – 692)	
5. Status of waste treatment facility	
None	
6. Others	
None	

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power
Station Unit 6

太枠は炉規則第7条／保安規定第120条対象記録

福島第一原子力発電所 6号機

運転日誌 [1]

Operation log [1]

2011年3月11日

		要求記録確認表(引継ぎ後のプラント状態をチェックする)											
		炉水 温度	底面 の 状態	ゴル ーブ ー の 状態	底平 静 の 状況	記録項目	記録が 必要な 項目	記録が 必要な 項目	記録が 必要な 項目	記録が 必要な 項目	記録が 必要な 項目		
定期検査カーバイド集中		→	→	→	→								
発電機並列中		→	→	→	→								
原子炉 の 状態													
運転		→	→	→	→								
起動		→	→	→	→								
高圧停止		→	→	→	→								
65°C以上		→	→	→	→								
冷卻停止		→	→	→	→								
45°C未満		→	→	→	→								
地盤文 脈		→	→	→	→								
格納容器開放中		→	→	→	→								
格納容器開放中		→	→	→	→								
9,18,120	9,13,40,48	9,13,45	9,13,48	20									
9,26,27,120													
熱出力・炉心の中性子束密度													
毎日1回	すべての期間	炉心熱出力	瞬時	1平均時間量									
1	2	3	4										
項目	(補2)	サテ ブニ レン ツバ シヨ クシ ン	サブ ブリ ルツ イ温 度 シヨ クシ ン	ド臉 ラ素 イ温 度 シヨ クシ ン									
時刻	H13-P602	H13-P601	H13-P600 H13-P609	CP-5									
計器	CRS-033- R601	JU-26-7958	TR-T48- R600A/B	O2R-25-2	原子炉 熱出力	原子炉 平均熱出力							
PID	-	-	-	D093	D095	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
2						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
3						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
4						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
5						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
6		-15.0				50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
7						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
8						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
9						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
10						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
11						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
12	0.71	-15.0				50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
13						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
14						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
15						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
16						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
17						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
18		-14.5				50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
19						60	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
20						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
21						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
22						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
23						50	75	150	150	35	70	160	210
24	50.69	-14.5				50	75	150	150	40	70	150	210

記録確認項目											
1 原子炉本体温度	2 パブリックチャネル(水冷)	3 パブリックチャネル(水温)	4 ドライガス(水温)	5 水素炉内水温(炉内水温)	6 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	7 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	8 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	9 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	10 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	11 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	12 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)
13 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	14 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	15 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	16 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	17 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	18 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	19 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	20 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	21 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	22 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	23 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	24 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)
25 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	26 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	27 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	28 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	29 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	30 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	31 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	32 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	33 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	34 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	35 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	36 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)
37 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	38 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	39 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	40 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	41 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	42 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	43 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	44 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	45 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	46 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	47 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	48 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)
49 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	50 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	51 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	52 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	53 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	54 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	55 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	56 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	57 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	58 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	59 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)	60 水素炉内水温(炉外水温)

確認	承認	内容確認	作成	別紙別用紙 データ
原子炉主任技術者	当直長	当直副長	当直員	実施記録 確認
▲	2直			
1-1直				
1-2直				
2直				

*北側内蔵部でブルーバードが燃焼している場合にRIPVスティックバルトの操作を行なう場合はRIPVスティックバルト操作部は異常表示される。また、RIPVスティックバルトの操作部はRIPVスティックバルト操作部の操作を行なう。

命令の実行に記録要求がある場合でプロセス計算値を出しによる記録ができない場合は、記録を実行し記録を行う。

記録を行う場合は、記録用紙を用いて記録を行う。

9,120			9,13,31		
原子炉に使用している冷却材及び凝縮材の毎日の補給量			プラント起動前の格納容器開閉～プラント停止後の格納容器開放まで		
毎日1回			7		
補給水積算記録			格納容器内の原子炉冷却材漏えい率		
純水補給水量 FO-T-18-390.5(m ³)	D/W床ドレンサンプ流量 FO-E31-K008(4)	D/W換器ドレンサンプ流量 FO-E31-K007(4)	D/W HVW流量 FO-E31-K011(4)		
現場	H13-P632				
24	*	43217	719865	30882.6	D/W 床ドレン m ³ /h
0	10595.1	43217	719865	30882.3	全流量 m ³ /h
差	*	0	0	0.3	

主発電機	変圧器等後算				所内電力量 合計
	起動用遮断器	6A-1	6A-2	6B-1	
	読み	6A-1	6A-2	6B-1	
	×100000 kWh	×100000 kWh	×100000 kWh	×100000 kWh	MWh
	CP-8	CP-8	CP-8	CP-8	
24	WH-43-107	53765	86489	51816	54988
	WH-42-104A1	WH-42-104A1	WH-42-104B1	WH-42-104B2	28556
					76939
					51683
					30557
0	53712	86411	51760	54877	
					28556
					76939
					51683
					30557
差	53	78	56	111	298
					0
					0
					0
					298

記録事項	
1. 炎焼割れ7条。保証規定第120条記録は運転記録のチャートである。	
2. 原子炉水温基準が記録できぬ場合は代荷記録欄と所内記録欄により記録すること。	
3. 再開理ポンプ起動温度(原子炉冷却材供給水系入口温度)の海正時と1時前後の温度を記録し、温度差が55°Cを越えていないことを確認する。	
注文事項(運転日誌共通)	
1. 運転日誌測定の項目に※が記載されているものは、BOP打出手動測定のため、専門打出手記録を確認しデータに異常が無い事を確認し空欄とすること。	
2. PTV以外で記録不可能な場合は「—」とその理由を余白に記載する。PTWの場合には「PTW」と記載する。	
3. 記録不要な場合は当該欄の欄印「/」とする。(運転日誌別紙の各項目も同様)	

記事
※ 土地窓・津波の為
撤去
出来ず

太枠は炉規則第7条／保安規定第120条対象記録

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 6

福島第一原子力発電所 6号機

運転日誌別紙

Operation log - Appendix

2011 年 3 月 11 日

確認	承認	内容確認	作成
原子炉主任技術者	当直長	当直副長	当直員
	2 直		
	1-1 直		
	1-2 直		
	2 直		

補足事項

補1 原子炉圧力容器漏えい(水压)
検査等で原子炉を加圧する場合に採取する。

補2 再循環系ループ温度が記録できぬ場合は、代替記録採取場所により記録する。
詳細は運転日誌記載ガイドを確認すること。

記事

添付資料-6-3

卷之三

Maia 3.11.2016

*₂ 電源喪失につき操作不可

3. 代替計器にて操作

H13-P603 LR-C34-B607

福島第一原子力発電所 6号機 日常点検表 (「冷温停止」・「燃料交換」用) 1/2

記録採取: (2直① 5時~6時) • (1-1直 12時~13時) • (1-2直 19時~20時) • (2直② 24時)

2011 年 3 月 11 日

1. 計測及び制御設備

(1) 核計装の確認

a. 起動領域モニタの確認

- 計数率の指示が3CPS以上であることを確認する。(起動領域モニタ周りの燃料が4体未満を除く)
- 動作不能でないことを「動作不能の確認項目」①~③により確認する。
- 【除外条件】
- 全燃料が取り出されている場合は記入不要→括弧線とする。

関連規定 保安規定第27条

P N L	機 器 名 称	設 定 値	2直① 1-1直 1-2直		記入例
			異常なし「レ」	異常「X」	
H13-P635	SRNM A	ペリト 短短10秒以下/下限3CPS以下	✓	✓	SRNM検出器回りに燃料が無い場合 「-」印を記入する
	SRNM E	ペリト 短短10秒以下/下限3CPS以下	✓	✓	
	SRNM B	ペリト 短短10秒以下/下限3CPS以下	✓	✓	
	SRNM F	ペリト 短短10秒以下/下限3CPS以下	✓	✓	
H13-P636	SRNM C	ペリト 短短10秒以下/下限3CPS以下	✓	✓	
	SRNM G	ペリト 短短10秒以下/下限3CPS以下	✓	✓	
	SRNM D	ペリト 短短10秒以下/下限3CPS以下	✓	✓	
	SRNM H	ペリト 短短10秒以下/下限3CPS以下	✓	✓	

動作不能の確認項目		
①当該チャンネルが設定値に達している場合、当該チャンネルがトリップしていること(製不動作していないこと)	②当該チャンネルの指示値に異常な変動がないこと	③他のチャンネルと比較して有意な差異がないこと

承認時確認事項		
・全ての枚数が揃っていること。 ・全ての枚数が片面印刷であること。 ・ホチキス等で離散防止が図られていること。		

2 直 ①	承認	作成	当直長 当直副長 主任・副主任・主機		
			記録欄	確認欄	記入例
1-1 直					
1-2 直					
2 直 ②					

(2) 原子炉建屋換気系放射線モニタの確認

- 動作不能でないことを「動作不能の確認項目」①~③により確認する。
- (伊心変更時停止余裕確認後の制御棒1本の挿入、引き抜きを除く) 又は原子炉建屋内での照射された燃料に係る作業時において動作不能でないこと

関連規定 保安規定第27条

P N L	機 器 名 称	機器番号	設 定 値	1 - 2 直	記入例
				異常なし「レ」	
H13-P635	原子炉建屋排気プレナム放射線モニタ A	RIS-D17-K609A	0.0069mSv/h以上	X	異常なし「レ」 異常「X」
	原子炉建屋排気プレナム放射線モニタ B	RIS-D17-K609B	0.0069mSv/h以上	X	
H13-P636	原子炉建屋排気プレナム放射線モニタ C	RIS-D17-K609C	0.0069mSv/h以上	X	異常なし「レ」 異常「X」
	原子炉建屋排気プレナム放射線モニタ D	RIS-D17-K609D	0.0069mSv/h以上	X	

4. 使用済燃料プールの水温
・使用済燃料プールの水温が6.5°C以下であることを確認する。

関連規定 保安規定第55条

P N L	確認項目	機器番号	制限値	2直②	記入例
				記録欄 [°C]	
H13-P614	使用済燃料プールの水温 (1日の最大値)	TRS-E12-R601	65°C以下 打点9	X	記録欄: 最大値を記入する。 確認欄: 異常なし「レ」, 異常「X」

※管理目標値 5.2°C以下

関連規定 保安規定第55条

確認項目	2直②	記入例
	記録欄	
使用済燃料プールの水位がオーバーフロー水位付近にあること	X	異常なし「レ」, 異常「X」

2. 外部電源

- 外部電源1系列が動作可能であることを外部電源の電圧が確立していることで確認する。

関連規定 保安規定第69条

確 認 項 目	2 直①	記入例
	異常なし「レ」, 異常「X」	
夜の線路1号	✓	停止中の場合は「-」
夜の線路2号	✓	

3. 所内電源系統母線受電状態確認

関連規定 保安規定第66条

- (1) 原子炉保護系母線
・原子炉保護系母線が受電されていることを母線受電状態表示白ランプ点灯により確認する。

P N L	確 認 項 目	2 直②	記入例
		異常なし「レ」, 異常「X」, 停止中の場合は「-」	
H13-P609	RPS A系母線受電 白ランプ点灯	X	異常なし「レ」, 異常「X」, 停止中の場合は「-」
	RPS B系母線受電 白ランプ点灯	X	

- (2) 非常用交流高圧電源母線

P N L	機器番号	確 認 項 目	2 直②	記入例
			異常なし「レ」, 異常「X」, 停止中の場合は「-」	
CP-1	EI-45	DC 12.5V母線A電圧正常	X	異常なし「レ」, 異常「X」, 停止中の場合は「-」
	EI-48	DC 12.5V母線B電圧正常	V	

H13-P601	EI-1	非常用交流高圧電源母線H P C S 電圧正常	X
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- (3) 直流電源母線

P N L	機器番号	確 認 項 目	2 直②	記入例
			異常なし「レ」, 異常「X」, 停止中の場合は「-」	
CP-1	EI-61	DC 12.5V母線A電圧正常	V	異常なし「レ」, 異常「X」, 停止中の場合は「-」
	EI-62	DC 12.5V母線B電圧正常	V	

H13-P601	EI-9	DC 12.5V H P C S 母線電圧正常	V
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- (4) 設備維持に対する機能満足の確認

確 認 項 目	2 直②	記入例
	要求機能を満足する「レ」 要求機能を満足しない「X」	
設備維持に対する機能満足	X	

- ・設備維持に対する機能満足の確認とは、保安規定第27条、第35条、第36条、第40条で要求される設備の維持に必要な原子炉保護系母線、非常用交流高圧電源母線、直流電源母線が受電されていることを確認する。

- ・原子炉保護系母線、非常用交流高圧電源母線、直流電源母線が停止中の場合において設備維持に対する機能満足を判断した場合は、その理由を備考欄に記載する。
(例. M/C C停止中 B系角落とし中につき設備維持に対する機能満足)

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 6 Daily Inspection Sheet (for "Cold Shutdown" and "Fuel Exchange") 2/2
福島第一原子力発電所 6号機 日常点検表 (「冷温停止」・「燃料交換」用) 2/2

2011年3月11日

6. 原子炉停止時冷却系の確認

(1) 原子炉の状態確認 (該当項目を で囲む)

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	備考
原子炉の状態	冷温停止① 燃料交換	冷温停止② 燃料交換	冷温停止③ 燃料交換	→ (2)-1をチェック
				→ (2)-2をチェック

- (2)-1原子炉停止時冷却系の状態確認 (原子炉の状態が"冷温停止"の場合)
 【除外条件】(以下の3つの条件のどれかが(OR条件)成立時は記入不要、一括斜線とする。)
 ・原子炉の状態が"燃料交換"の場合
 ・原子炉停止時冷却系起動準備時(停止時冷却系起動前に実施する配管洗浄及びウォーミング)
 ・原子炉の昇温を伴う検査時(原子炉冷却材の昇温開始から降温開始までの期間)

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	記入例
RHR A系ポンプ SHC運転中	×	—	—	運転中「レ」、停止中(待機中)「—」、作業中「X」
RHR A系ポンプ SHC運転可能	✓	レ	×	運転可能「レ」、運転不可「X」、SHC運転中「—」
RHR B系ポンプ SHC運転中	✓	レ	—	運転中「レ」、停止中(待機中)「—」、作業中「X」
RHR B系ポンプ SHC運転可能	—	—	×	運転可能「レ」、運転不可「X」、SHC運転中「—」
原子炉冷却材温度(℃) (100°C未満確認)	26	26	X	(備考) 原子炉冷却材温度 (1)原子炉冷却材再循環ポンプ入口温度 (2)停止時冷却材交換器入口温度 (3)FPCポンプ入口温度 (4)給水ノズル温度 (5)RWCUポンプ入口温度
原子炉冷却材温度採取場所(備考を参照し番号を記入)	(5)	(5)	X	
原子炉状態に対する要求機能満足	✓	レ	X	※記入欄を確認する「レ」、要求機能を満足しない「X」
原子炉状態に対する要求機能満足(OR条件)				X 常時運転を実現する
・1系列が運転中であること及び原子炉で発生する崩壊熱が原子炉停止時冷却系以外の手段で除去出来ると判断するまで さらに1系列の原子炉停止時冷却系が動作可能であること。 ・原子炉停止時冷却系が停止した場合においても、原子炉冷却材温度を100°C未満に保つことができること。				

(2)-2原子炉停止時冷却系の状態確認 (原子炉の状態が"燃料交換"の場合)

関連規定 保安規定第36条

- 【除外条件】(以下の2つの条件のどれかが(OR条件)成立時は記入不要、一括斜線とする。)
 ・原子炉の状態が"冷温停止"の場合
 ・原子炉内から全燃料が取り出された場合

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	備考
原子炉水位	OF水位 上記以外	OF水位 上記以外	OF水位 上記以外	該当項目を <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> で囲む OF:オーバーフロー
原子炉冷却材温度(℃) (65°C以下確認)				(備考) 原子炉冷却材温度 (1)原子炉冷却材再循環ポンプ入口温度 (2)停止時冷却材交換器入口温度 (3)FPCポンプ入口温度 (4)給水ノズル温度 (5)RWCUポンプ入口温度
原子炉冷却材温度採取場所(備考を参照し番号を記入)				
原子炉状態に対する要求機能満足				※記入欄を確認する「レ」、要求機能を満足しない「X」
原子炉状態に対する要求機能満足(OR条件)				
・1系列が運転中であること及び原子炉水位がオーバーフロー水位となるまでの期間は、 さらに1系列の原子炉停止時冷却系が動作可能であること。 ・原子炉停止時冷却系が停止した場合においても、原子炉冷却材温度を65°C以下に保つことができること。				

7. 非常用炉心冷却系の確認

関連規定 保安規定 第40条

(1) 原子炉の状態確認

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	記入例
原子炉の状態	冷温停止① 燃料交換	冷温停止② 燃料交換	冷温停止③ 燃料交換	該当項目を <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> で囲む OF:オーバーフロー
ブルーラゲート	開 (O)	閉 (C)	閉 (C)	
燃料の状態	取出 (O)	取出 (O)	取出 (O)	取出 (O)
原子炉水位	OF水位 上記以外	OF水位 上記以外	OF水位 上記以外	OF水位 上記以外

*

(2)-1非常用炉心冷却系統の水源の確認

【除外条件】(以下の2つの条件のどれかが(OR条件)成立時は記入不要、一括斜線とする。)

- ・原子炉内から全燃料が取出され、かつブルーラゲートが閉の場合
- ・原子炉水位がオーバーフロー付近で、かつブルーラゲートが閉の場合

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	記入例
ECCS系水源	○ (O)	○ (O)	○ (O)	該当項目を <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> で囲む

(2)-2非常用炉心冷却系統の水源の確認(CSTが水源の場合)

【除外条件】(以下の2つの条件のどれかが(OR条件)成立時は記入不要、一括斜線とする。)

- ・原子炉内から全燃料が取出され、かつブルーラゲートが閉の場合
- ・原子炉水位がオーバーフロー付近で、かつブルーラゲートが閉の場合

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	記入例
CSTレベル	HPCS系ポンプ水頭の場合は177cm以上	レ	×	異常なし「レ」、異常「X」
	復水移送ポンプを注水系統として確保する場合437cm以上	✓	レ	HPCS系ポンプ水頭がS/Cの場合 合または復水移送ポンプを注水系統として確保しない場合「—」

(2)-3非常用炉心冷却系統の水源の確認(S/Cが水源の場合)

【除外条件】(以下の3つの条件のどれかが(OR条件)成立時は記入不要、一括斜線とする。)

- ・ECCS系水源がCSTの場合
- ・原子炉内から全燃料が取出され、かつブルーラゲートが閉の場合
- ・原子炉水位がオーバーフロー付近で、かつブルーラゲートが閉の場合

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	記入例
S/Cレベル	ECCS系ポンプ水頭の場合は-407cm以上	✓	レ	※記入欄を確認する場合「レ」、異常しない場合「X」

(2)-4非常用炉心冷却系統の状態確認

【除外条件】(以下の2つの条件のどれかが(OR条件)成立時は記入不要、一括斜線とする。)

- ・原子炉内から全燃料が取出され、かつブルーラゲートが閉の場合
- ・原子炉水位がオーバーフロー付近で、かつブルーラゲートが"開"の場合

確認項目	2直①	1-1直	1-2直	記入例
IEEE軽心スプレイ系注入可能	レ	レ	X	注入可能「レ」、注入不可能「X」
高圧炉心スプレイ系注入可能	レ	レ	×	注入可能「レ」、注入不可能「X」
RHR A系 低圧注水系 注入可能	レ	レ	×	注入可能「レ」、注入不可能「X」
RHR B系 低圧注水系 注入可能	レ	レ	×	注入可能「レ」、注入不可能「X」
RHR C系 低圧注水系 注入可能	レ	レ	X	注入可能「レ」、注入不可能「X」
復水移送ポンプ1台以上運転中	レ	レ	✓	満足する場合「レ」、満足しない場合「X」
原子炉状態に対する要求機能満足	レ	レ	X	※記入欄を確認する「レ」、要求機能を満足しない「X」

※原子炉停止時冷却系起動準備及び原子炉停止時冷却系の運転中は、低圧注水系の動作不能とはみなさない。

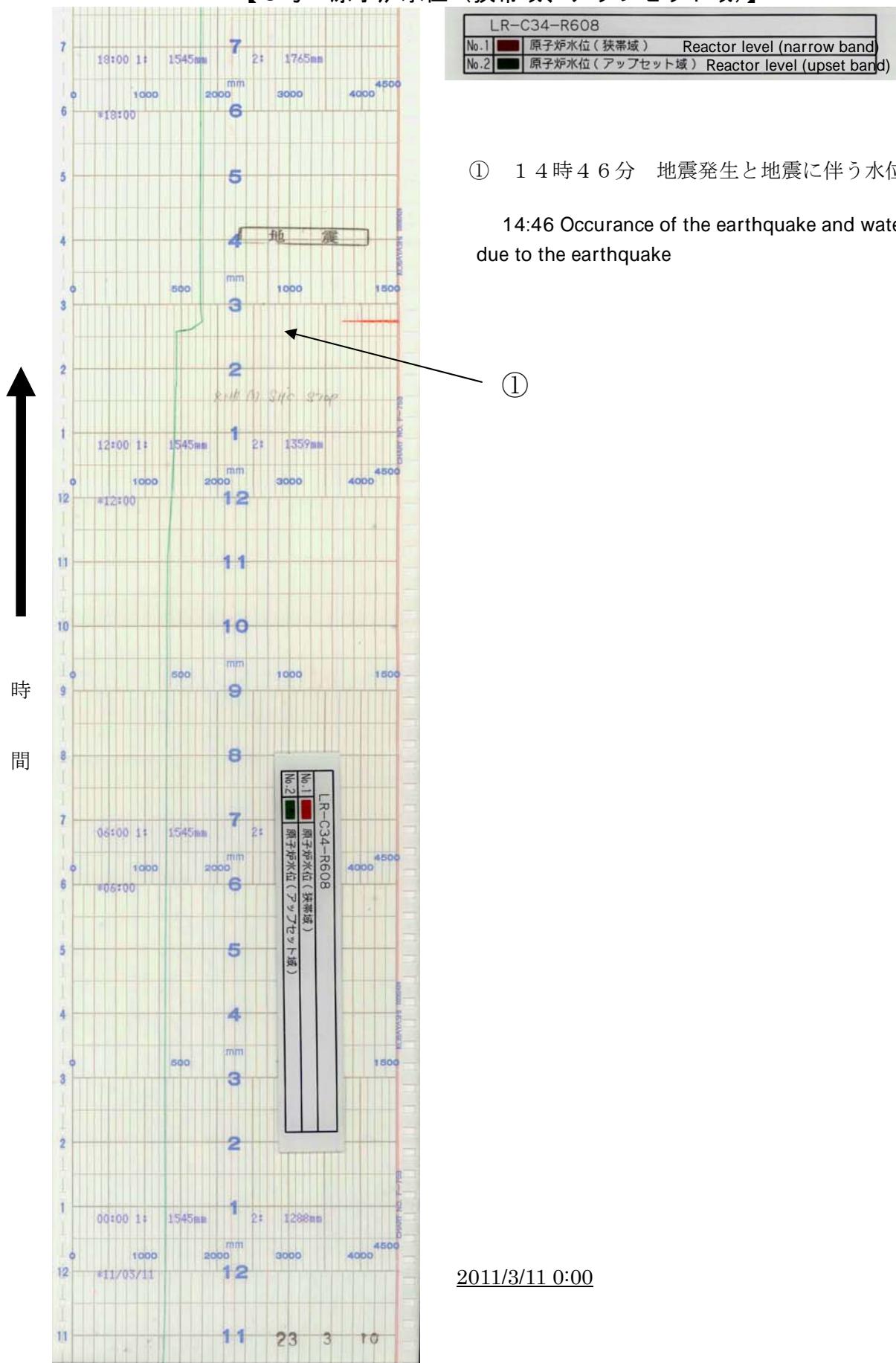
原子炉状態に対する要求機能満足(OR条件)

- ・動作可能であるべき非常用炉心冷却系、系統数2系列(自動減圧系及び高圧注水系を除く)
- ・動作可能であるべき非常用炉心冷却系、系統数1系列(自動減圧系及び高圧注水系を除く)及び復水補給水1系列

備考	※-1 記載削除 H.3.3-11 A32 [REDACTED]
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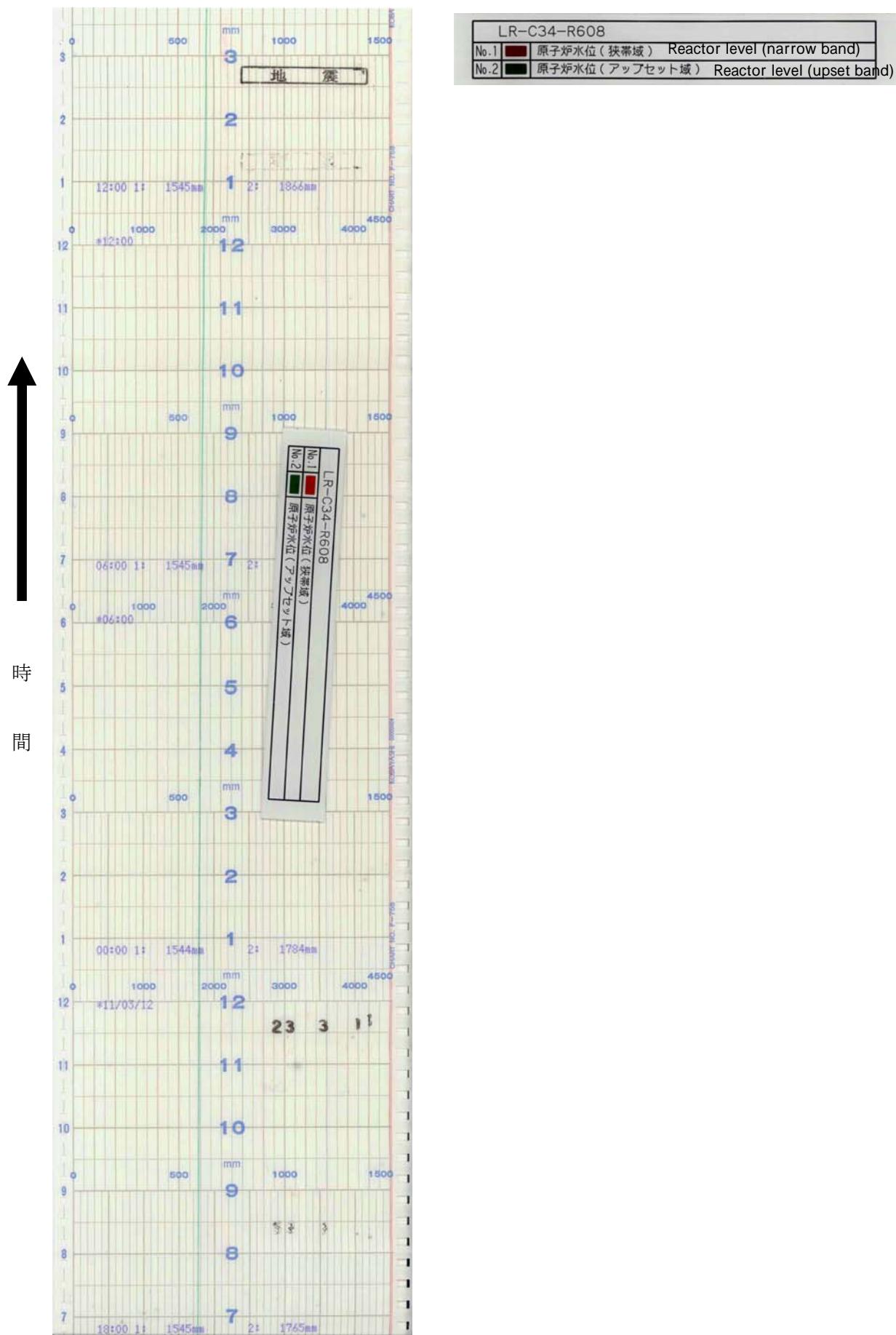
【Unit 6 reactor water level (narrow band, upset band)】

【6号 原子炉水位（狭帯域、アップセット域）】



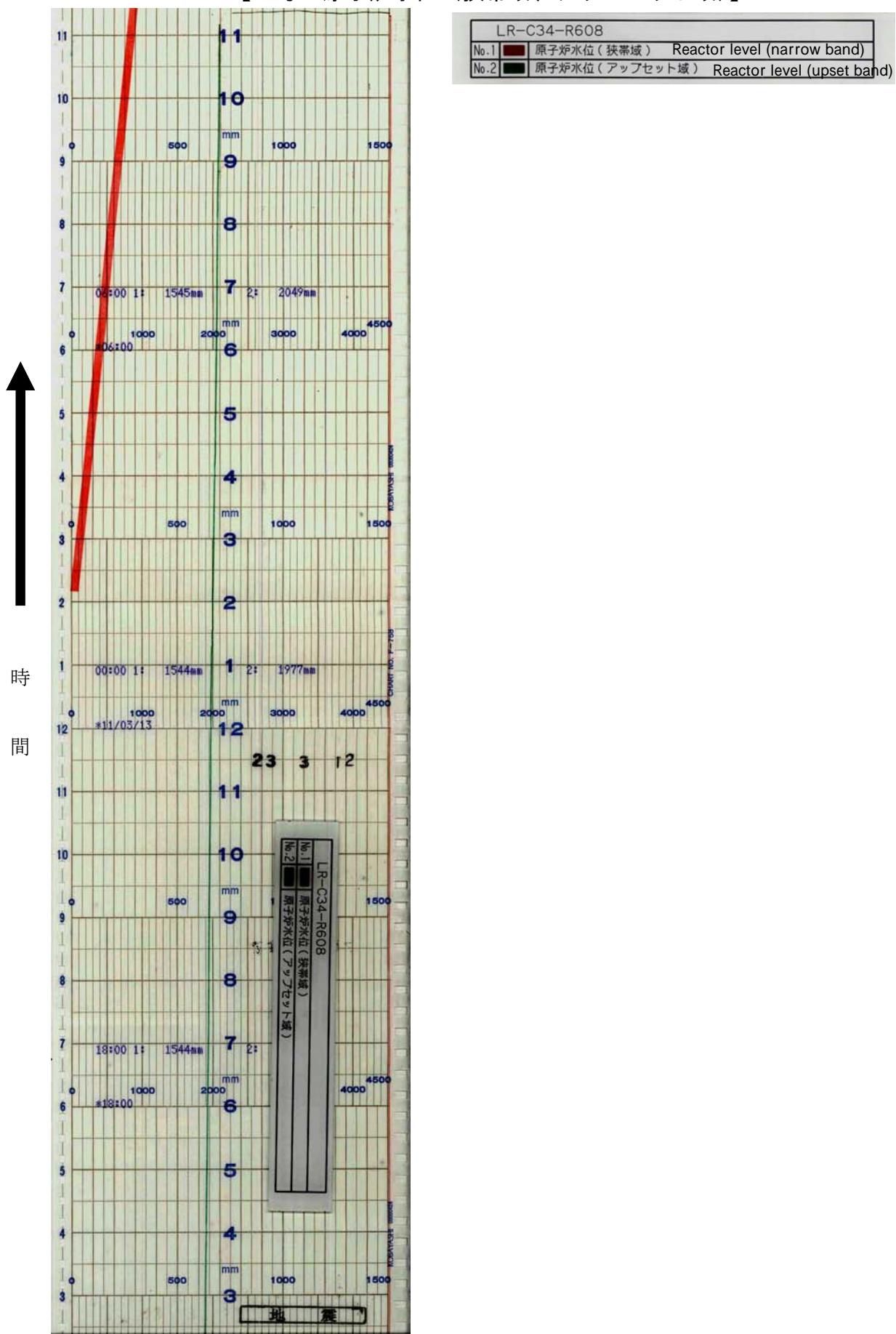
【Unit 6 reactor water level (narrow band, upset band)】

【6号 原子炉水位（狭帯域、アップセット域）】



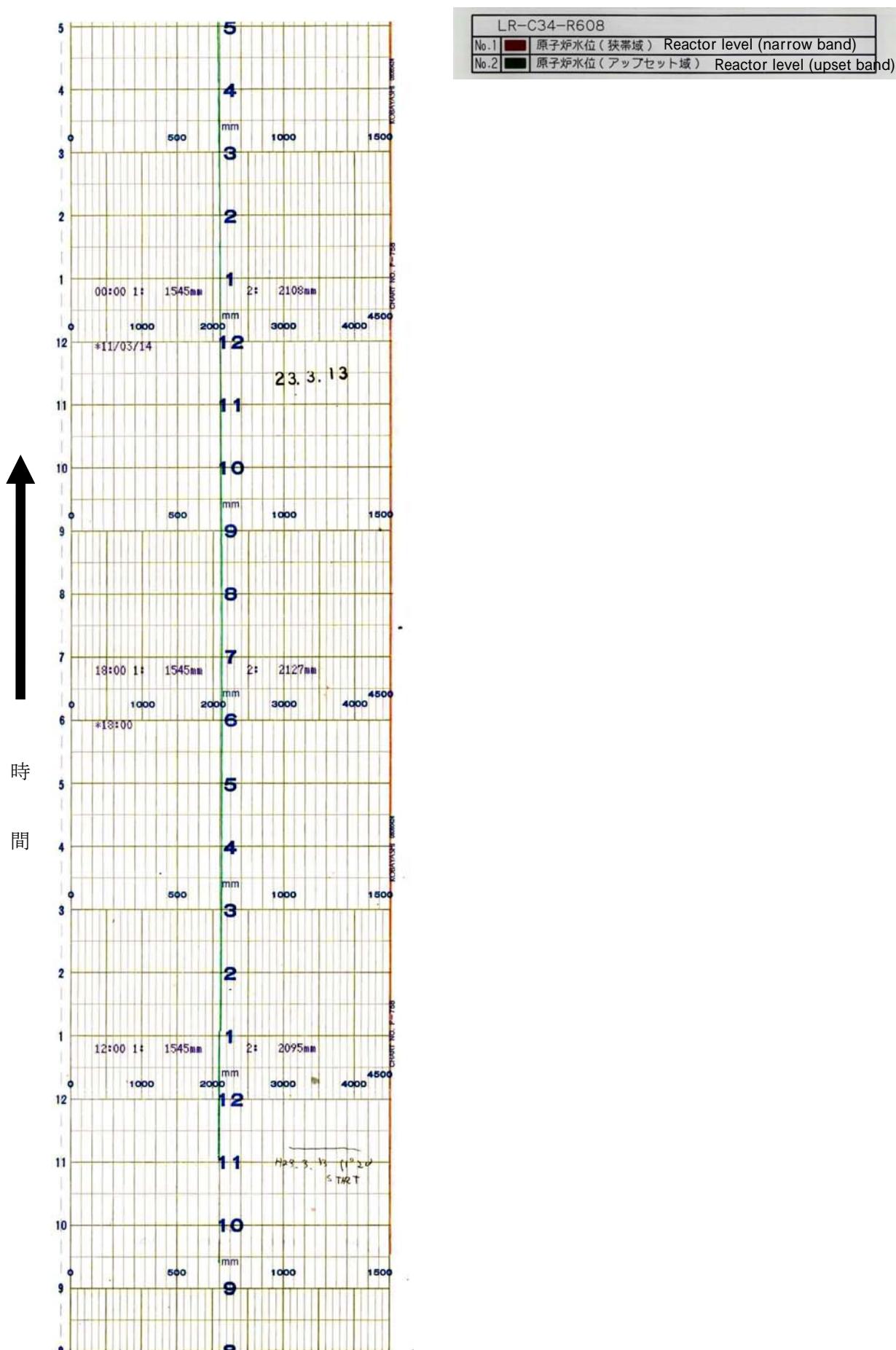
【Unit 6 reactor water level (narrow band, upset band)】

【6号 原子炉水位（狭帯域、アップセット域）】



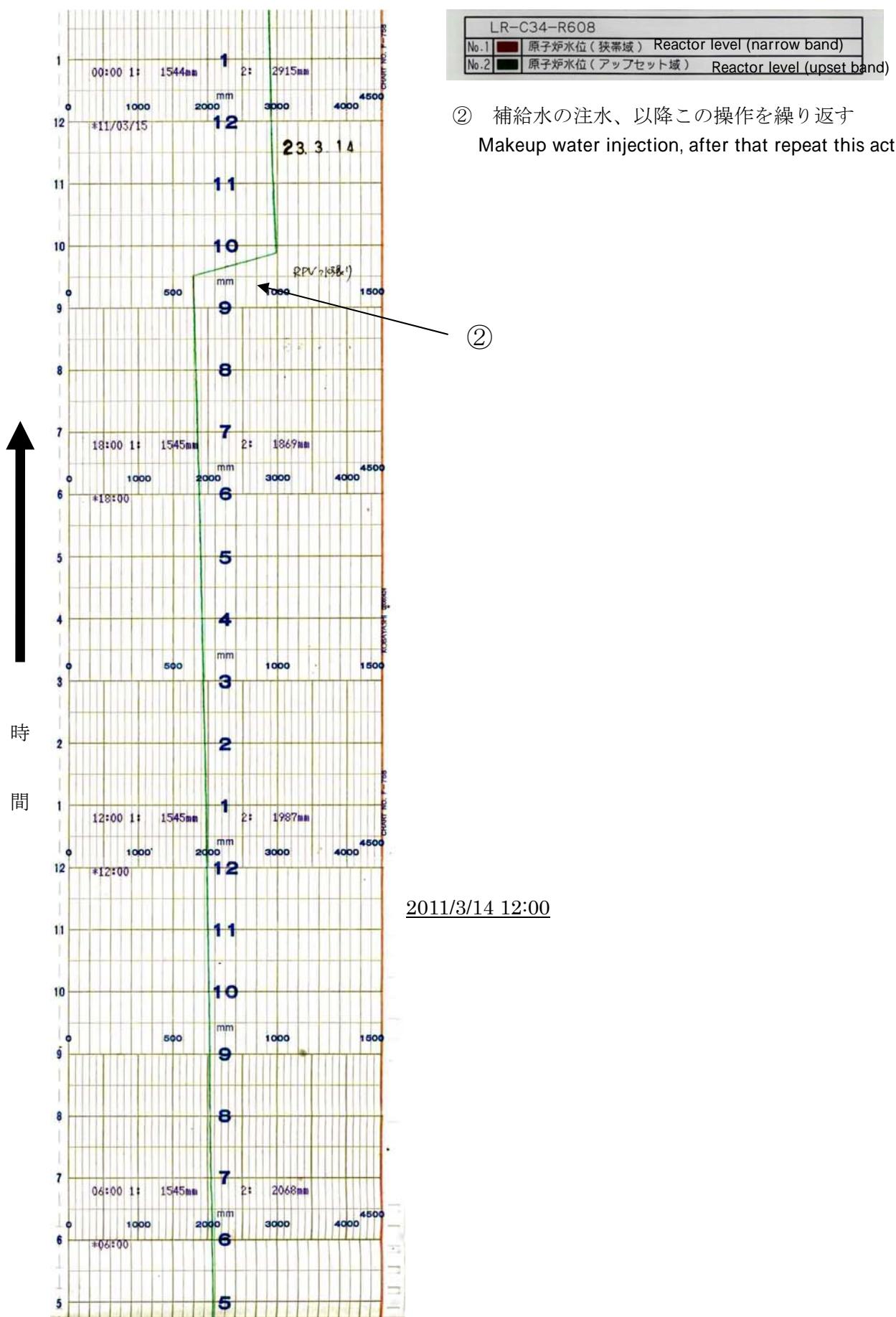
【Unit 6 reactor water level (narrow band, upset band)】

【6号 原子炉水位（狭帯域、アップセット域）】



【Unit 6 reactor water level (narrow band, upset band)】

【6号 原子炉水位（狭帯域、アップセット域）】



Form-2

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit6

Operator Task Handover Journal

Operator Task Handover Journal(1 / 5)

March 11, 2011, Friday				Shift 1 Group A			[Approved by] Shift Supervisor	
Name of predecessor (Recorder)						(Group A)		
Name of successor						(Group E)		
Operation Status	Reactor Status	In Operation	Start up	Hot shutdown	Cold shutdown	fuel exchange		
	Reactor water level	※1400 mm	S/P water level	-14.9 cm	SW pressure	0.33 MPa		
	Reactor water temperature	26.0 °C	CST water level	729 cm	RCW pressure	0.65 MPa		
	Reactor water conductivity	0.69 μ S/cm			TCW pressure	0.51 MPa		
	FPC temperature	25.0 °C	SW temperature	7.2 °C				
	Skimmer water level	1650 mm	RCW temperature	15.8 °C				
			TCW temperature	8.3 °C				
※By water level indicator when stopped							(Sampled Time: 20:00)	
Exception of interlock regarding LCO			None					
Regular tests • Operation status of switching	Operated time	Content				Result	Status	
	10:06～10:36	RCW Hx (B) back wash				Pass・Fail	Fine・caution・in progress・cancelled	
		TCW Hx (A) back wash				Pass・Fail	Fine・caution・in progress・cancelled	
	*	RCW Freshwater sampling before switching Hx				Pass・Fail	Fine・caution・in progress・cancelled	
		TCW Freshwater sampling before switching Hx				Pass・Fail	Fine・caution・in progress・cancelled	
	11:15	Automatic start-up test conducted for emergency seal oil pump				Pass・Fail	Fine・caution・in progress・cancelled	
		SA compressor load switching (1→2)				Pass・Fail	Fine・caution・in progress・cancelled	
	*1	Ferrous sulfate injected to ASW system				Pass・Fail	Fine・caution・in progress・cancelled	
		Ferrous sulfate injected to MGSW system				Pass・Fail	Fine・caution・in progress・cancelled	
Note	•RHR System B SHA mode In operation (flow rate: 440l/s)							
	* Stopped as a countermeasure against TOC increase (Unit5)							
	*1 Stopped due to the earthquake							

Form-2

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 6

March 11, 2011 (Shift 1) Operator Task Handover Journal(2/5)

Operation • Time of Event	Time	Context	Classification
	8:08	Main Control Room PNL (Back side, CP-32) ANN Test...pursuant to Ministerial Order issue 62	O
	8:08~8:14	Main Control Room ANN test ...pursuant to Ministerial Order issue62	O
	9:02~	C/D9DT New resin washing (Step5:RST→CRT)	P
	9:24~	Cleaning the controlled area	P
	9:55~10:08	FPC pump (B) ISOL	P
	10:02	FCS(B-1) Defect in recirculation flow rate meter ISOL	P
	10:04~10:30	M/D RFP(A) Vibration test for Motor for outflow valve of cooling water	Others
	10:08	FPC pump (B) NFB "OFF"	P
	10:53~11:00	T/B North side of HVS H/C cut H/B(A) 11.4t/h ↓	O
	10:55	Switching of feed water heater from (A)→(B)	O
	11:00~11:07	T/B South side of HVS H/C cut	
	11:07~11:18	RW/B HVS(A), E.SWGR(B)H/C cut H/B(A) ↓ 8.5t/h	O
	11:07~11:17	RWCU recovery Hx by-path valve "Full open" (RWCU SHC operation)	O
	11:20	RWCU outflow valve (F042) "Full open" *Due to RHR(B)SHC stop	
	11:09	D/G Power of priming pump for lubricant oil 6A "On"	P
	11:12~12:28	D/G Priming pump for lubricant oil 6A T/R	P
	12:29~12:30	D/G ISOL resumed	P
	12:30	D/G 6A INOP "Deactivated"	Others
	13:38~13:42	H/B Chemical dissolution Morpholine 70ml Undiluted solution tank 52→51L	P
	13:56	RHR pump(B) stopped SHC stopped Reactor water temperature 26C°	O
	13:59	RHR(B) pressure valve(F085B) "Open"	O
	14:08	RW/B HVS(A)H/C blow	O
	14:09	Cooling water injection to OG air conditioning system	O
	14:29	T/B South side of HVS H/C blow	O
Notes on classification		M : MRF issued N : Non compliant report R : Regular Test • Switching O : Operation P : PTW RW:R/W related Mon : Monitoring Others	Others :

Form-2

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit6

March 11, 2011 (Shift 1) Operator Task Handover Journal(3/5)

Operation • Time of Event	Time	Context	Classification
	14:40	T/B North side of HVS H/C blow	O
	14:46	Occurrence of the earthquake (Magnitude 9.0 offshore of Miyagi pref.) Intensity 6 upper at Hamadori ANN 「SYSTEM A REACTOR AUTO SCRAM」 generated ANN 「SYSTEM B REACTOR AUTO SCRAM」 generated RHR pump(B) tripped···Under surveillance prior to activation (S/C cooling line) RHR pump(B/D) tripped RWCU isolation CRD pump (B) "Manually stopped" LPCP(A), HPCP(C) tripped ASW pump(B/C) tripped TCW pump(B) tripped CWP(A/B/C) tripped	Other
	14:47	D/G(HPCS, 6A, 6B) Automatic start-up/Synchronized PLRMG EOP(A/B) stopped Fire alarm activated···Confirmed all the lights off by resetting	
	15:33	DTr pump(B) stopped···Pure water all stopped	O
	15:36	Fire alarm activated(D/G room 6B)···Resetting failed	O
	15:36	HPCS, 6AD/G tripped (SW pumps were flooded by tsunami)	Other
	15:36	M. Tb MSOP, TGOP, EOP stopped	O
	15:36	RFP-T(A/B) EOP stopped	O
	15:45	Unit6 regular inspection ancillary device Main control room standby confirmed	Other
	15:45	Unit5 reported pursuant to article 10	Other
	15:52	SGTS(A) Trip confirmed (No power)	Other
	16:36	Reported pursuant to article 15 of Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness	Other
	16:41	ANN "T/B B1F CONDENSER AREA LEAK DETECTION" occurred	Other
	17:04	ANN "IA COMP DICSH AIR TEMP HIGH" occurred	Other
	17:10	ANN "IA RECEIVER PRESS LOW" occurred	Other
	19:12	RCW pump(B) stopped···RCW all stopped	O
	19:14	D/G6B frequency adjustment 50.6→50.0Hz	O
Notes on classification		M : MRF issued N : Non compliant report R : Regular Test • Switching O : Operation RW:R/W related Mon : Monitoring Others :	

Form-2

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit6

March 11, 2011 (Shift 1) Operator Task Handover Journal(4 / 5)

Operation · Time of Event	Time	Context	Classification
	21:27	ANN "TURBINE MAIN OIL TANK LEVEL HIGH" Cleared Level: Gradually decreasing from +100mm	Others
Notes on classification		M : MRF issued N : Non compliant report R : Regular Test · Switching O : Operation P : PTW RW:R/W related Mon : Monitoring Others	Others :

Form-1

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Unit 5 and 6

March 11, 2011, Friday, Shift 1, Shift Supervisor Task Handover Journal (2/3)

Unit 6	
1. Operation Status	
(1) Reactor is shutdown for periodical inspection	
(2) D/G 6A standby (completion of maintenance of lubricant oil priming pump)	12:30
(3) Stoppage of RHR pump(B) system SHC mode	13:56
(4) Alarm "SEISMIC MONITORING TRIP" occurred	14:46
(5) Alarm "SYSTEM A/B REACTOR AUTO SCRAM" occurred	14:46
(6) 6A, 6B, HPCS D/G 1A/1B automatic start up/synchronized	14:46
(7) 6A, HPCS D/G trip	15:36
2. Compliance status of safety regulation	
(1) Safety regulation, article 17 (procedures at the time of earthquake and fire)	
- report to O&M general manager at the occurrence of earthquake with an intensity of more than lower 5	14:50
(2) Safety regulation, article 76 (basic procedures at the occurrence of abnormal event)	
- report to O&M general manager at the occurrence of reactor automatic scram	14:50
3. Periodic test	
None	
4. Requested work, non compliance event	
None	
5. Status of waste treatment facility	
None	
6. Others	
(1) Occurrence of the earthquake	14:46
Intensity of upper 6: Futawa Town (Shinzan), Okuma town (Nogami, Shimonogami), Tomioka town (Motooka), Naraha town (Kitada)	
(2) Alarm warning for huge Tsunami	14:58

3. Overview of Data Analysis of Common Pool

(1) Plant Data

Plant behavior represented by data collected from common pool is shown as follows.

The chart of common pool recorded data when the earthquake and tsunami attacked. However, due to the loss of power sources and signals by the effects of inundation by tsunami, the chart stopped immediately after the earthquake or after a certain period of time. Regarding the operation log which is the record by the operators on duty the records before the earthquake are kept, however, the records after the occurrence of the earthquake are not perfect due to the blackout and working environment in such severe conditions.

(2) Plant Behavior

Before the occurrence of the earthquake at 14:46 on March 11, 2011, the data of common pool indicated normal conditions, keeping the fuels stored stably with temperature of approximately 30 . According to shift supervisor task handover journal, the supervisor confirmed that the water level of common pool was full (near overflow line) and the temperature of the pool was 34 . That was a normal condition.

(Attachment-common-1, 2)

Water temperature gauge of the pool stopped recording immediately after the quake due to the loss of power source resulted from the quake. Immediately after the quake, the pump to cool the fuel pool stopped its operation due to the loss of power, though the emergency diesel generator started. The pumps to cool the fuel pool can receive power from the emergency diesel generators of Units 2 and 4. The reboot of the pump to cool the fuel pool using the power supply from the emergency diesel generator was not implemented before the tsunami's arrival, because it was confirmed that the water level of fuel pools was full before the quake (around the level of overflow) and that the water temperature of the pool was approximately 34 . The pump to cool the pool was not able to be started due to the loss of power supply after all the AC power supply was lost due to the tsunami. Because of this, the water temperature of the pool was considered to have risen, though it is confirmed at the site on March 18, 2011 that the water level of the common pool was secured, and that the water temperature was 55 (around 11:00 am on the same day). Because the power supply was restored on March 24, 2011, the pump to cool the fuel pool was started at 18:05 on the same day. Since then, the pool has been kept cooled stably.

Radiation monitoring for exhaust air of spent fuel pool indicated stable values until the end of its recording after the earthquake. Abnormal situation was not recognized.

(Attachment-common-3)

様式-1

福島第一原子力発電所 3・4号機

Major test items

主要測定項目

平成23年 3月 11日 金曜日 (2直) 当直長引継日誌 (3/3)

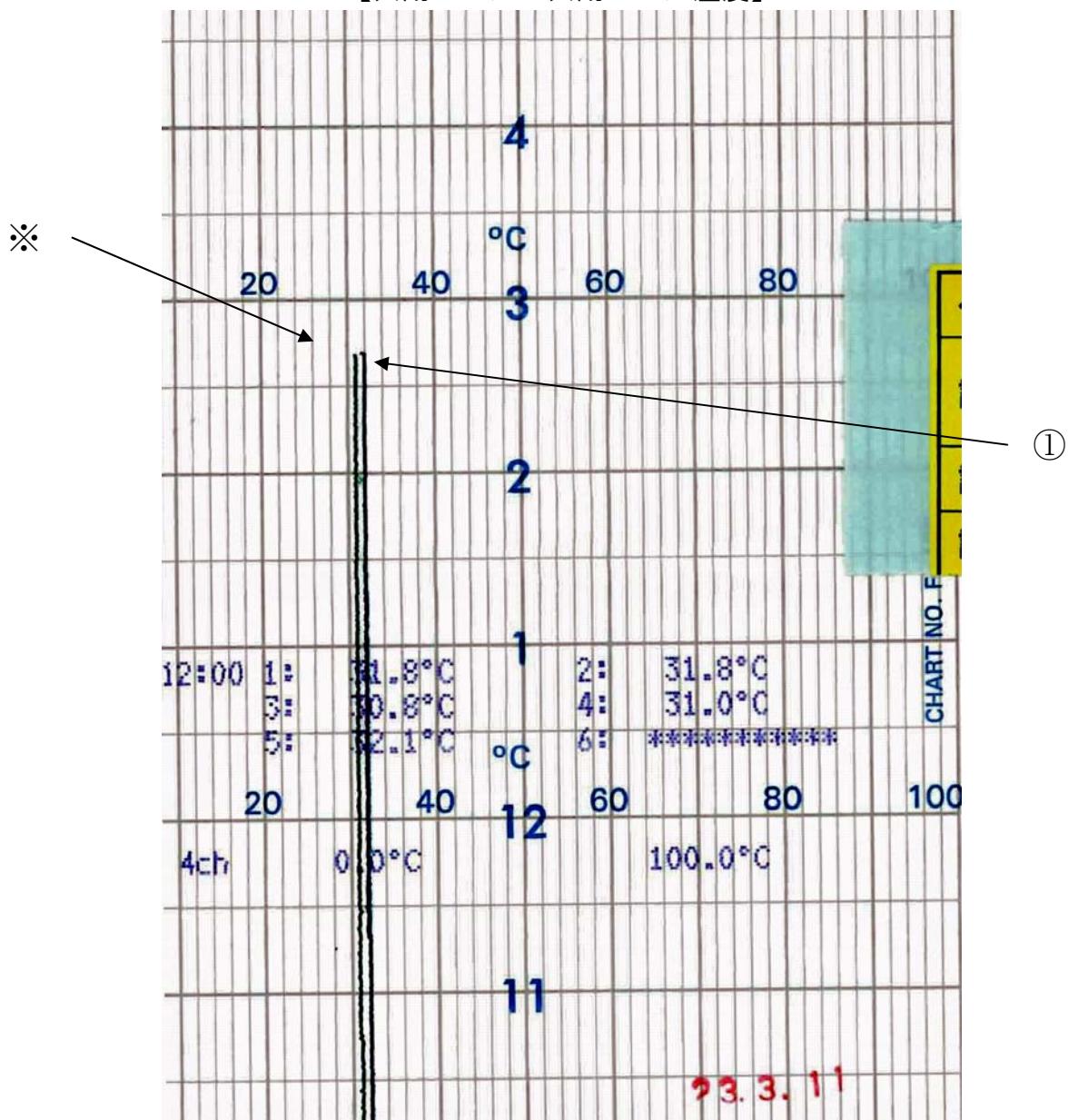
Test items	Test frequency	3号機	4号機	Notes
1 Core Minimum Fraction of Limiting Critical Power Ratio (CMFCP)	1回／直 1/shift	0.88	—	
2 Core Maximum Fraction of Limiting Power Density (CMFLPD)	1回／直 1/shift	0.93	—	
3 Reactor lowest water level	1回／直 1/shift	1156mm	—	Unit 4 all fuel outside
4 Spent fuel pool highest temperature	1回／直 1/shift	25°C	27°C	
5 Spent fuel pool water level status	1回／直 1/shift	Around overflow water level	Around overflow water level	
6 Reactor coolant maximum temperature change rate	at the time of start-up and shutdown	— °C/hr	— °C/hr	
7 RPV lowest temperature	At the time of pressure resistance test of RPV	— °C	— °C	
8 Common spent pool facility pool temperature	1回／直	34°C		
9 Common spent pool facility pool water level status	1回／直	Around overflow water level		

注：測定項目8,9については、3・4号機のみ対象（3・4号の様式） (記録用紙の単位変更は可能とする。)

Note: Test items No.8,9 are only for unit 3,4 (format for unit 3,4)

The unit in recording sheet can be changed

【Common spent fuel pool Common spent fuel pool temperature】
 【共用プール 共用プール温度】



1 FPCポンプ入口温度(A)	4 FPC熱交換器(B)出口温度
2 FPCポンプ入口温度(B)	5 使用済燃料共用プール温度
3 FPC熱交換器(A)出口温度	6

1 FPC pump inlet temperature(A)
 2 FPC pump inlet temperature(B)
 3 FPC heat exchanger outlet temperature
 4 FPC heat exchanger outlet temperature
 5 Common spent fuel pool temperature

① 14時46分 地震発生

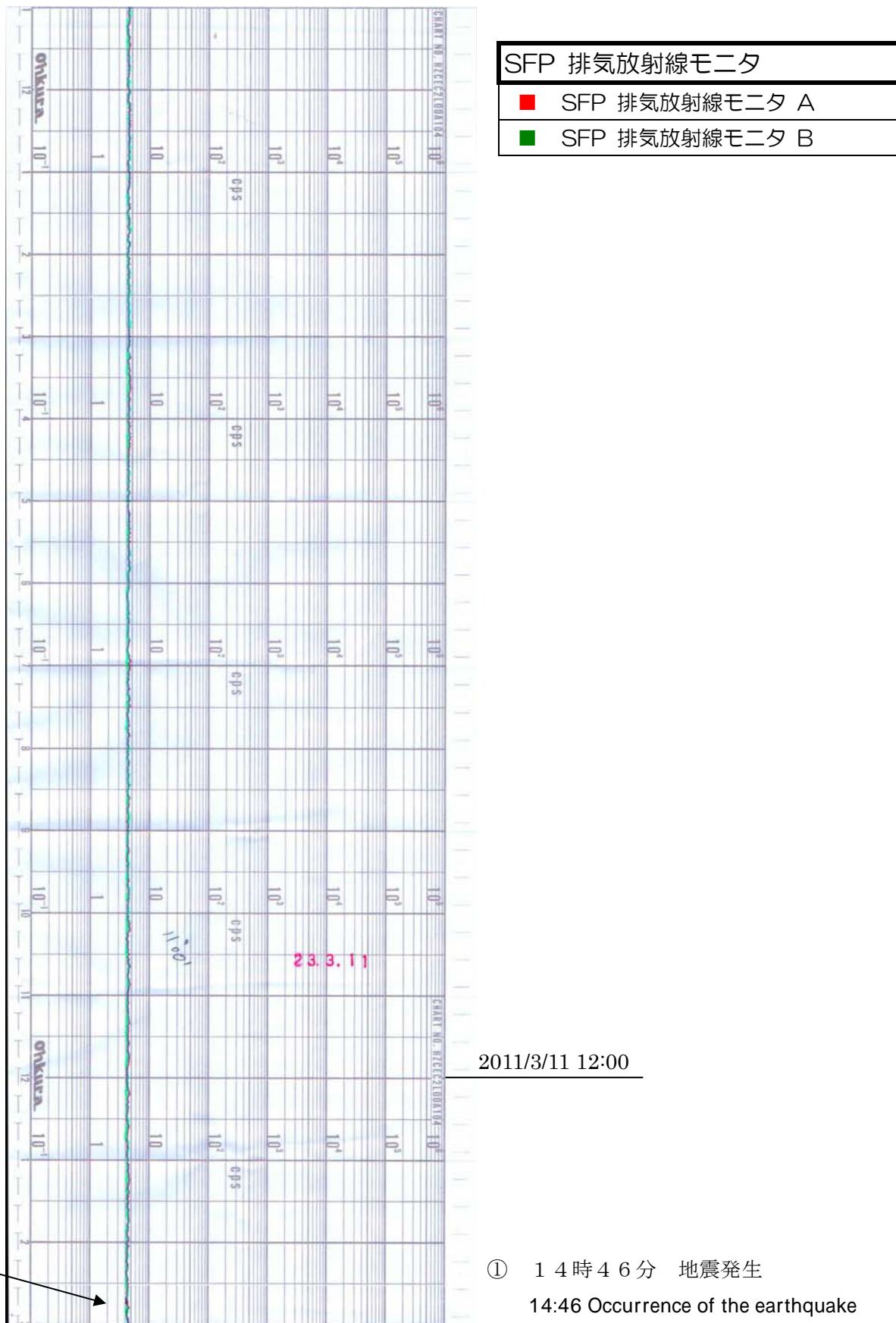
※ 電源喪失による記録の停止

14:46 Occurrence of the earthquake

Recording stop due to power outage

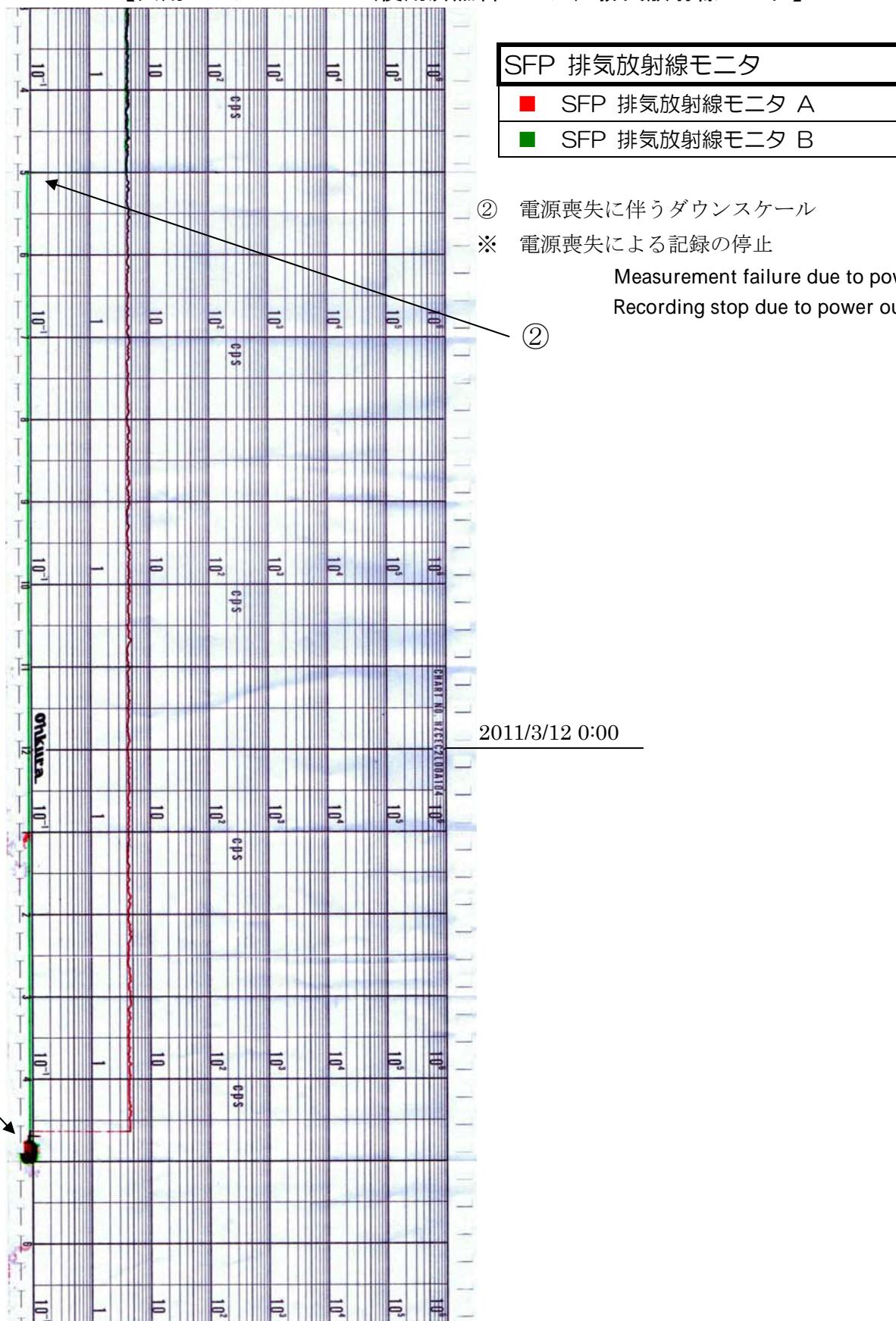
【Common spent pool, SFP (Spent Fuel Pool) exhaust radioactivity monitor】

【共用プール SFP（使用済燃料プール）排気放射線モニタ】



【Common spent pool, SFP (Spent Fuel Pool) exhaust radioactivity monitor】

【共用プール SFP (使用済燃料プール) 排気放射線モニタ】



**Reactor core conditions of Units 1 to 3
of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station**

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1. Introduction

Due to the Tohoku-Chihou-Taiheiyou-Oki Earthquake centered off the coast of Sanriku which occurred on March 11, 2011, Units 1 to 3 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station got into conditions beyond which design basis events went by far and which exceeded extent of multiple breakdowns assumed in the preparation for accident management measures. The conditions resulted in an accident that no Emergency Core Cooling System of Unit 3 and other neighboring units worked or stopped working and failure of all AC sources occurred and continued. In order to stabilize and restore the accident in the future, we think it is important to understand how events of the plant have been going since the earthquake and what current conditions of the plant are like.

On April 25, 2011 we received an instruction document from Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA) titled “Collection of Report on the Section 1 of the Article 67 of Act on the Regulation of Nuclear Source Material, Nuclear Fuel Material and Reactors” (April 24, 2011 NISA No.1). On May 16, 2011, based on the instruction document, we collected as many plant data as possible at the time of the earthquake, sorted them and reported to NISA. Based on the above mentioned information on equipment status and operations at the early period when the earthquake occurred, we have evaluated plant status and sorted the information by means of Modular Accident Analysis Program (hereinafter called “MAAP”).

We have had this analysis result from an analysis on information obtained when we made out this report and on required conditions for the analysis under estimates and assumptions. There is extremely great uncertainty in the analysis result. Therefore, as we proceed with investigation of causes, we may have a widely different result from this one.

2. Summary of Evaluation Result

As a result of an analysis by means of MAAP code, we have obtained an analysis result that after an isolation condenser system (hereinafter called “IC”) of Unit 1 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (hereinafter called “Unit 1”) was assumed to stop, reactor core damage began at the relatively early period and then the reactor pressure vessel resulted in breakage.

In Unit 2 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (hereinafter called “Unit 2”) and Unit 3 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (hereinafter called “Unit 3”), though reactor core damages began as water levels of reactors decreased due to decline in a function of Reactor Core Isolation and Cooling System (hereinafter called “RCIC”) and High Pressure Coolant Injection System (hereinafter called “HPCI”), we have had an analysis result that reactor cores in reactor pressure vessels were finally maintained. However, we have had another analysis result that core damages further increased and then reactor

pressure vessels resulted in breakage in case actual water levels were lower than those of reading and bottoms of active fuel.

According to current plant parameters of Units 1 to 3 such as temperatures of their reactor pressure vessels, temperatures changes indicate most of heat sources (fuel) are supposed to be located in their reactor pressure vessels. We think that, even if reactor pressure vessels may be damaged, damages are estimated not to be larger than those obtained from the analysis result. Therefore, we consider the analysis result is stricter than in reality.

Hence, we have evaluated that melting of substantial quantities of pellets in reactor cores of any plants has increased and figures and locations of reactor cores have been significantly changed, judging from both this analysis result and this consideration of plant parameters.

According to current temperatures near reactor pressure vessels, we think such events as leaks of huge quantities of radioactive materials will develop in the future, as we have sufficiently cooled down currently.

3. Analysis and evaluation regarding condition of reactor core

3.1 Unit 1 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

3.1.1 Analysis condition

Principal conditions of analysis regarding Unit 1 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station are shown in the Table 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.

We implemented the analysis regarding leak from Primary containment vessel and IC based on the assumptions below.

Assumption of the gas phase leak from Primary containment vessel

In the analysis, we presumed that a leak (about 3 cm) from gas phase of Primary containment vessel (dry well, hereafter called “D/W”) occurred 18 hours after the earthquake occurred, in order to accommodate the figure to the actually measured pressure of primary containment vessel to an extent.

However, as it is just an assumption for analysis, it is unclear whether a leak from D/W occurred actually, or it is a mismatch of measured figure and analyzed figure caused by the problem of the gauge.

Observation of the operating condition of IC

As the operating condition of IC after outage of all AC power is still unclear, we did not presume the operation of IC after outage of all AC power in the analysis. In addition, we also analyzed the case that IC temporary operated after outage of all AC power as a sensitivity analysis.

We presumed that one side of the system of IC has operated intermittently before outage of all AC power, as reactor pressure has been fluctuated below the set pressure level (about 7.4MPa[abs]) for operation of safety relief valve (hereinafter called “SRV”) as well.

Table 3.1.1 Plant Conditions

Items	Conditions
Initial reactor output	1380 MWt (rated power output)
Initial reactor pressure	7.03MPa[abs] (normal operation pressure)
Initial reactor water level	Normal level
Open space volume of primary containment vessel	D/W open space : 3410m ³ S/C open space : 2620m ³
Suppression pool water volume	1750m ³

Table 3.1.2 Events

Explanatory notes ○: Records available □: Estimates based on records □: Assumption used on analysis

Analysis Condition			Classification	Notes	In case of ○: Referred part of the records In case of □ or □: Estimated, presumed reasons etc.
No	Time and Date	Analyzed Events			
1	May 11th	2:46 pm	○	-	
2		2:46 pm	○	Report on May 16th, 4. Operation daily, Handover diary of shift supervisor	
3		2:47 pm	○	Report on May 16th, 4. Operation daily, Handover diary of shift supervisor	
4		2:52 pm	○	Report on May 16th, 3. Data of records on alarm generation, Alarm timer	
5		Around 3:03 pm		It is assumed that IC stopped based on 6.The record of transient recorder described the report on May 16th.	
6		Around 3:03 pm		Same as above	
7		3:17 pm		Estimated behavior of IC based on the transition of reactor pressure (described in 2.Record of the chart in the report on May 16 th) 1	
8		3:19 pm		Same as above	
9		3:24 pm		Same as above	
10		3:26 pm		Same as above	

11		3:32 pm	IC(A) restarted		Same as above
12		3:34 pm	IC(A) stopped		Same as above
13		3:37 pm	Outage of all AC power occurred	○	Report on May 16th, 4. Operation diary, Handover diary of shift supervisor
14		6:10 pm	IC(A) system 2A, 3A valve opened, and steam generation was confirmed	□	It is described in 7.operation record in the report on May16, however, we presumed in the analysis that the function of IC has been lost since outage of all AC power 2
15		6:25 pm	IC(A) system 3A valve was closed	□	Same as above
16		9:19 pm	The lineup from Diesel Driving Fire Protection Pump (D/D-FP) was implemented.	□	Same as above
17		9:30 pm	IC 3A valve was opened	□	Same as above
18		9:35 pm	Regarding IC, water was supplied from D/D-FP	□	Same as above
19	May 12th	1:48 am	Regarding IC, D/D-FP stopped supplying water by pump trouble, not by fuel run-out	□	Same as above
20		5:46 am	Injection of fresh water by the fire pump started	○	Report on May16th, 7. Operation records 3
21		2:30 pm	Regarding the containment vessel vent, operation of AO valve of suppression chamber		Report on May16th, 7. Operation records We presumed that the success of vent is at 2:30pm, time when a pressure decrease was confirmed.

			side was implemented at 10:17am, and a pressure decrease was confirmed at 2:30pm.		
22		2:49 pm	Vent valve of primary containment vessel was closed		We presumed the event based on the pressure increase of primary containment vessel
23		2:53 pm	Injection of fresh water terminated	○	Report on May16th, 7. Operation records
24		3:36 pm	Explosion of reactor building of Unit 1 occurred	○	Report on May16th, 7. Operation records
25		8:20 pm	Injection of sea water started	○	Report on May16th, 7. Operation records 3

- 1 There are unclear points on the behavior of IC before outage of all AC power, however, reactor pressure fluctuates between about 6.2 to 7.2MPa[abs] based on the 2.Records of charts in the report on May 16th, we presumed that the one of the system of IC has operated intermittently, as set pressure of SRV no.1 relief valve is 7.4 MPa[abs], and reseating pressure is 6.9MPa[abs].
- 2 There are also unclear points on the operation of IC after outage of all AC power, however, we presumed that the function of IC is lost as we only have the insufficient amount of record which show IC is functioning.
- 3 We set up the injection amount of water and the time we changed the amount based on the daily injection amount described in 7.Operation records of the report on March 16th, in order not to exceed the daily average injection amount and total injection amount.

3.1.2 Analysis Result

Table 3.1.3 shows the result of analysis based on the condition shown in 3.1.1. And from Fig. 3.1.1 to Fig 3.1.12 show the result of analysis about the trend of reactor water level etc.

Table 3.1.3 Summary of Analysis Result on Unit 1

Item	Analysis Result
Start of reactor core exposure	Approx. 3 hours after earthquake
Start of reactor core damages	Approx. 4 hours after earthquake
Start of reactor pressure vessel damages	Approx. 15 hours after earthquake

The detail of analysis result is as follows.

The reactor water level comes at the top of active fuel (hereinafter called TAF) approximately 2 hours after assumed timing of IC stop, and then the reactor core has been broken (see Fig. 3.1.1).

After the earthquake occurred, the actual data of reactor water level was changing within the fuel range. It differs dramatically from the analysis result, but the analysis result shows that the reactor pressure vessel has been broken, so that it is impossible to keep the reactor water level in the reactor pressure vessel. Regarding this matter, there is a possibility that the correct level is not shown because the water in the level gauge boiled away as the temperature of the primary containment vessel rose high. About Unit 1, after calibration of level gauge, it is confirmed that the water level is under fuel range.

Regarding reactor pressure, after assumed timing of IC stop, the reactor pressure increases, but it remains around 8MPa because of the Safety Relief Valve. After the timing of reactor core damage, the melting pellet move to the lower plenum, and then after 15 hours from the earthquake occurrence, the reactor pressure vessel has been broken and the reactor pressure decreases rapidly (see Fig. 3.1.2).

The pressure of Primary containment vessel temporary increases because of the steam which is discharged from the reactor pressure vessel and hydrogen gas which is formed by the reaction of water and metal in the reactor, but after that the pressure decreases because of the leakage from the Primary containment vessel which is assumed at the analysis, and then it decreases rapidly by the vent operation on Mar. 12 (see Fig. 3.1.3).

By the way, at the beginning the measured pressure of Primary containment vessel is higher than the analysis result, the reasons are assumed that some kind of situation with the discharge of steam from the reactor pressure vessel occurred such as that the instrumentation pipe in the reactor was broken at the beginning of reactor core damage and then steam was flowed into the vessel, or that the sealing capability of a gasket used at the main steam system was lost because of high temperature, however currently the cause is unknown including whether it is a problem of measurement equipment or not.

Regarding the assumption about the leakage of the Primary containment vessel, at the time after 18 hours of the earthquake occurrence when the leakage is assumed, the Primary containment vessel temperature is over 300 degree C, which well exceeds the designed temperature of the vessel (138 degree C). There is an knowledge by the past power sector cooperated study, it says that, there is a possibility for the gasket to damage such an over-temperature condition, so that if the leakage from the vessel is true, the damage of gasket by over-temperature is assumed to be one of the reason. And also regarding the assumption of leakage from the vessel after 50 hours of earthquake occurrence, according to the behavior of the vessel temperature by analysis that remains high temperature(see Fig. 3.1.5), it is assumed to be one of the reason that the leakage points increase gradually.

Although the water injection to the reactor starts at 14 hours after the assumed timing of IC stop, but until that the fuel melts by the decay heat and moves to the lower plenum, and then the reactor pressure vessel damage after 15 hours of earthquake occurrence (see Fig 3.1.4 and Fig 3.1.9).

Regarding the fission products which are discharged by the reactor core damage (hereinafter called FP), the noble gas is almost discharged to the atmosphere by the vent operation. According to the analysis result, approximately 1% discharge for cesium iodide and under 1% discharge for other materials (see Fig 3.1.7 and Fig 3.1.8). Also regarding Plutonium, it belongs to UO₂ group as PuO₂, the analysis result said that the discharge rate is under 10⁻⁷.

Regarding hydrogen production, the hydrogen is produced at the same time of the timing of reactor core damage start, it is possible that the cause of explosion on Mar. 12 is the hydrogen produced in this time (see Fig. 3.1.6).

Regarding IC, it is not sure about the action after Tsunami arrival, we analyzed about a case under assumption that IC is temporary working (from approx. 6:00 pm, Mar. 11 to approx. 2 am, Mar. 12, assume half line was working). The behavior of the reactor water level is similar although the absolute value is different (see Fig. 3.1.10). However, based on this assumption, the Primary containment vessel pressure shows perfectly different behavior from measured value (see Fig.3.1.11), it is impossible to clear up by this analysis about the action of IC after outage of all AC power. Because the water level also cannot be kept in the fuel range in this sensitivity analysis of IC, so that it means the reactor core damages (see Fig.3.1.12).

This evaluation is implemented based on the analysis using MAAP code; it has some uncertainty on the determination of analysis condition and on the analysis model, so that it is necessary to take notices that the progresses of phenomenon as the result also have some uncertainty. Especially, the amount of discharged FP receives a great amount of influence from these uncertainties, so that the data should be used as a reference.

3.1.3 Evaluation Result

As previously mentioned, we have had an analysis result that, after failure of all AC sources (arrival of the tsunami), reactor core damages began at the relatively early period and the reactor pressure vessel has resulted in breakage. However, we consider the analysis result is stricter than in reality, when we refer to plant status estimated from temperatures in each part etc. in the following pages.

When we could measure temperatures in each part, those of reactor pressure vessels were above 400 degrees Celsius in multiple measuring points. We think that at that time, though the condition of insufficient cool-down to the reactor core had continued, they have then sufficiently cooled down since we sprayed water through the feed-water line and, due to the secured water spray to the reactor, temperatures in each part suddenly decreased.

In addition, as a result of calibration of the water-level gauge, we have found that the water level in reactor pressure vessels is not within fuel ranges.

On the other hand, we think that most of fuel is cooled down in the reactor pressure vessel, because we can still measure temperatures in CRD housing etc. at the lower reactor pressure vessel (if the reactor pressure vessel is damaged, we may not be able to measure temperatures) and temperatures of the steel of the reactor pressure vessel currently change around between 100 degrees Celsius and 120 degrees Celsius and correlate changes in amount of water spray in multiple measuring points and temperatures in multiple points of the upper reactor pressure vessel are higher and their heat sources are estimated to come from the inside of the reactor pressure vessel.

Hence, according to the analysis and plant parameters (temperatures near the reactor pressure vessel), we think that the reactor core has been significantly damaged, but moved below or dropped to the lower plenum from the fixed position of fuel loading and most of it can be stably cooled down around there.

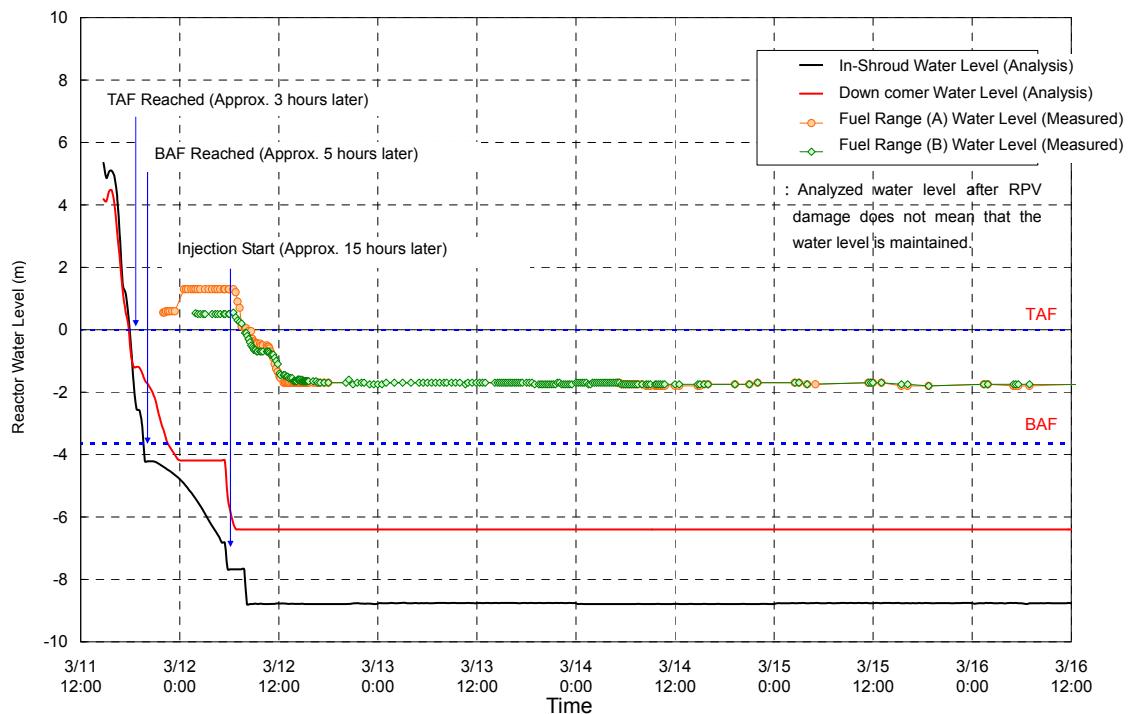


Figure3.1.1 Unit1 Reactor Water Level

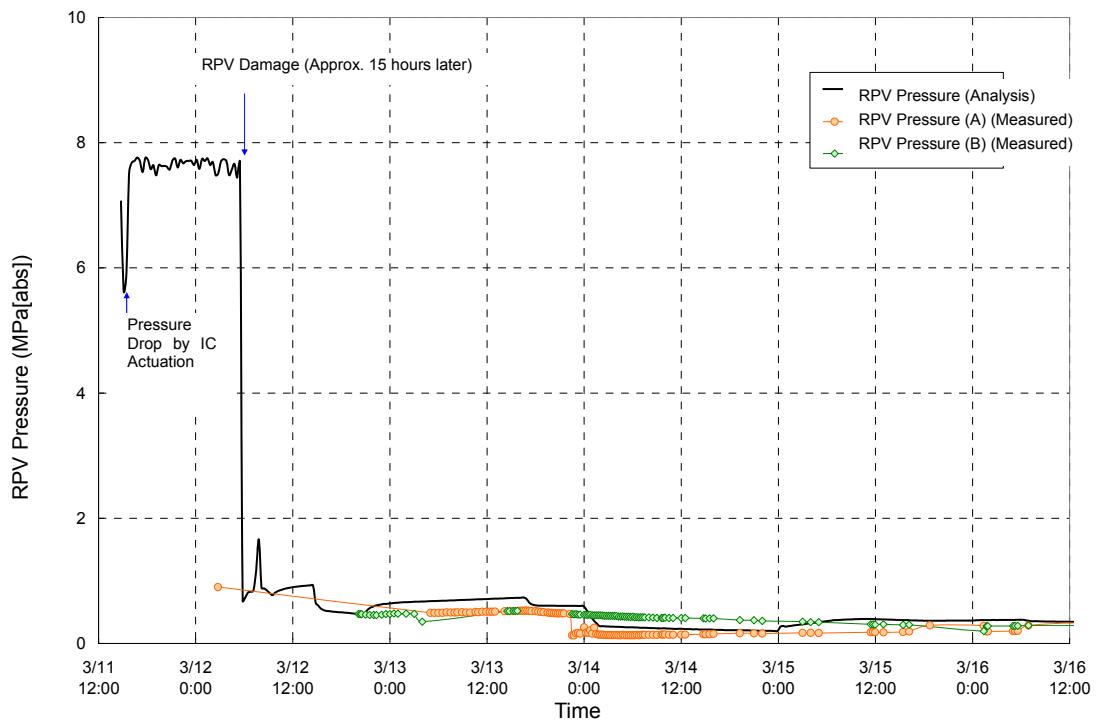


Figure3.1.2 Unit1 RPV Pressure

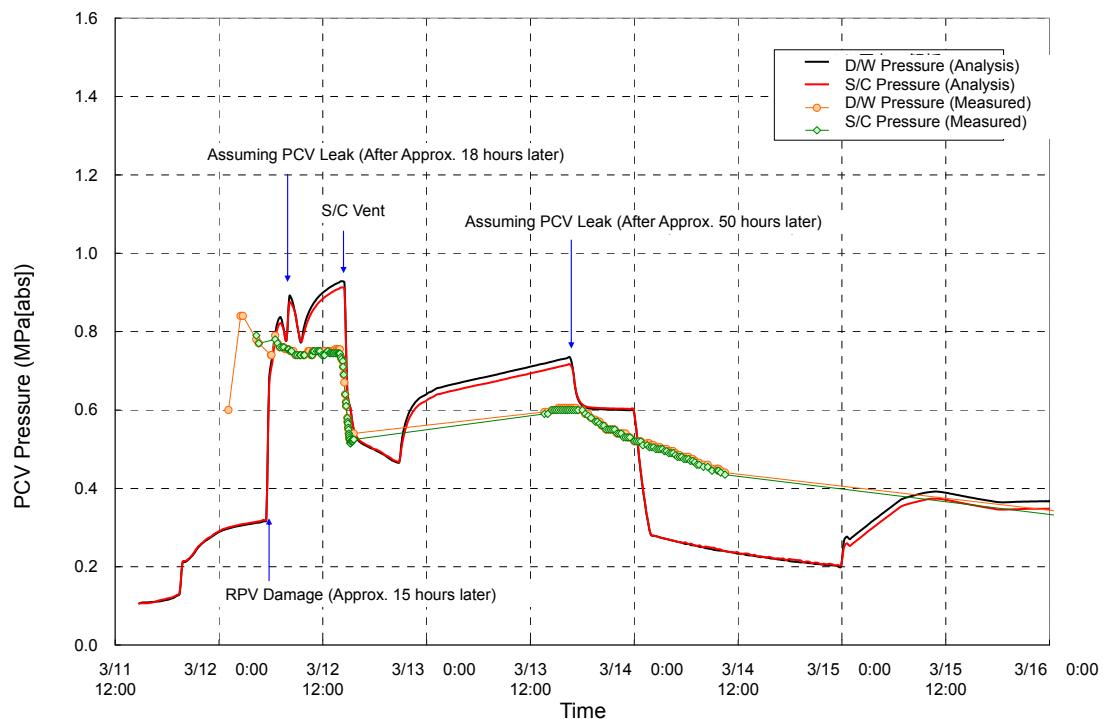


Figure3.1.3 Unit1 PCV Pressure

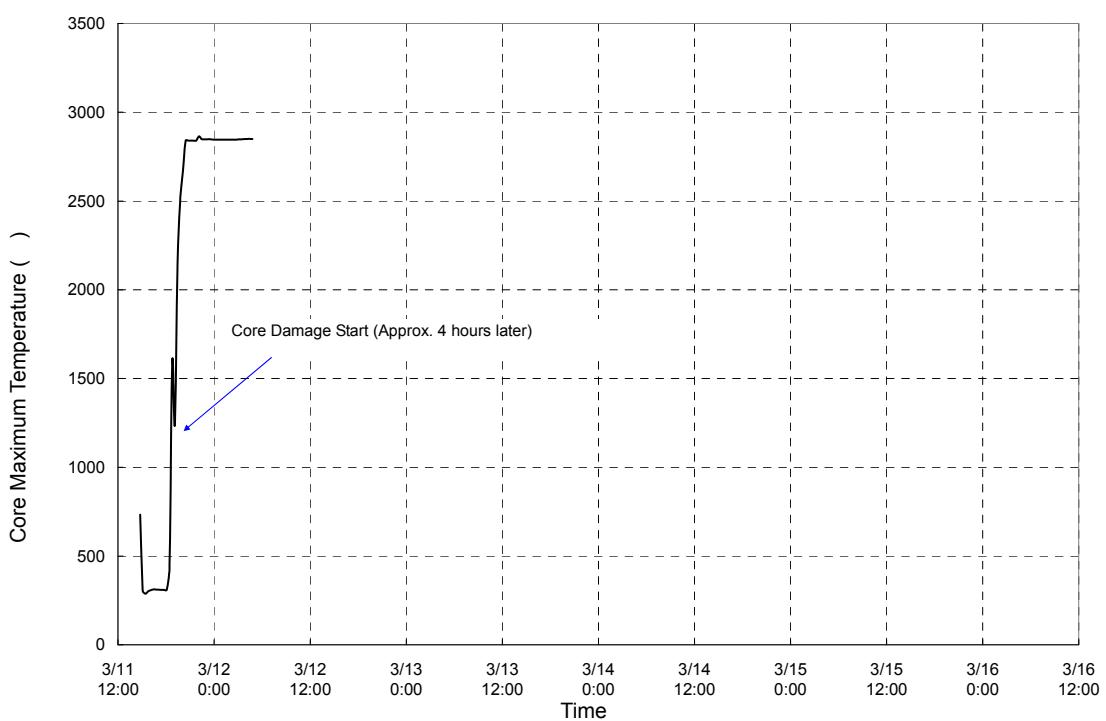


Figure3.1.4 Unit1 Core Temperature

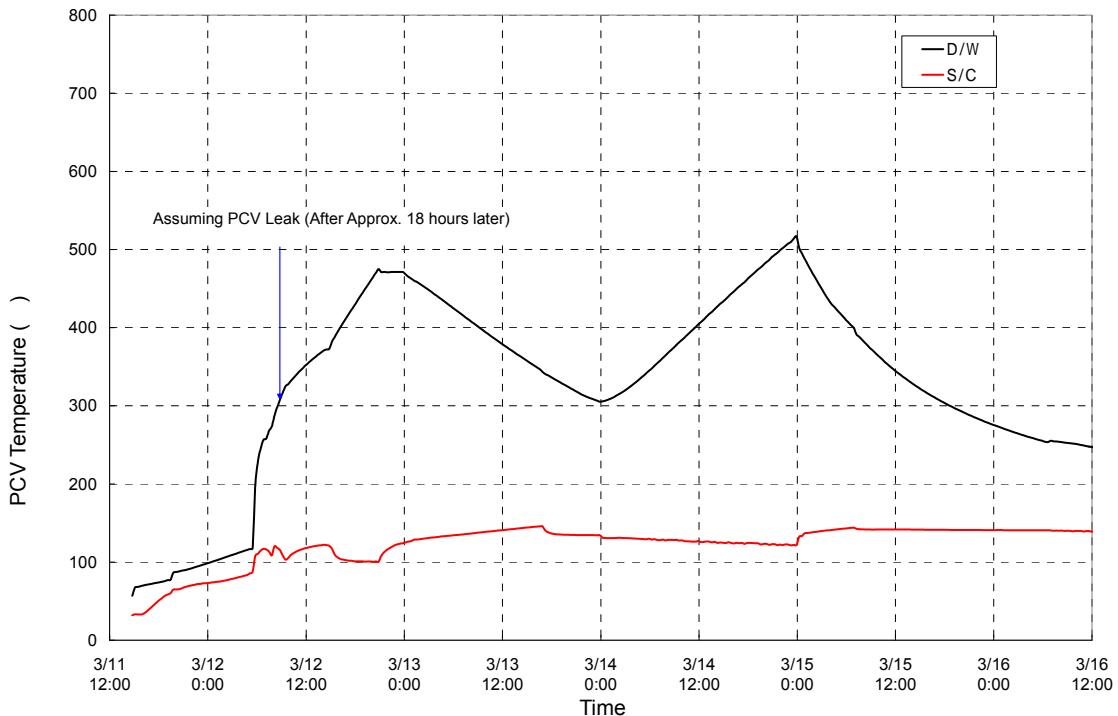


Figure3.1.5 Unit1 PCV Temperature

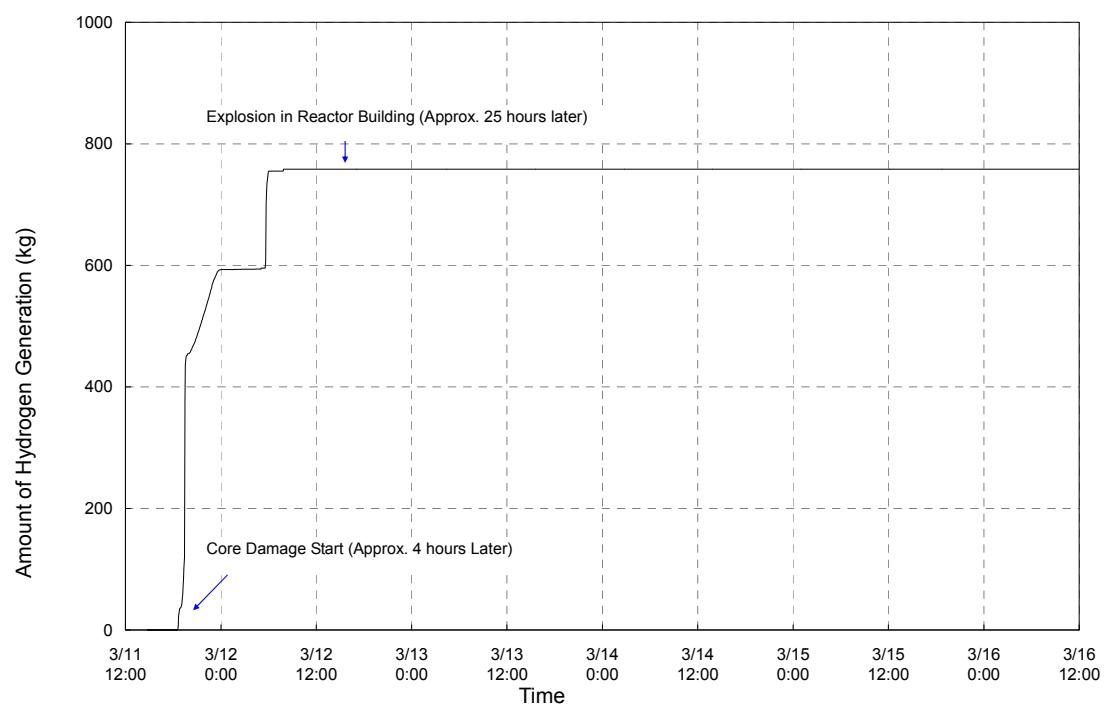
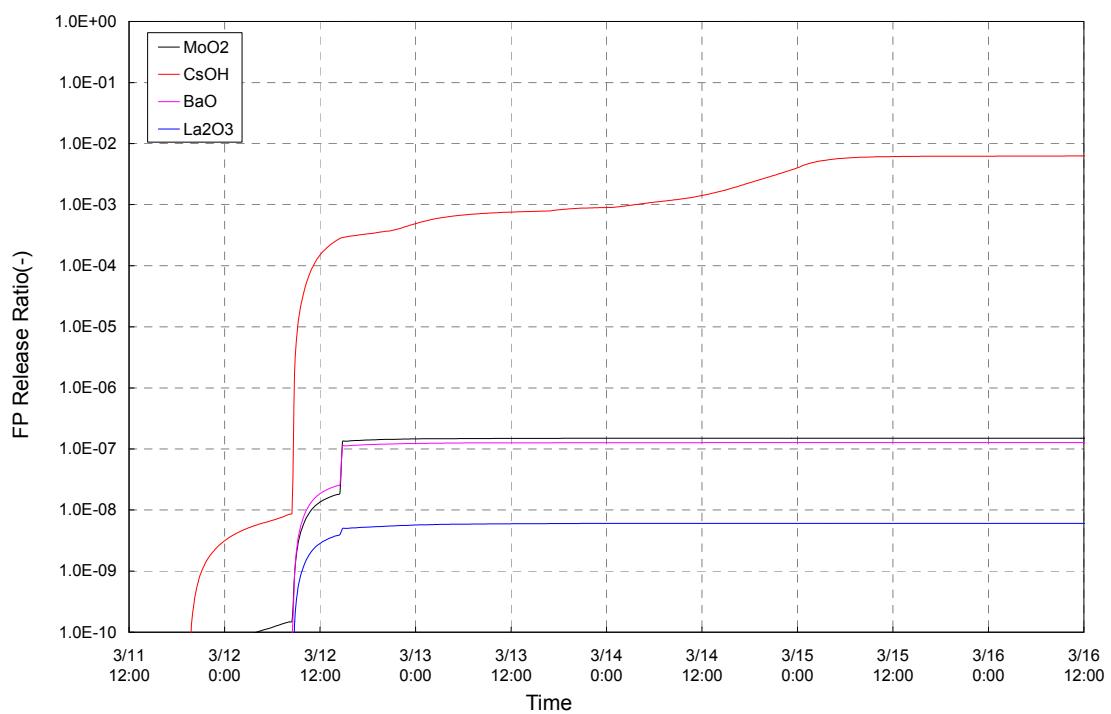
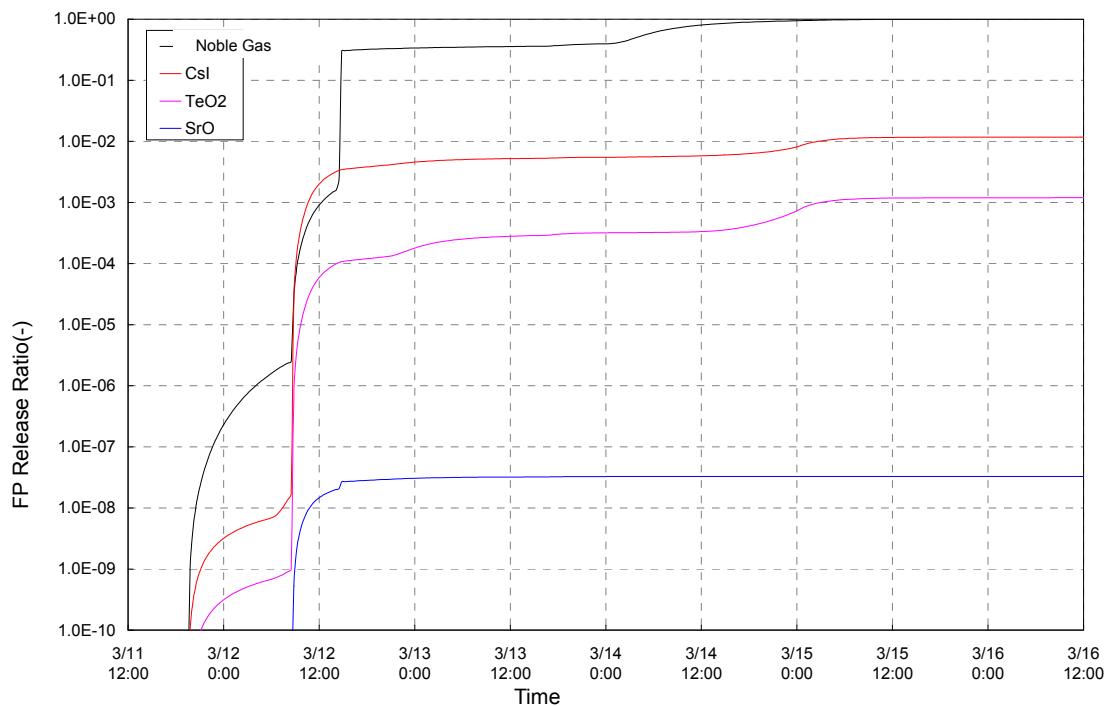


Figure3.1.6 Unit1 Amount of Hydrogen Generation



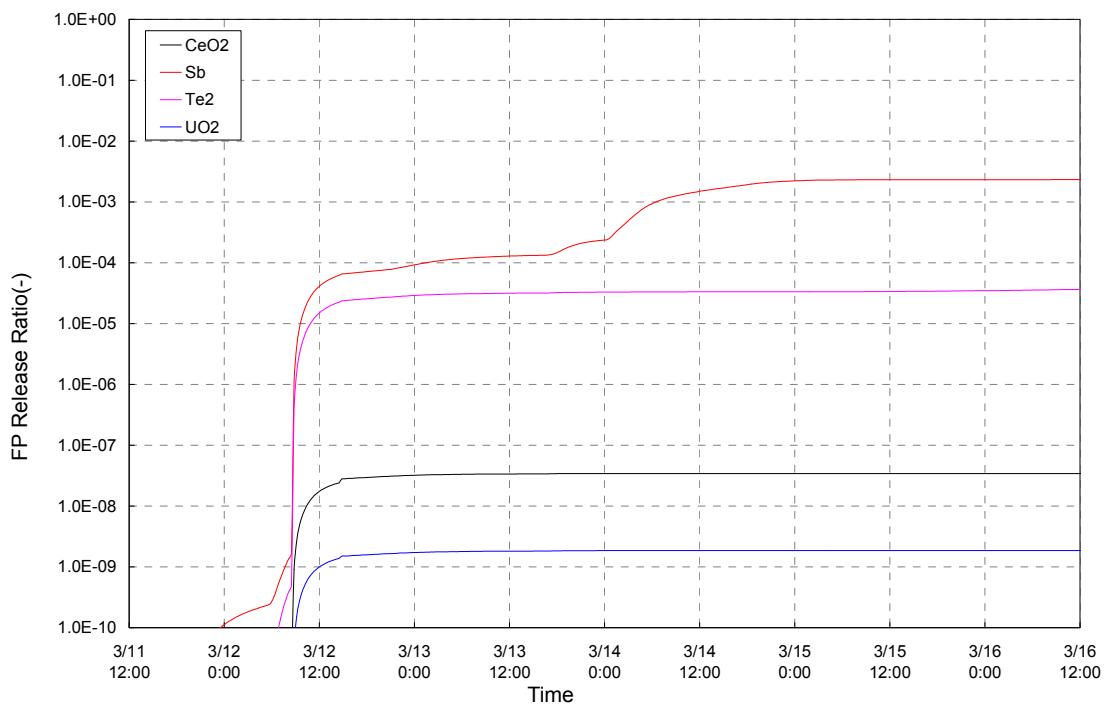


Figure3.1.7 Unit1 FP Release Ratio (3 / 3)

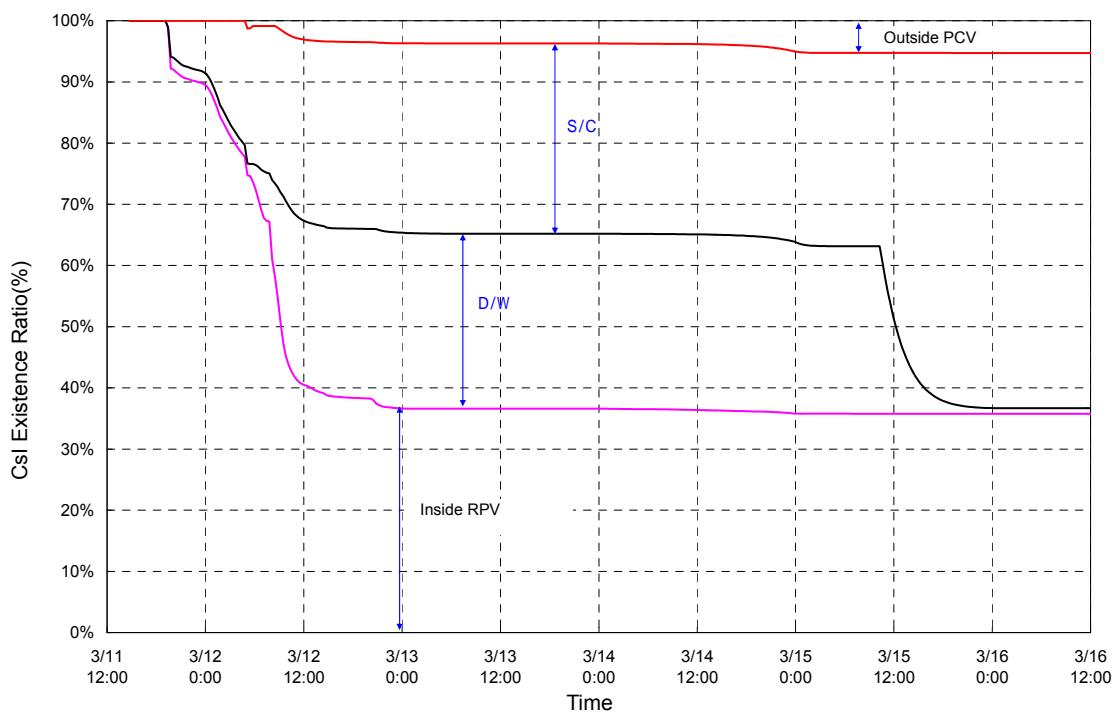


Figure3.1.8 Unit1 FP Existence Ratio (1 / 2)

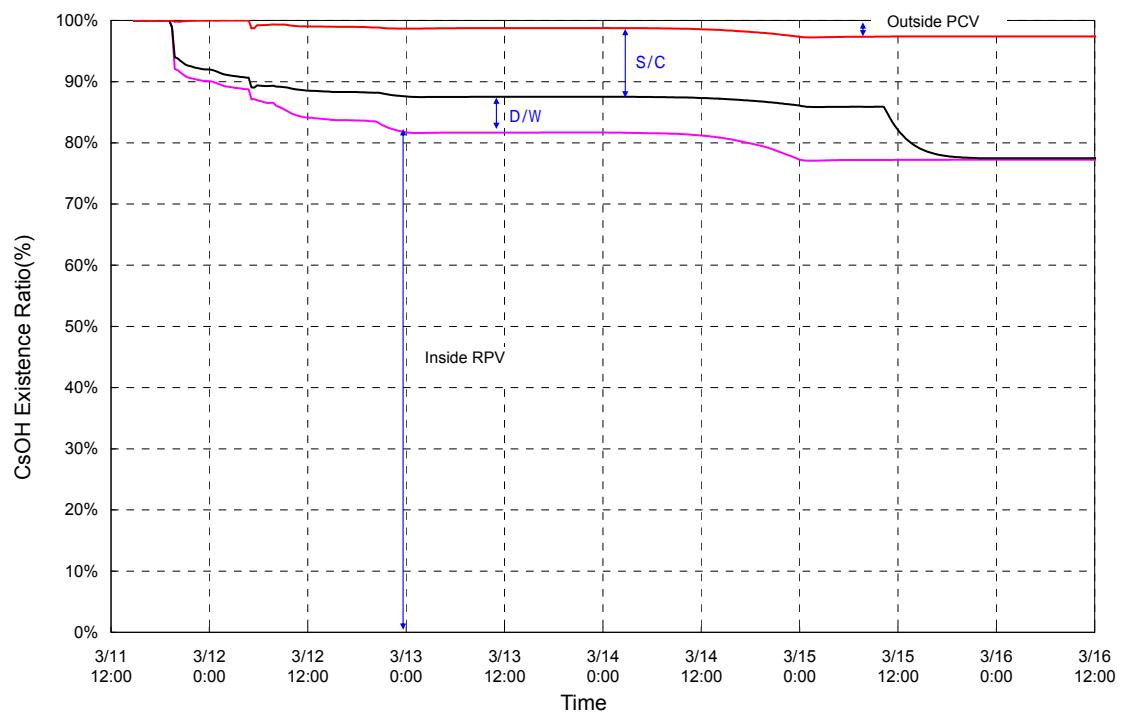
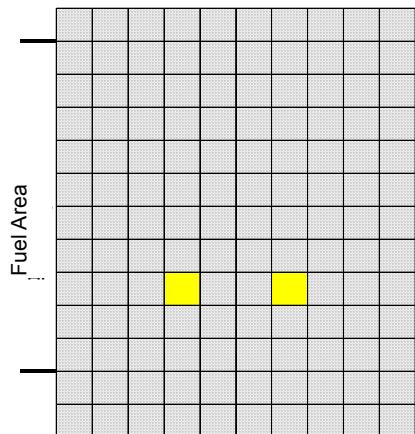
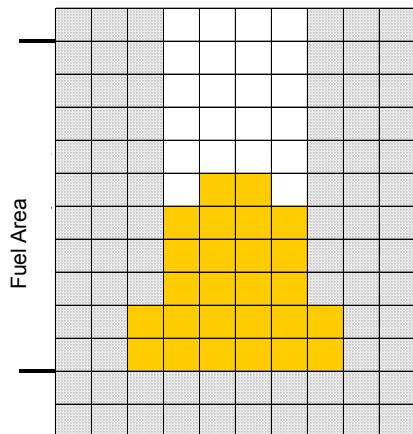


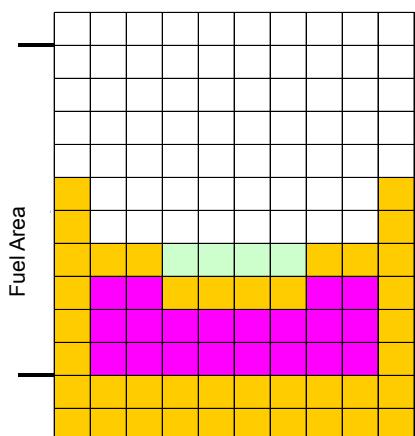
Figure3.1.8 Unit1 FP Existence Ratio (2 / 2)



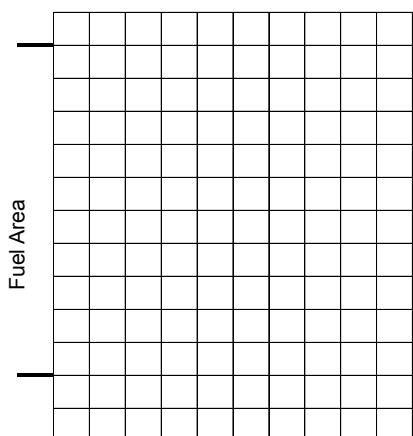
Approx. 4.7 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 5.3 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 14.3 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 15 hours after SCRAM

Model of Fuel Damage	
White	: No Fuel (Slumped)
Grey	: Normal Fuel
Light Green	: Accumulation of Slumped Fuel
Yellow	: Accumulation of Melted Fuel
Dark Yellow	: Flow Channel Blockage with Melted Fuel
Magenta	: Molten Core Pool

Figure3.1.9 Unit1 Core Status

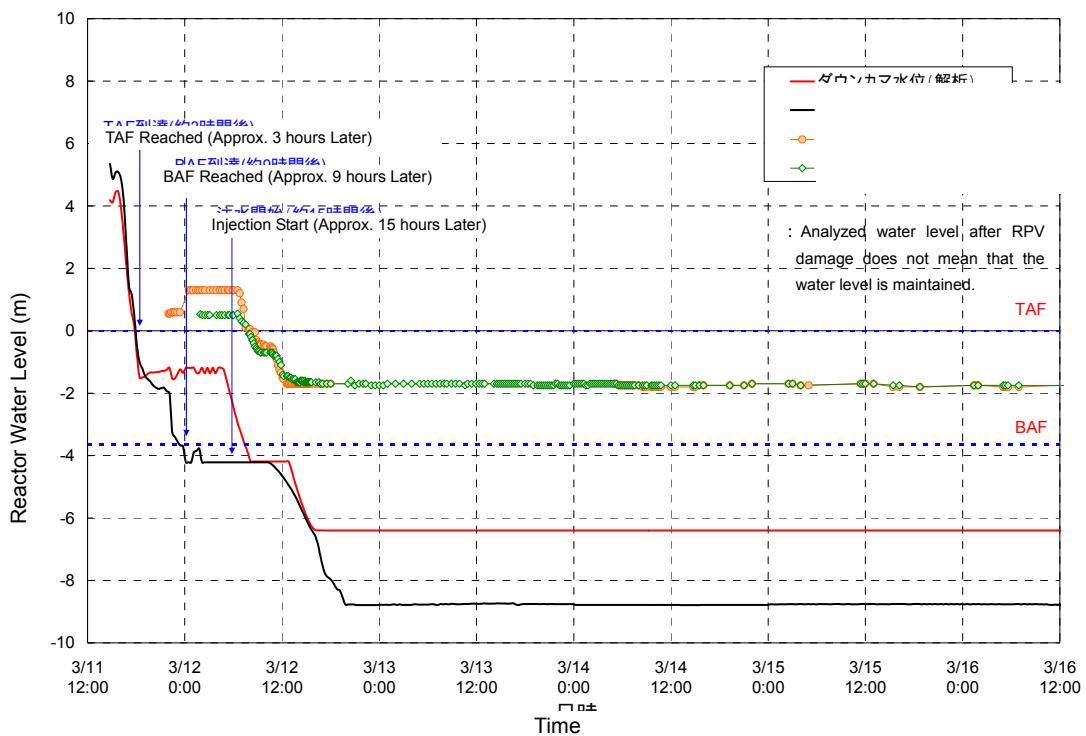


Figure3.1.10 Unit1 Reactor Water Level (IC Continued Operation Case)

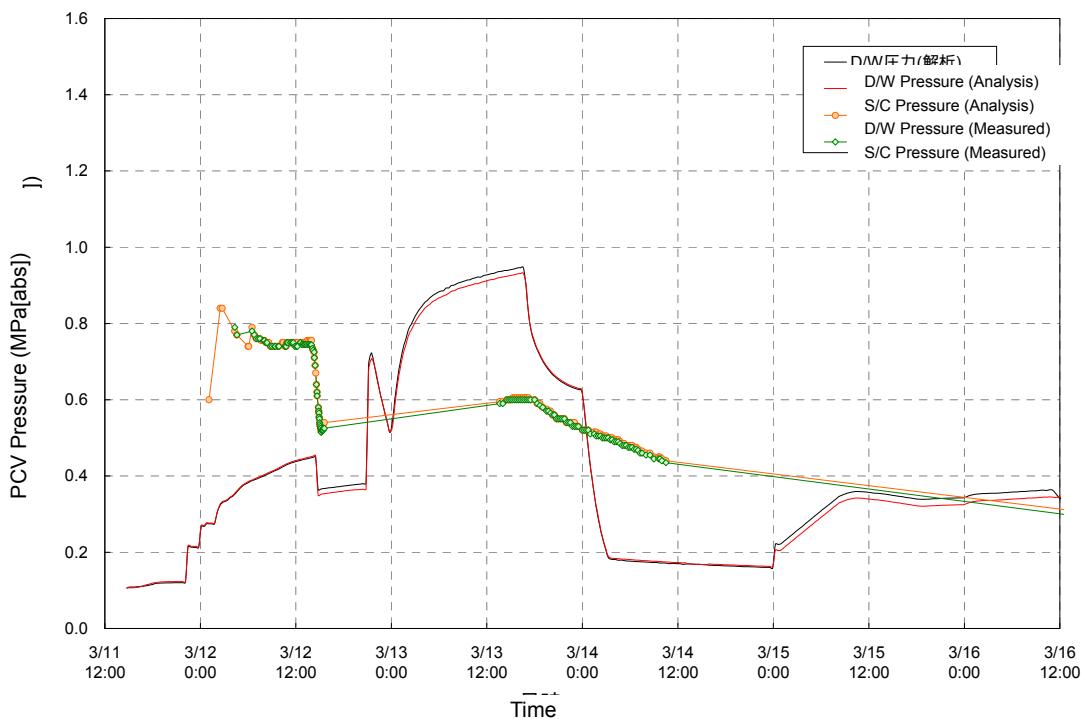


Figure3.1.11 Unit1 PCV Pressure (IC Continued Operation Case)

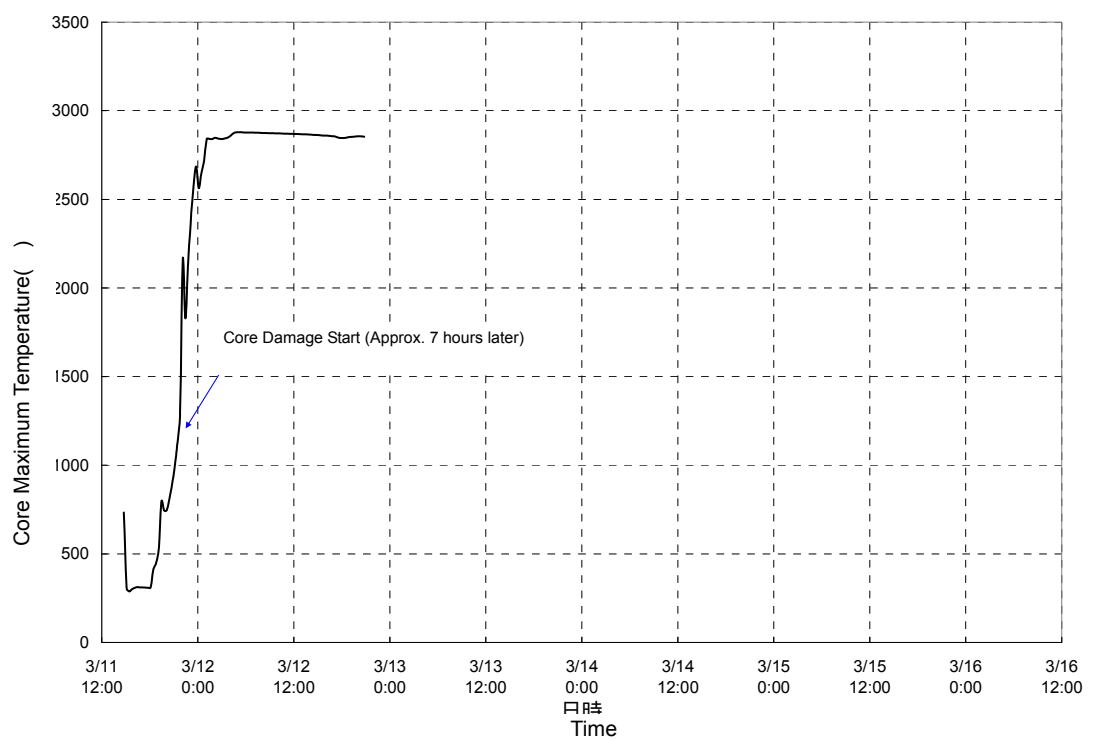


Figure3.1.12 Unit1 Core Temperature(Continued Operation Case)

3.2 Unit 2 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

3.2.1 Analysis condition

Principal conditions of analysis regarding Unit 2 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station are shown in the Table 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

We implemented the analysis in two cases below, and regarding a leak from primary containment vessel and IC, we implemented the analysis based on the assumptions below.

Cases of analysis

[Case 1] In order to accommodate to the measured figure of reactor water level, we presumed less the amount possible to maintain the reactor water level, not using the flow volume of discharge side of the fire pump.

[Case 2] Based on the premise that it is impossible to maintain the reactor water level in the fuel range, we presumed the injection amount to maintain slightly below the level of the fuel range, not the flow volume of discharge side of the fire pump.

Assumption of the gas phase leak from Primary containment vessel

In the analysis, we presumed that a leak (about 10 cm) from gas phase of Primary containment vessel (D/W) has occurred 21 hours after the earthquake occurred, in order to accommodate the figure to the actually measured pressure of Primary containment vessel to an extent. We also presumed a leak (about 10 cm) from gas phase of Primary containment vessel since an aliphone occurred near the suppression chamber (hereinafter called "S/C") on May 15th.

However, as it is just an assumption for analysis, it is unclear whether the leak from D/W occurred actually, or it is a mismatch of measured figure and analyzed figure caused by the problem of the gauge.

Table 3.2.1 Plant Conditions

Items	Conditions
Initial reactor output	2381 MWt (rated power output)
Initial reactor pressure	7.03MPa[abs] (normal operation pressure)
Initial reactor water level	Normal level
Open space volume of primary containment vessel	D/W open space : 4240m ³ S/C open space : 3160m ³
Suppression pool water volume	2980m ³

Table 3.2.2 Events

Explanatory notes ○:Records available : Estimates based on records □:Assumption used on analysis

Analysis Condition				Classification	Notes	In case of ○:Referred part of the records In case of ○ or □:Estimated, presumed reasons etc.
No	Time and Date		Analyzed Events			
1	March 11th	2:46 pm	Earthquake occurred	○	-	
2		2:47 pm	Reactor scram occurred	○	Report on May 16th, 4. Operation daily, Handover diary of shift supervisor	
3		3:02 pm	RCIC activated manually	○	Report on May 16th, 7. Operation records	
4		3:28 pm	RCIC tripped(L-8)	○	Same as above	
5		3:41 pm	Outage of all AC power occurred	○	Report on May 16th, 4. Operation daily, Handover diary of shift supervisor	
6	March 12th	4:20 am - 5:00 am	Changed the water source of RCIC from condensate storage tank to suppression chamber	○	Report on May 16th, 7. Operation records	
7	March 14th	1:25 pm	RCIC stopped	○	Same as above	
8		4:34 pm	Started the operation of pressure reduction of Reactor Pressure Vessel(SRV1 valve open)	○	Same as above	
		4:34 pm	Started the injection of sea water through the fire protection system	○	Report on May 16th, 7. Operation records	1
9		Around	Confirmed the decrease of the	○	Report on May 16th, 7. Operation records	

		6:00 pm	reactor pressure		
10		7:20 pm	The fire pump stopped resulted from fuel run-out	<input type="radio"/>	Report on May16th, 7. Operation records 1
11		7:54 pm	The fire pump activated	<input type="radio"/>	Report on May16th, 7. Operation records 1 2
		7:57 pm	The second fire pump activated	<input type="radio"/>	Report on May16th, 7. Operation records 1
12		9:20 pm	By opening SRV2 valve, reactor pressure decreased and water level recovered	<input type="radio"/>	Same as above
13		Around 11:00 pm	It is presumed that the SRV1 valve was closed	<input type="checkbox"/>	As reactor pressure increased at around 11:00pm, it is presumed that the SRV1 valve was closed at this time.
14	March 15th	Around 6:14 am	An allophone has occurred near the suppression chamber, and the pressure inside decreased	<input type="radio"/>	From the press release of Tokyo Electric Power Company (http://www.tepco.co.jp/index-j.html)

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1 There is a possibility that the certain amount of sea water was injected since 4:34pm, March 14th based on the record of 7:20pm, March 14th which describes “The fire pump has stopped”, however, we presumed 7:54pm, March14th as the time which started the injection, as the water level has rose since then.

2 We set up the injection amount of water and the time we changed the amount based on the daily injection amount described in 7.Operation records of the report on March 16th, in order not to exceed the daily average injection amount and total injection amount.

3.2.2.1 Analysis Result (Analysis Case 1)

Table 3.2.3 shows the result of analysis based on the condition shown in 3.2.1. And from Fig. 3.2.1.1 to Fig 3.2.1.10 show the result of analysis about the trend of reactor water level etc.

Table 3.2.3 Summary of Analysis Result on Unit 2

Item	Analysis Result
Start of reactor core exposure	Approx. 75 hours after earthquake
Start of reactor core damages	Approx. 77 hours after earthquake
Start of reactor pressure vessel damages	(reactor pressure vessel damage did not occur in this analysis)

The details of analysis result are as follows.

The reactor water level gradually comes down after RCIC stop and the reactor core starts exposed, and the reactor core exposed perfectly by opening SRV and the reactor core damage starts (see Fig.3.2.1.1). Although the water injection starts approximately at the same time, but in this analysis, because the water injection flow is assumed that it is commensurate with the reactor water level indicated by measurement equipment, so that the water injection flow is not enough and the water level is remained around a half level of the reactor core range. Therefore, the reactor core is damaged.

The reactor pressure is kept high around the pressure of SRV action until RCIC stops. By SRV open after RCIC stop the reactor pressure decreases rapidly, after that go down to around atmosphere pressure.

During the action of RCIC, the measured value of the reactor pressure is lower than analyzed value, it means it is an possibility that the leak path was formed through SRV to S/C, but currently it is not sure whether there is an actual path or it is only a problem of measuring equipment. The behavior of analyzed value and measured value is almost consistent after SRV open (see Fig.3.2.1.2).

The pressure of Primary containment vessel increases with the increase of suppression pool water temperature, but because the leak from the Primary containment vessel (D/W) is assumed, the increase from earthquake occurrence becomes slow which is same as measured value. After that, temporary increase of pressure occurs by SRV open on Mar. 14, and then at the measured value, the pressure changes decrease. Also regarding the analysis, the analysis was implemented on the condition that the timing of the irregular sound noticed near S/C on Mar. 15 is set as a boundary; it means a leak is occurred at the vapor phase part of S/C at this moment (see Fig. 3.2.1.3).

Regarding the assumption of leak from the Primary containment vessel, considering that the vessel temperature is already exceed designed temperature at the timing of assumption, the increase of leak from the vessel which is caused by the influence of over-temperature could be assumed as one of the reason (see Fig.3.2.1.5). In case there is no assumption of leak for the vessel, the vessel pressure should reach $2P_d$ (twice of designed pressure) in relatively early (see Fig. 3.2.1.10). And after the moment of irregular sound noticed near S/C the pressure decrease rapidly, also the leak is assumed in the analysis, however currently it is not sure whether there is an actual leak on the vessel or it is only a problem of measuring equipment.

Regarding reactor core temperature trend, after RCIC stop, the temperature increase with the decrease of reactor water level, the pellet starts melting (see Fig.3.2.1.4).

A big amount of hydrogen is produced when the reactor core is exposed and the temperature of clad start increasing. After 1 week of earthquake occurrence, the amount equal to the reaction of 79% of active clad is produced (see Fig.3.2.1.6).

Regarding the discharge of FP, after reactor core damage, the noble gas is discharged from the reactor pressure vessel to S/C, and according to the assumption of leak for this analysis, the result is that almost full amount of noble gas is discharged. For cesium iodide, the discharge rate is about 1% and almost exist in S/C, However, the discharge out of the Primary containment vessel is by the assumption of leak from the vessel, so it is possible that the result is different from actual situation (see Fig.3.2.1.7 and Fig.3.2.1.8).

The result says that, about the reactor core of Unit 2, there partially exists a melted pool, but it remains in fuel range and does not lead to the reactor pressure vessel damage. The reason is that, the water injection by RCIC in the early stage was implemented constantly, and the period after RCIC stop until start water injection is shorter than Unit 1 (see Fig.3.2.1.9).

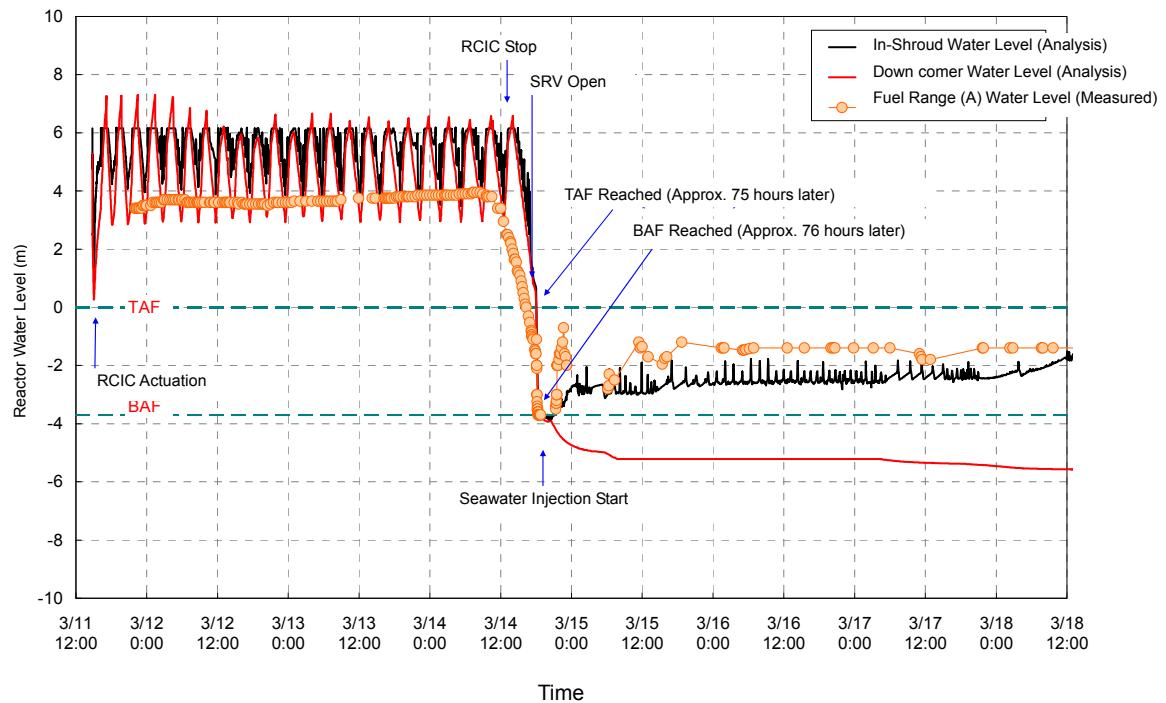


Figure3.2.1.1 Unit2 Reactor Water Level[Case1]

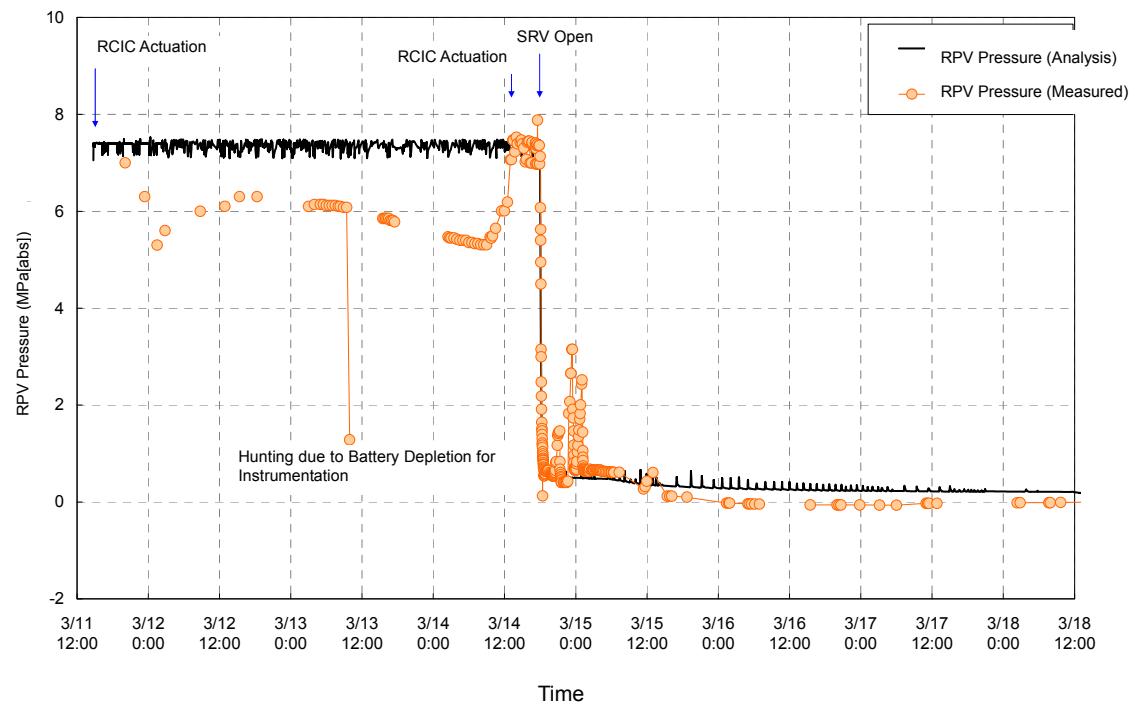


Figure3.2.1.2 Unit2 RPV Pressure[Case1]

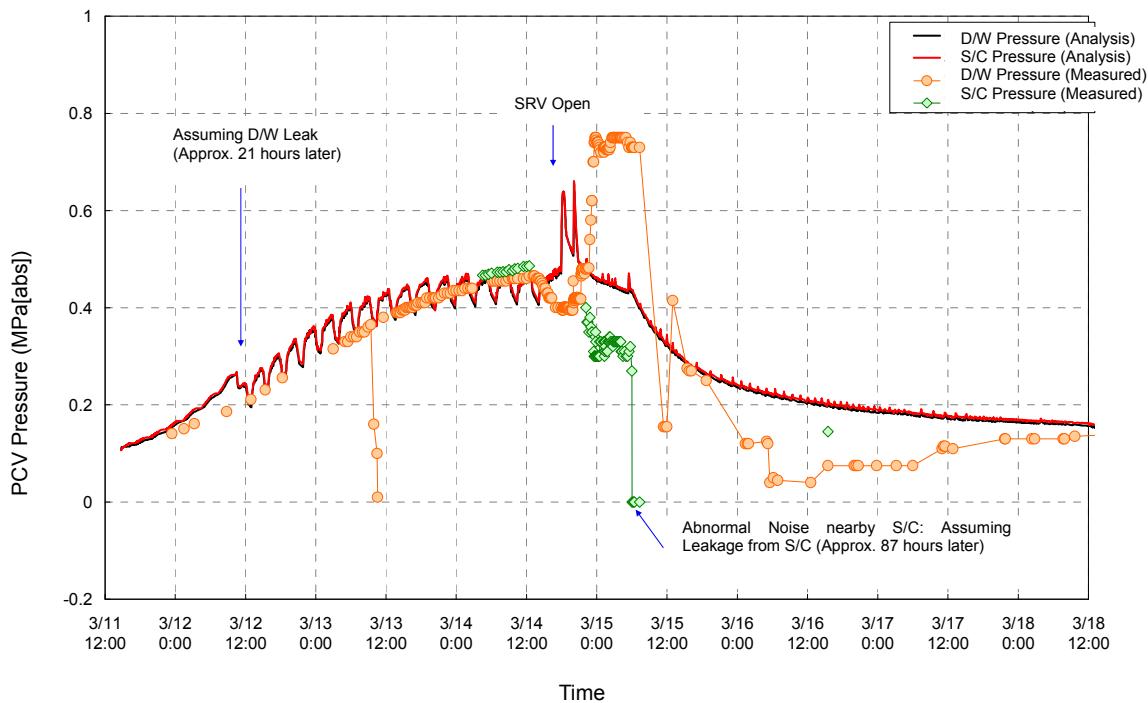


Figure3.2.1.3 Unit2 PCV Pressure[Case1]

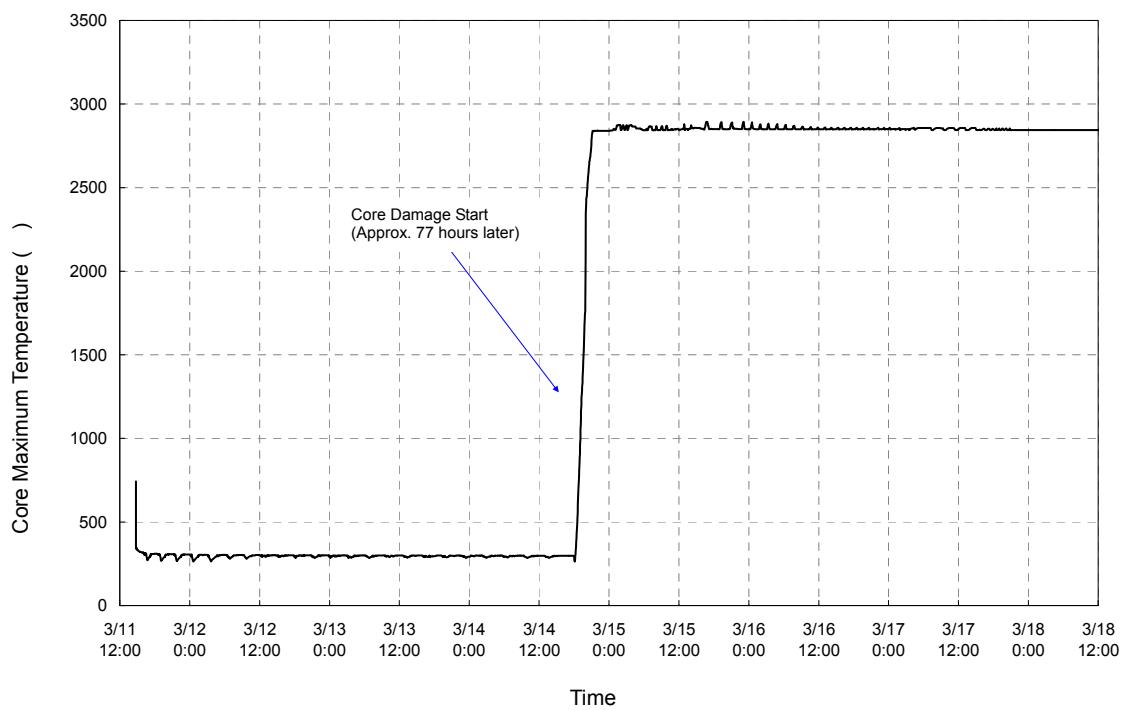


Figure3.2.1.4 Unit2 Core Temperature[Case1]

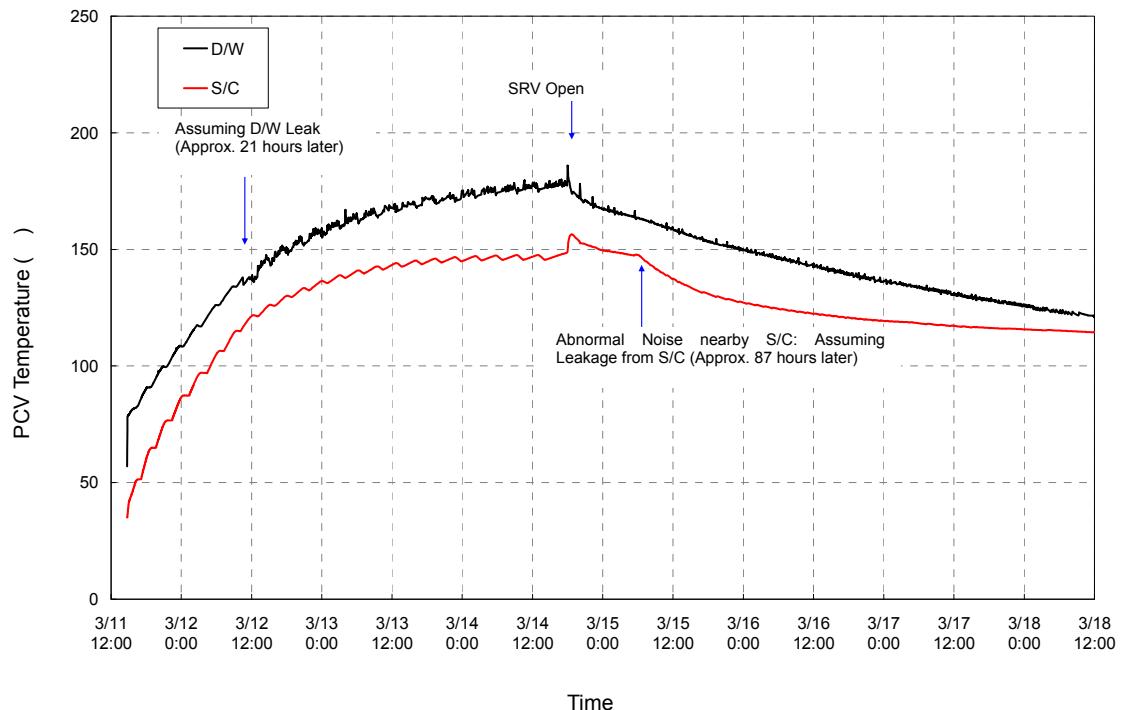


Figure3.2.1.5 Unit2 PCV Temperature[Case1]

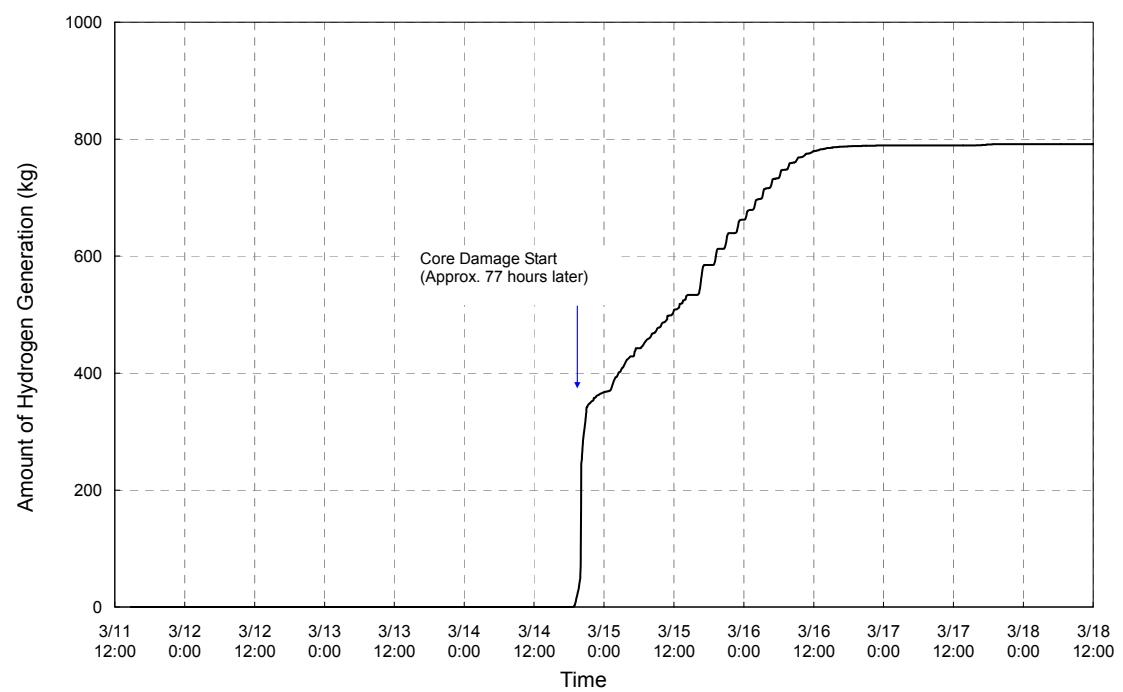


Figure3.2.1.6 Unit2 Amount of Hydrogen Generation[Case1]

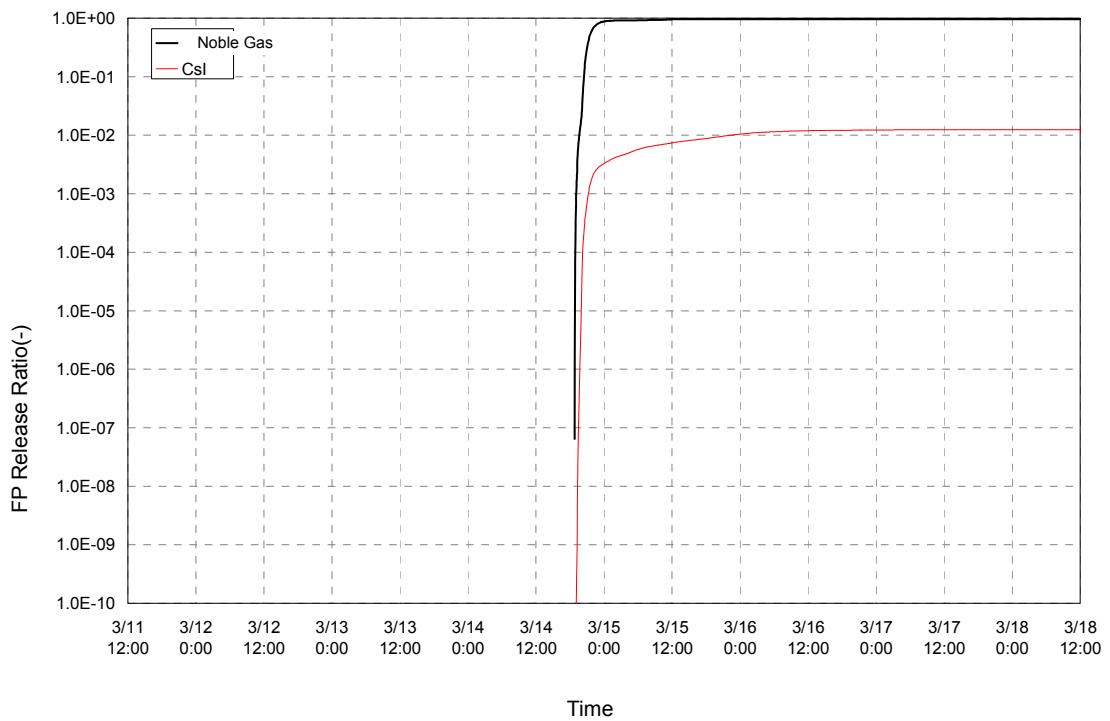


Figure3.2.1.7 Unit2 FP Release Ratio[Case1]

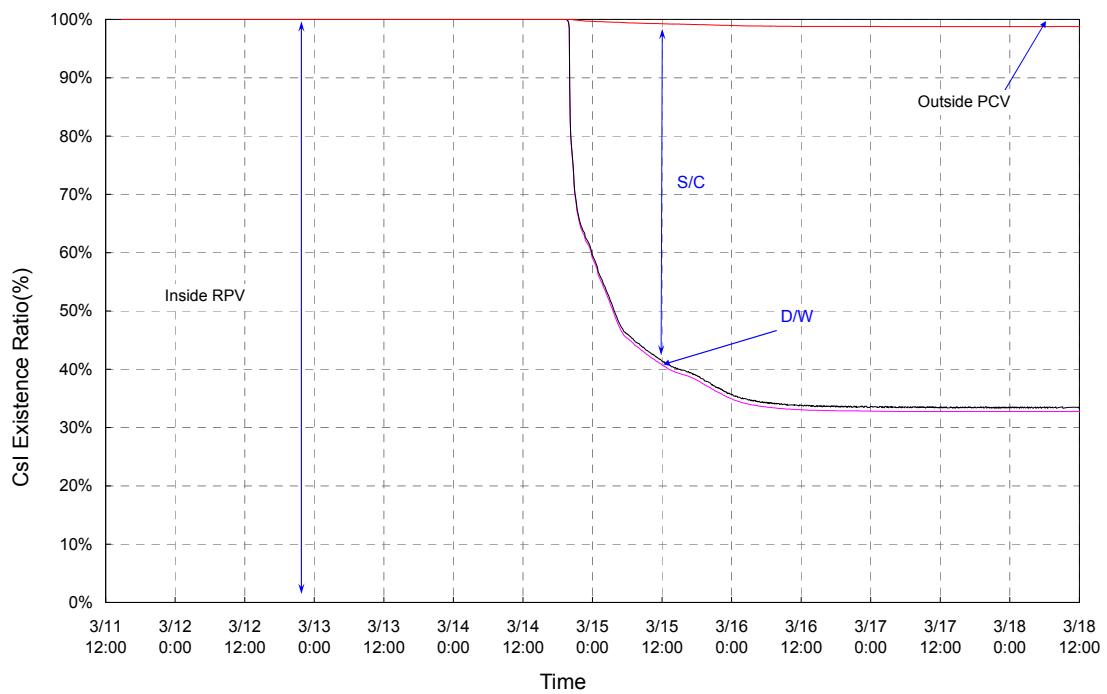


Figure3.2.1.8 Unit2 FP Existence Ratio(1/2)[Case1]

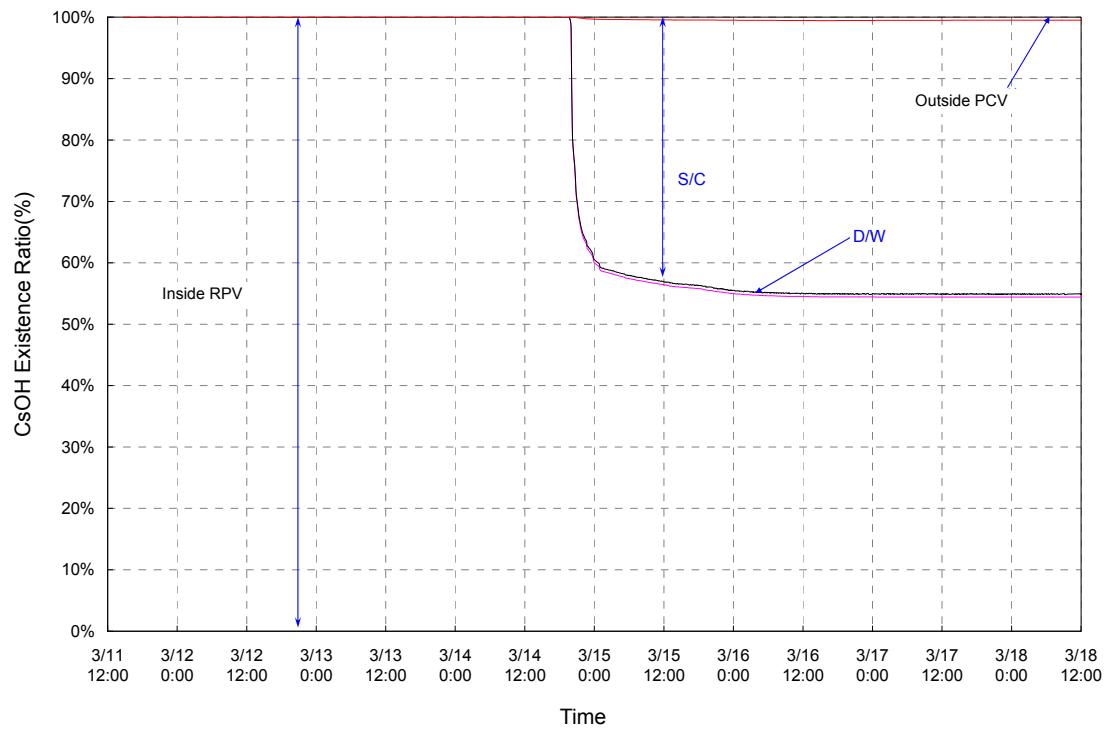
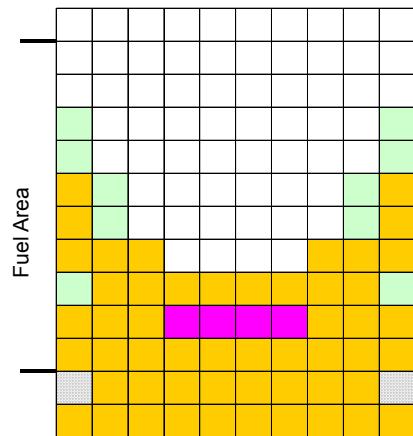
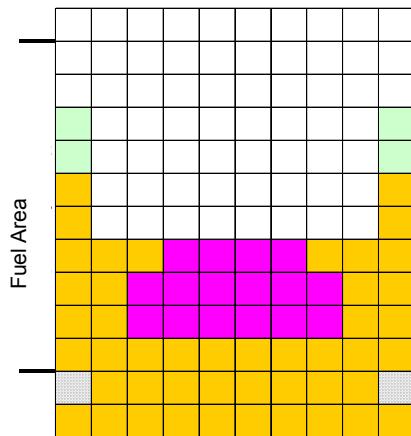


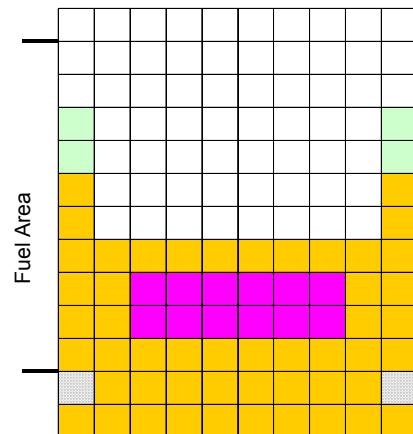
Figure3.2.1.8 Unit2 FP Existence Ratio(2/2)[Case1]



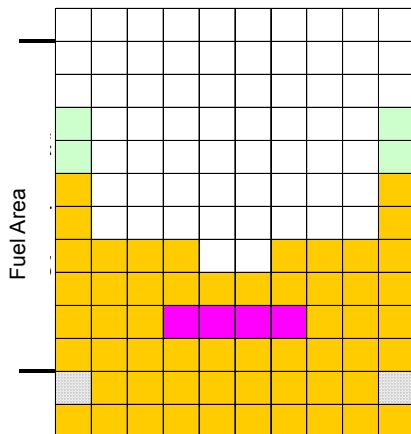
Approx. 87 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 96 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 120 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 1 week after SCRAM

Model of Fuel Damage	
White	: No Fuel (Slumped)
Grey	: Normal Fuel
Light Green	: Accumulation of Slumped Fuel
Yellow	: Accumulation of Melted Fuel
Dark Yellow	: Flow Channel Blockage with Melted Fuel
Pink	: Molten Core Pool

Figure3.2.1.9 Unit2 Core Status[Case1]

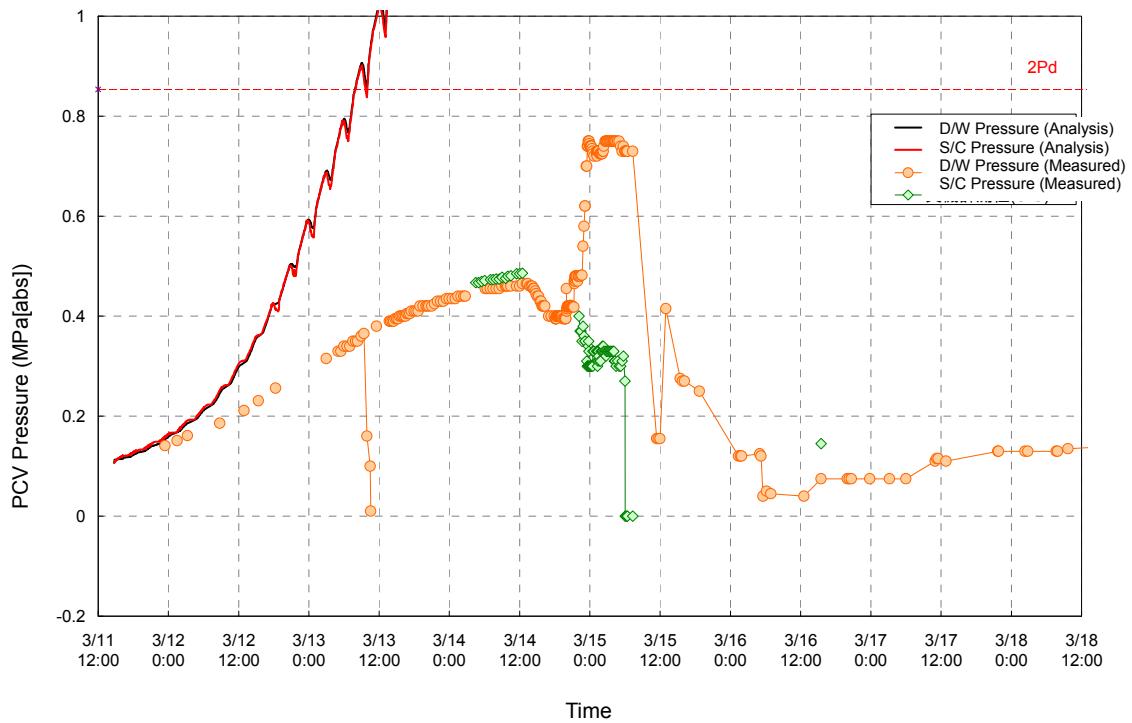


Figure3.2.1.10 Unit2 PCV Pressure[Case1] (Without Assuming Leak due to Superheat)

3.2.2.2 Analysis Result (Analysis Case 2)

Table 3.2.4 shows the result of analysis based on the condition shown in 3.2.1. And from Fig. 3.2.2.1 to Fig 3.2.2.9 show the result of analysis about the trend of reactor water level etc.

Table 3.2.4 Summary of Analysis Result on Unit 2

Item	Analysis Result
Start of reactor core exposure	Approx. 75 hours after earthquake
Start of reactor core damages	Approx. 77 hours after earthquake
Start of reactor pressure vessel damages	Approx. 109 hours after earthquake

The detail of analysis result is as follows.

The reactor water level gradually comes down after RCIC stop and the reactor core starts exposed, and the reactor core exposed perfectly by opening SRV and the reactor core damage starts. Although the water injection starts approximately at the same time, the assumed water injection flow is not enough so that the water level does not increase over the bottom of active fuel (see Fig.3.2.2.1).

Regarding the reactor pressure, there is a temporary increase by the steam produced by the movement of reactor core to the lower plenum, but other behavior is almost same as the result of Case 1 (see Fig.3.2.2.2).

Regarding the pressure of Primary containment vessel, it is similar to the reactor pressure, there is a temporary increase by the steam produced by the movement of reactor core to the lower plenum, but other behavior is almost same as the result of Case 1 (see Fig.3.2.2.3).

Regarding reactor core temperature trend, the temperature increase with the decrease of reactor water level, the pellet starts melting (see Fig.3.2.2.4).

A big amount of hydrogen is produced when the reactor core is exposed and the temperature of clad start increasing, the amount equal to the reaction of 36% of active clad is produced (see Fig.3.2.2.6).

Regarding the discharge of FP, for the noble gas, the result is that almost full amount is discharged by the leak from S/C, which is similar to Case 1. For other materials such as cesium iodide, the discharge rate is under 1% (see Fig.3.2.2.7 and Fig.3.2.2.8).

The result says that, parts of the fuel remain in the reactor pressure vessel, but the reactor pressure vessel is damaged. As the water injection flow in the early stage is assumed smaller than Case 1, then the result says the damage of reactor core is more serious (see Fig.3.2.2.9).

3.2.3 Evaluation Result

In Analysis Case 1, we have had an analysis result that the reactor core of Unit 2 stays within the fuel range, though a partial fuel-melting pool exists, and the reactor pressure vessel will not be damaged. In Analysis Case 2, we have had an analysis result that the reactor vessel has been damaged, though part of fuel stays within it.

In addition, as a result of calibration of water-level gauge of Unit 1, we have found that the water level in reactor pressure vessel is not within fuel ranges. We cannot deny the possibility that a similar event has occurred in Unit 2.

We think that most of fuel is cooled down in the reactor pressure vessel, because, according to plant parameters, the temperatures at the bottom of the reactor pressure vessel currently change around between approximately 100 degrees Celsius and approximately 120 degrees Celsius and correlate changes in amount of water spray in multiple measuring points and temperature of the upper reactor pressure vessel is higher and its heat source is estimated to come from the inside of reactor pressure vessel.

Hence, according to the analysis and plant parameters, we think that reactor cores have been significantly damaged, but moved below or dropped to the lower plenums from fixed positions of fuel loading and most of them can be stably cooled down around there.

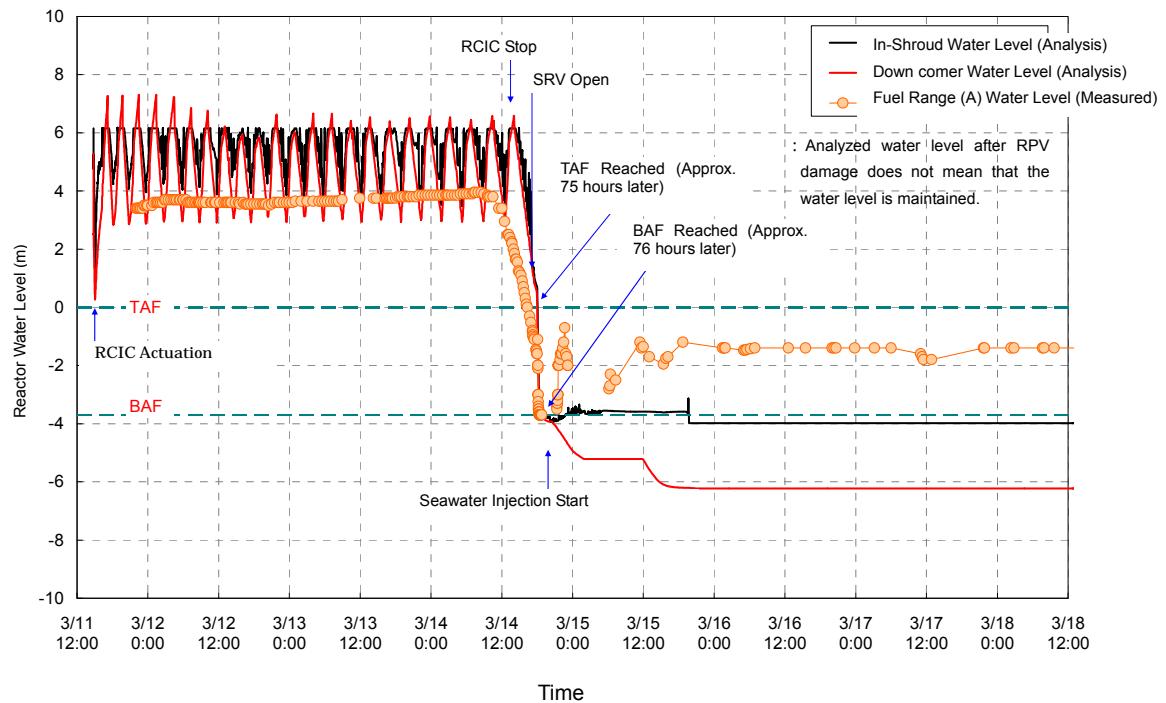


Figure3.2.2.1 Unit2 Reactor Water Level[Case2]

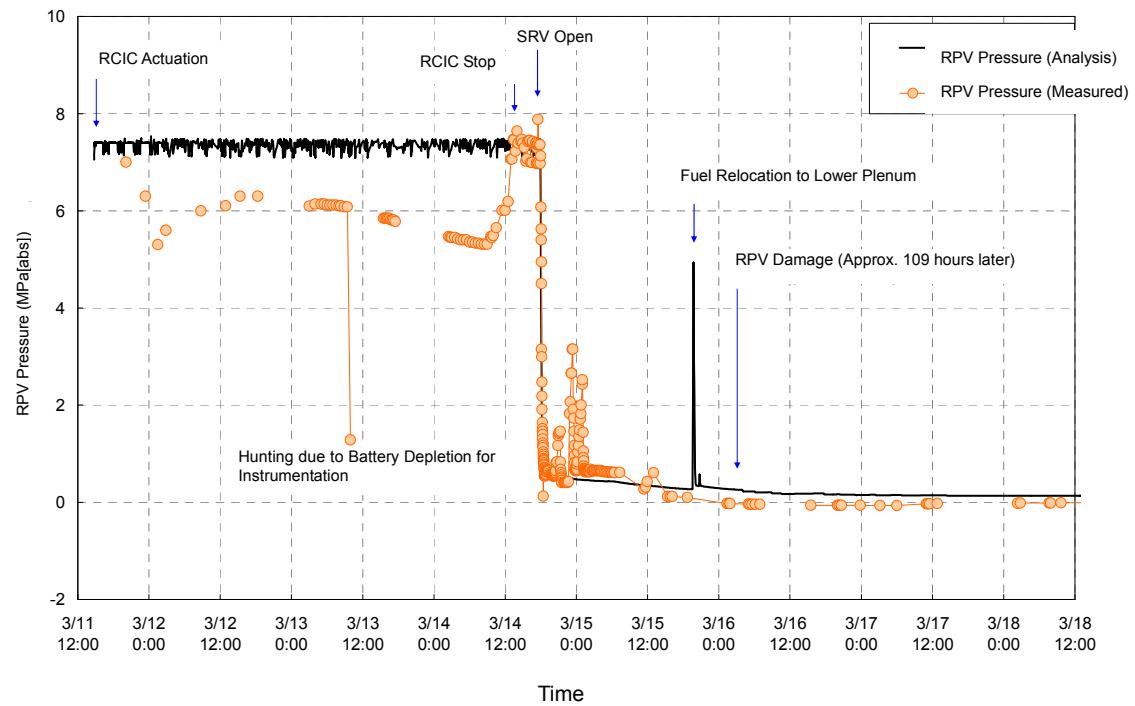


Figure3.2.2.2 Unit2 RPV Pressure[Case2]

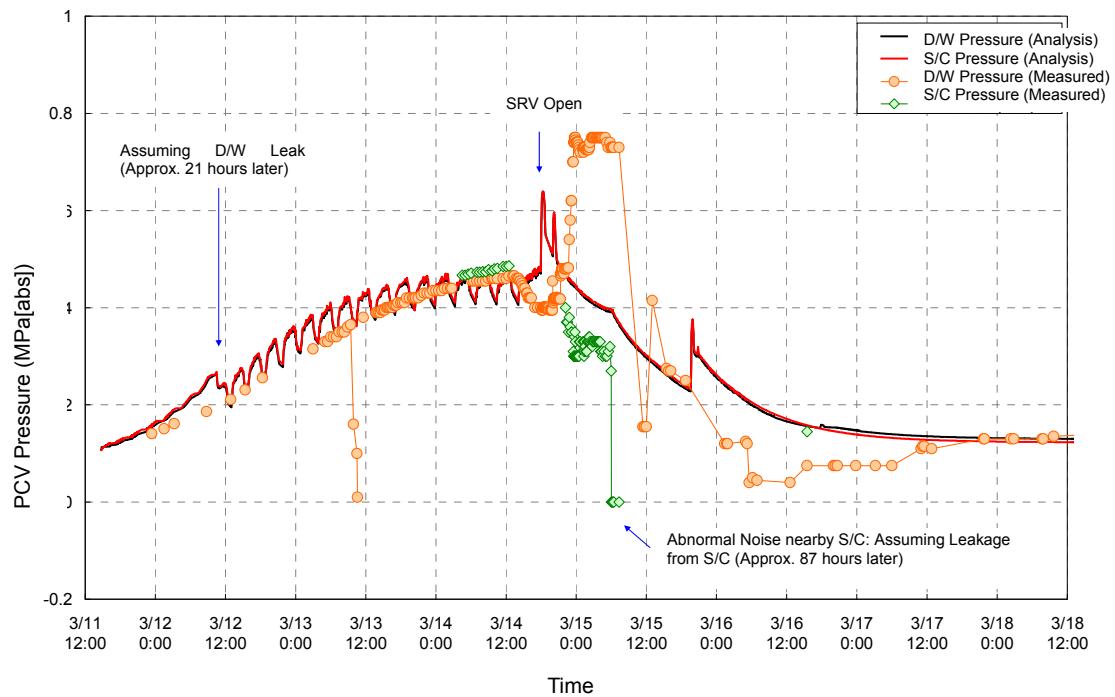


Figure3.2.2.3 Unit2 PCV Pressure[Case2]

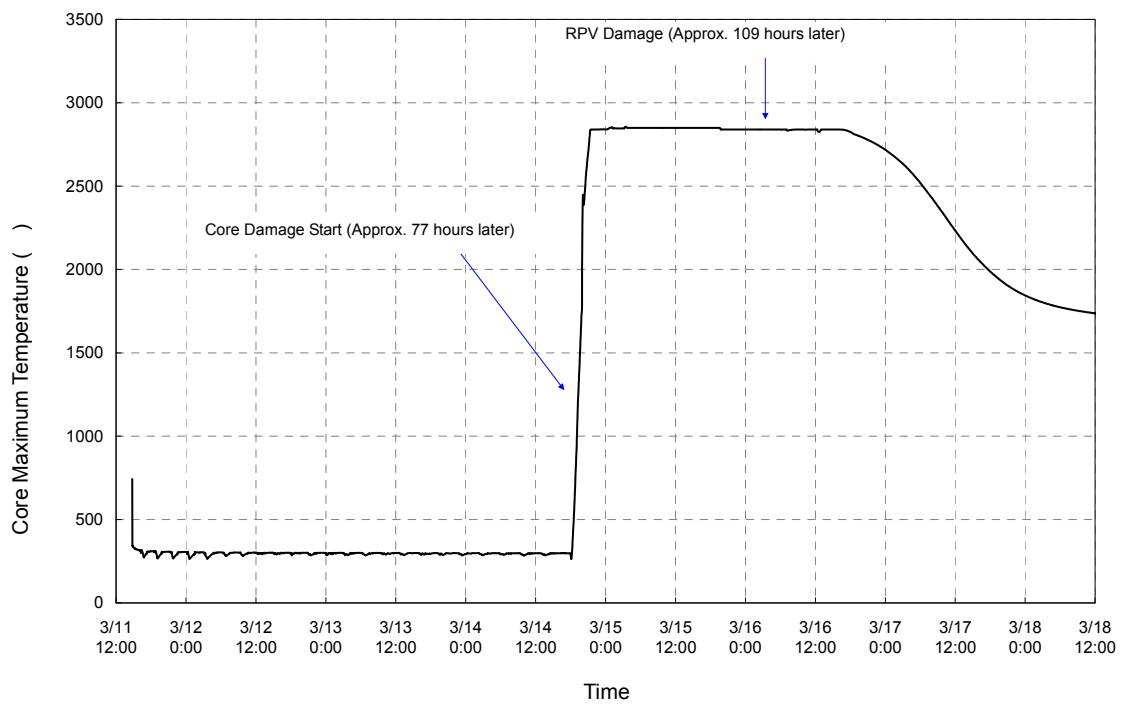


Figure3.2.2.4 Unit2 Core Temperature[Case2]

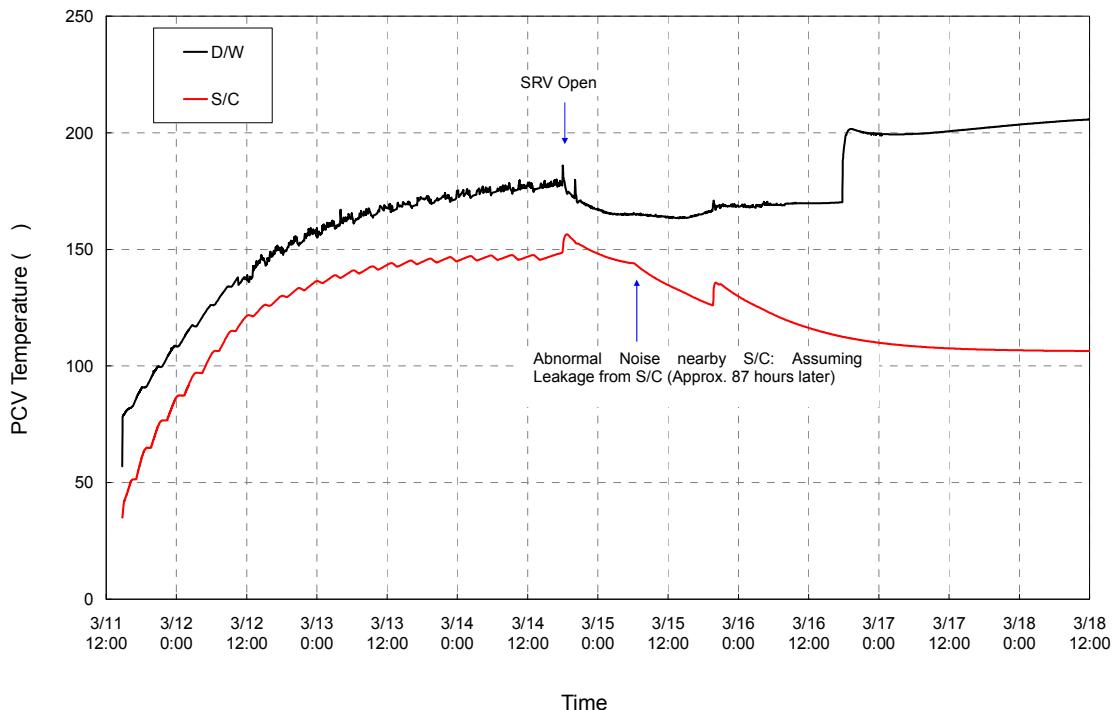


Figure3.2.2.5 Unit2 PCV Temperature[Case2]

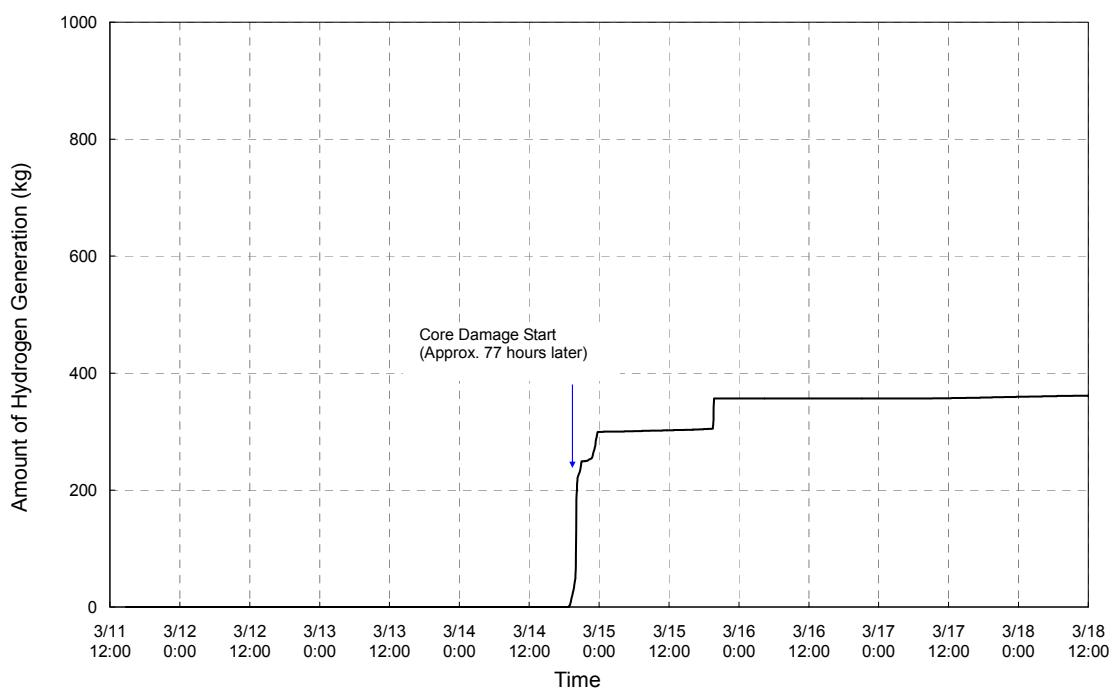


Figure3.2.2.6 Unit2 Amount of Hydrogen Generation[Case2]

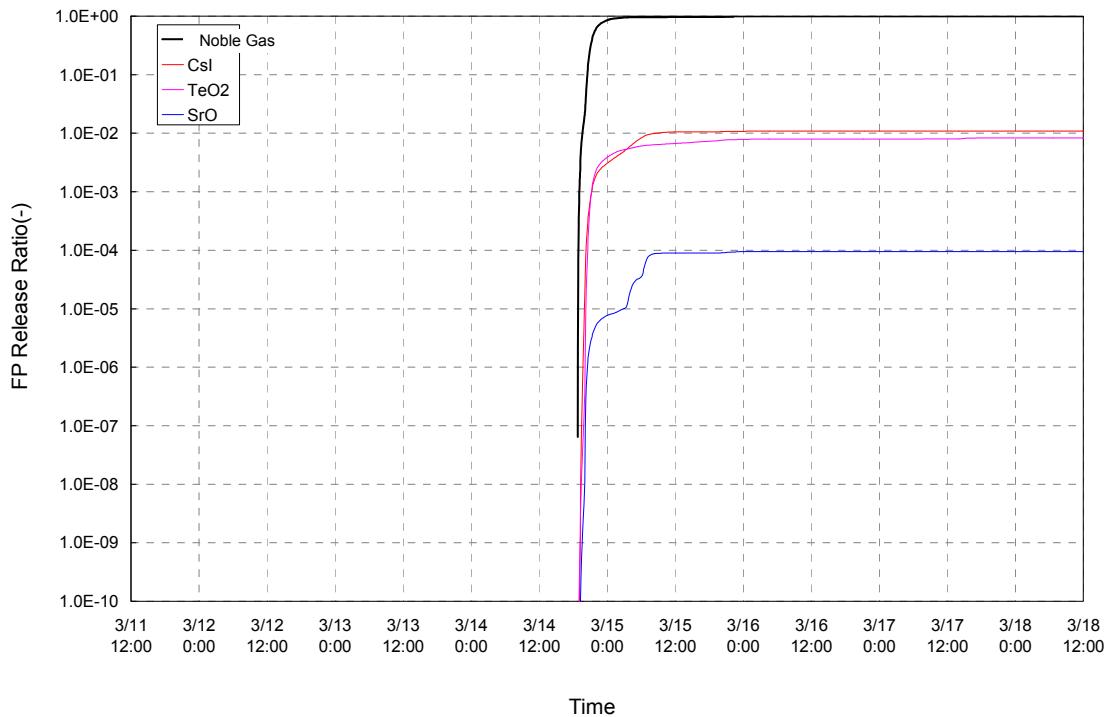


Figure3.2.2.7 Unit2 FP Release Ratio(1/3)[Case2]

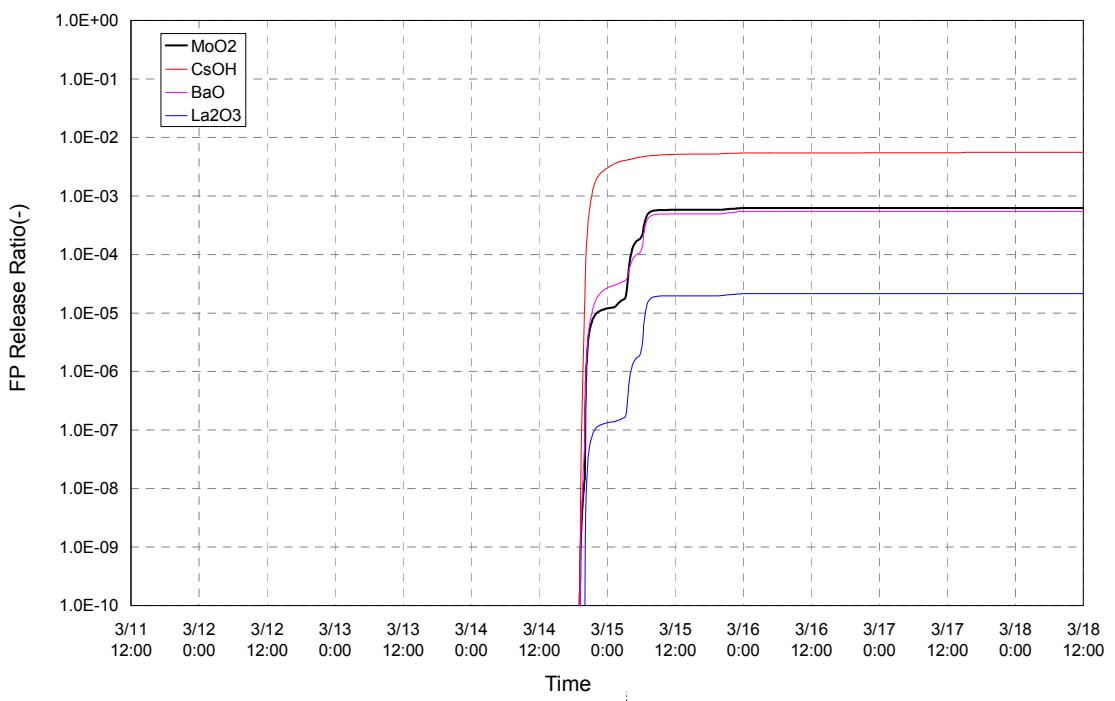


Figure3.2.2.7 Unit2 FP Release Ratio(2/3)[Case2]

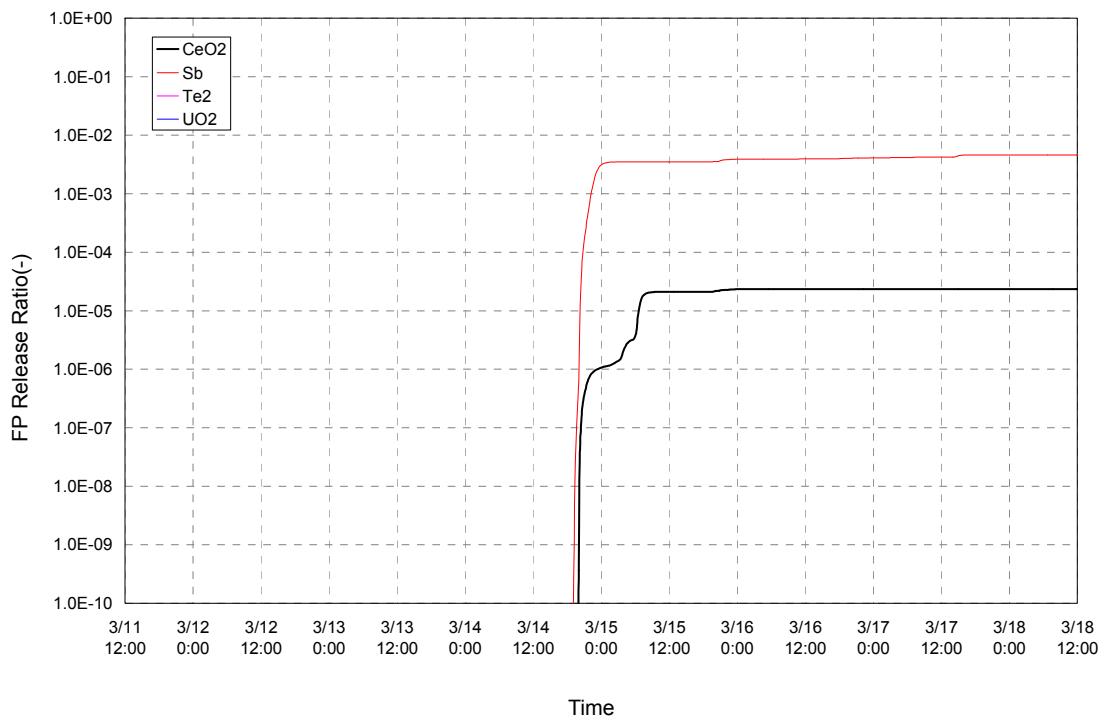


Figure3.2.2.7 Unit2 FP Release Ratio(3/3)[Case2]

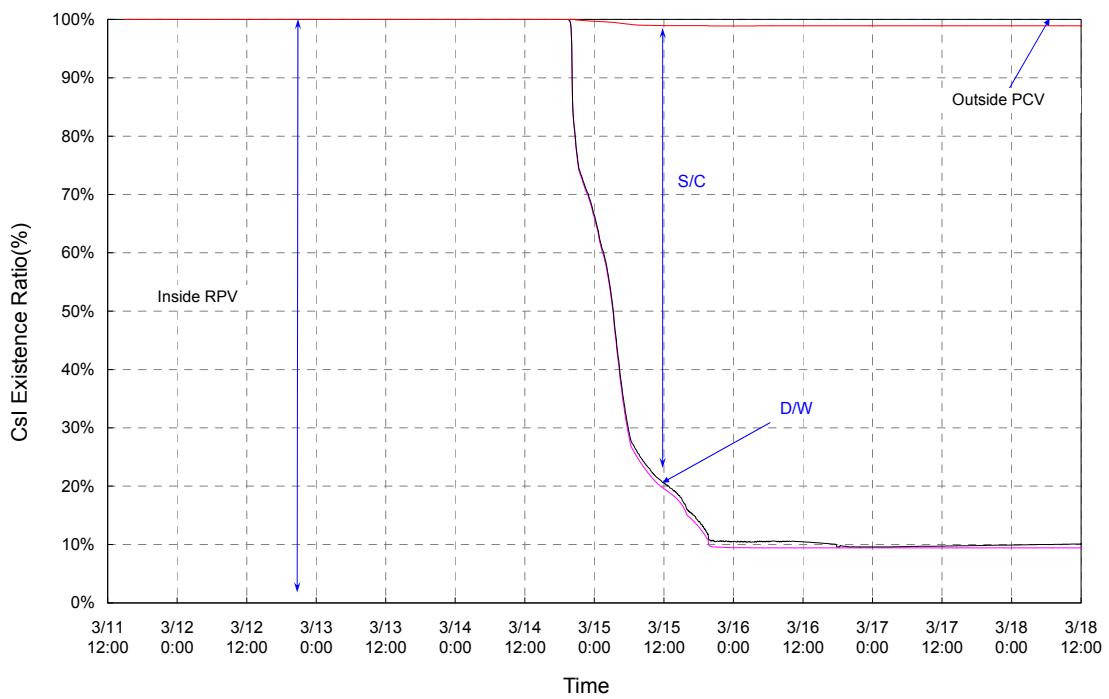


Figure3.2.2.8 Unit2 FP Existence Ratio(1/2)[Case2]

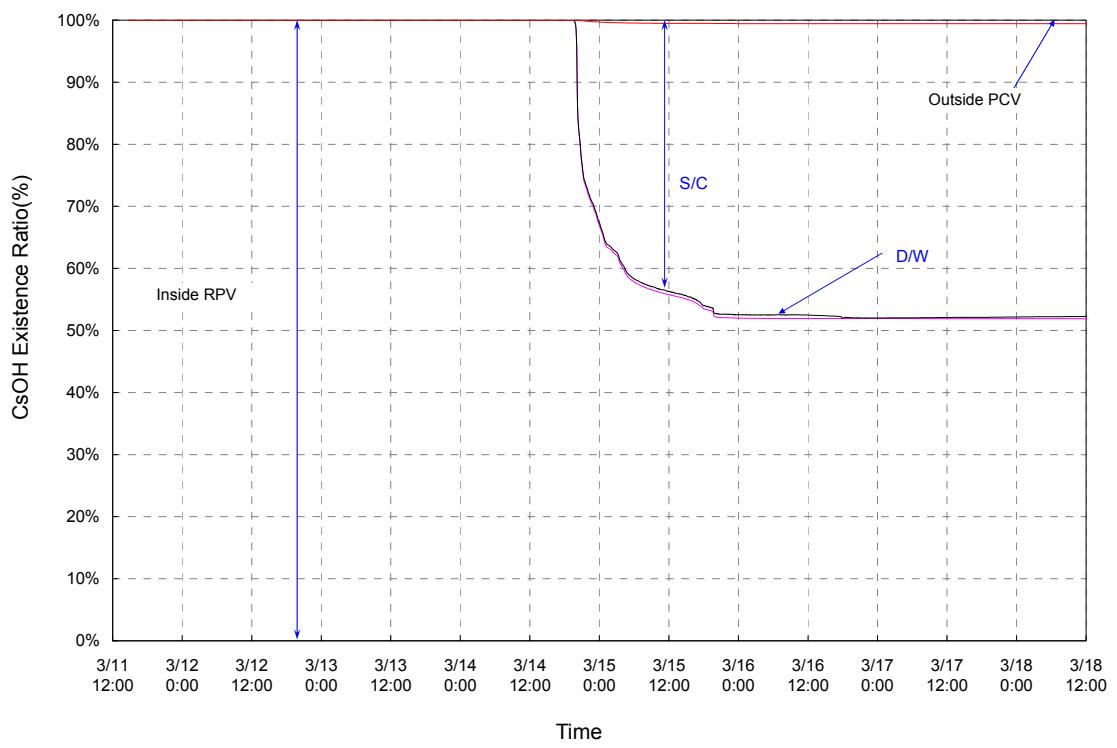
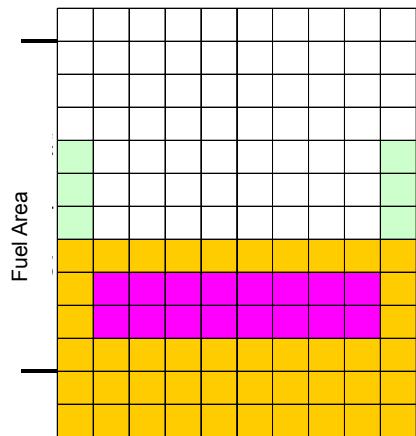
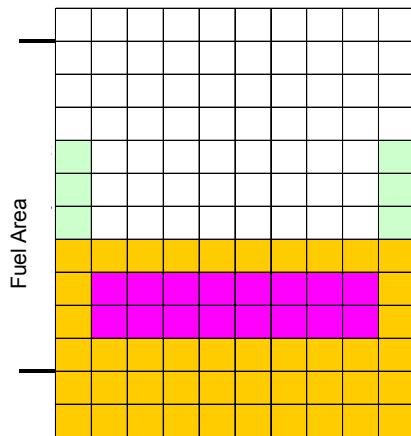


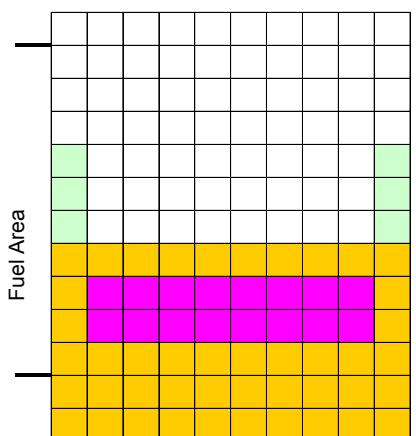
Figure3.2.2.8 Unit2 FP Existence Ratio(2/2)[Case2]



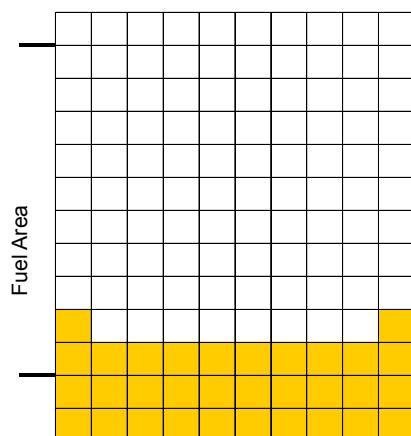
Approx. 87 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 96 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 100 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 109 hours after SCRAM

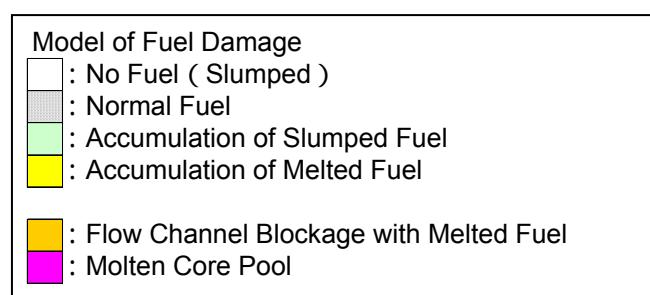


Figure3.2.2.9 Unit2 Core Status[Case2]

3.3 Unit 3 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

3.3.1 Analysis condition

Principal conditions of analysis regarding Unit 3 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station are shown in the Table 3.3.1 and 3.3.2.

We implemented the analysis in two cases below.

Cases of analysis

[Case 1] In order to accommodate to the measured figure of reactor water level, we presumed less the amount possible to maintain the reactor water level, not using the flow volume of discharge side of the fire pump.

[Case 2] Based on the premise that it is impossible to maintain the reactor water level in the fuel range, we presumed the injection amount to maintain slightly below the level of the fuel range, not the flow volume of discharge side of the fire pump.

Table 3.3.1 Plant Conditions

Items	Conditions
Initial reactor output	2381 MWt (rated power output)
Initial reactor pressure	7.03MPa[abs] (normal operation pressure)
Initial reactor water level	Normal level
Open space volume of primary containment vessel	D/W open space : 4240m ³ S/C open space : 3160m ³
Suppression pool water volume	2980m ³

Chart 3.3.2 Events

Explanatory notes			:Records available	:Estimates based on records	<input type="checkbox"/> Assumption used on analysis
Analysis Condition			Classification	Notes	In case of <input checked="" type="radio"/> :Referred part of the records In case of <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> :Estimated, presumed reasons etc.
No	Time and Date	Analyzed Events			
1	March 11	2:46 pm	Earthquake occurred	-	
2		2:47 pm	Reactor scram occurred		Report on May 16, 4. Operation daily, Handover diary of shift supervisor
3		3:06 pm	RCIC activated manually		Report on May 16, 7. Operation records
4		3:25 pm	RCIC tripped(L-8)		Same as above
5		3:38 pm	Outage of all AC power occurred		Report on May 16, 4. Operation daily, Handover diary of shift supervisor
6		4:03 pm	RCIC activated manually		Report on May 16, 7. Operation records
7	March 12	11:36 am	RCIC tripped		Same as above
8		0:35 pm	HPCI activated (L-2)		Same as above
9	March 13	2:42 am	HPCI stopped		Same as above
10		Around 9:08 am	Started the pressure decrease of reactor pressure vessel by operating the safety relief valve		Same as above
11		9:20 am	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, pressure decrease was confirmed		The vent line constitution is completed by the operation of AO valve in the 7.Operation records in the report on May 16, however, we presumed the 9:20am as the start of the vent, since we confirmed the pressure decrease of primary containment vessel at this time.
12		9:25 am	Started the injection of fresh water		Report on May 16, 7. Operation records 1
13		11:17 am	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, a closure of AO valve of vent line caused by the slip out of driving air pressure was confirmed		Report on May 16, 7. Operation records
14		0:30 pm	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, opening operation was		Same as above

			implemented		
15		1:12 pm	Injection of water was changed from fresh water to sea water		Report on May 16, 7. Operation records 1
16		2:10 pm	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, it is presumed that the vent valve is closed		We presume the termination of the vent which started 0:30pm, March 13th at this time based on the increase of D/W pressure. It is described in the 7.Operation records in the report on May 16 that the closure of the valve is confirmed at 4:00pm, May 15.
17	March 14	1:10 am	Injection of water was halted in order to supply water to water source pit		Report on May16, 7. Operation records
18		3:20 am	The supply to the water source pit was finished and the injection of water restarted		Report on May16, 7. Operation records 1
19		5:20 am	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, AO valve of suppression chamber side was opened.		Report on May16, 7. Operation records
20		0:00 pm	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, it is presumed that the valve of suppression chamber side was closed.		We presume the termination of the vent which started 5:30am, March 14 at this time based on the increase of D/W pressure. It is described in the 7.Operation records in the report on May 16 that the closure of the valve is confirmed at 4:00pm, May 15.
21		4:00 pm	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, it is presumed that the valve of suppression chamber side was opened.		We presume the vent at this time based on the decrease of D/W pressure.
22		9:04 pm	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, it is presumed that the valve of suppression chamber side was closed.		We presume the termination of the vent at this time based on the increase of D/W pressure.
23	March 15	4:05 pm	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, the valve of suppression chamber side was opened.		Report on May16th, 7. Operation records

24	March 16	1:55 am	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, the valve of suppression chamber side was opened.		It is described in the 7.Operation records in the report on May 16 that the vent was implemented at this time, however, we presume that the vent was not implemented as the D/W pressure did not fluctuate.
25	March 17	9:00 pm	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, closure of the valve of suppression chamber side was confirmed.		It is described in the 7.Operation records in the report on May 16 that the closure of the valve was confirmed following the opening of the vent at 4:05pm March 15, however, we presume that the valve was not closed based on the transition of the D/W pressure.
26		9:30 pm	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, the valve of suppression chamber side was opened.		It is described in the 7.Operation records in the report on May 16 that the valve was opened, however, we presume that the valve was not opened based on the transition of the D/W pressure.
27	March 18	5:30 am	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, closure of the valve of suppression chamber side was confirmed.	-	Though it is described in the report on May 16, it is out of the period for the analysis.
28		Around 5:30 am	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, the valve of suppression chamber side was opened.	-	Same as above
29	March 19	11:30 am	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, closure of the valve of suppression chamber side was confirmed.	-	Same as above
30	March 20	Around 11:25 am	Regarding the primary containment vessel vent, the valve of suppression chamber side was opened.	-	Same as above

3.3.2.1 Analysis Result (Analysis Case 1)

Table 3.3.3 shows the result of analysis based on the condition shown in 3.3.1. And from Fig. 3.3.1.1 to Fig 3.3.1.13 show the result of analysis about the trend of reactor water level etc.

Table 3.2.3 Summary of Analysis Result on Unit 3

Item	Analysis Result
Start of reactor core exposure	Approx. 40 hours after earthquake
Start of reactor core damages	Approx. 42 hours after earthquake
Start of reactor pressure vessel damages	(reactor pressure vessel damage did not occur in this analysis)

The detail of analysis result is as follows.

The reactor water level gradually comes down after HPCI stop and the reactor core starts exposed, and the reactor core exposed perfectly by opening SRV and the reactor core damage starts (see Fig.3.3.1.1). Although the water injection starts, but in this analysis, because the water injection flow is assumed that it is commensurate with the reactor water level indicated by measurement equipment, so that the water injection flow is not enough and the water level is remained around a half level of the reactor core range. Therefore, the reactor core is damaged.

The reactor pressure is kept high around the pressure of SRV action until RCIC, HCPI stops. By SRV open after HCPI stop the reactor pressure decreases rapidly, after that go down to around atmosphere pressure (see Fig.3.3.1.2). In the analysis, RCIC and HPCI are assumed to be in operation continuously, but there exist a pressure decrease in the part while HPCI is in operation. For example, if the leak of steam is assumed out of the Primary containment vessel through the steam pipe of HPCI, the result is that the trend of pressure of reactor pressure vessel and Primary containment vessel is almost similar (see Fig.3.3.1.10 and Fig.3.3.1.11). However, currently it is not sure whether there is an actual path at the HPCI system or it is only a problem of measuring equipment.

Regarding the pressure of Primary containment vessel, because the steam produced in the reactor is discharged to S/C, the pressure of D/W and S/C continues increasing. And the pressure increases temporary by SRV open, but the pressure decreases by S/C vent. After that the pressure repeats increasing and decreasing (see Fig.3.3.1.4).

A big amount of hydrogen is produced when the reactor core is exposed and the temperature of clad start increasing. After 1 week of earthquake occurrence, the amount equal to the reaction of 70% of active clad is produced. In the analysis, almost amount of

hydrogen is discharged out of PCV by S/C vent, but the amount of production assumed to be enough for causing explosion of the Reactor Building of Unit 3 (see Fig.3.3.1.6).

Regarding the discharge of FP, after reactor core damage, the noble gas is discharged from the reactor pressure vessel to S/C, and the result is that approximately 86% of noble gas is discharged by vent. For cesium iodide, the discharge rate is about 0.5% and almost exists in S/C (see Fig.3.3.1.7 and Fig.3.3.1.8).

Regarding the situation of reactor core, there partially exists a melted pool, but it remains in fuel range and does not lead to the reactor pressure vessel damage. The reason is that, the water injection by RCIC, HCPI in the early stage was implemented constantly, and the period after HPCI stop until start water injection is shorter than Unit 1 (see Fig.3.3.1.9).

Also, in this analysis, the water injection suspends 2 hours for the refill of water for the water source pit. We also implemented the analysis in case that the water injection goes continuously. As the result, the reactor water level remains a little higher in the early stage, but is not enough to fill up the fuel range, so that the reactor core is damaged (see Fig.3.3.1.12 and Fig.3.3.1.13).

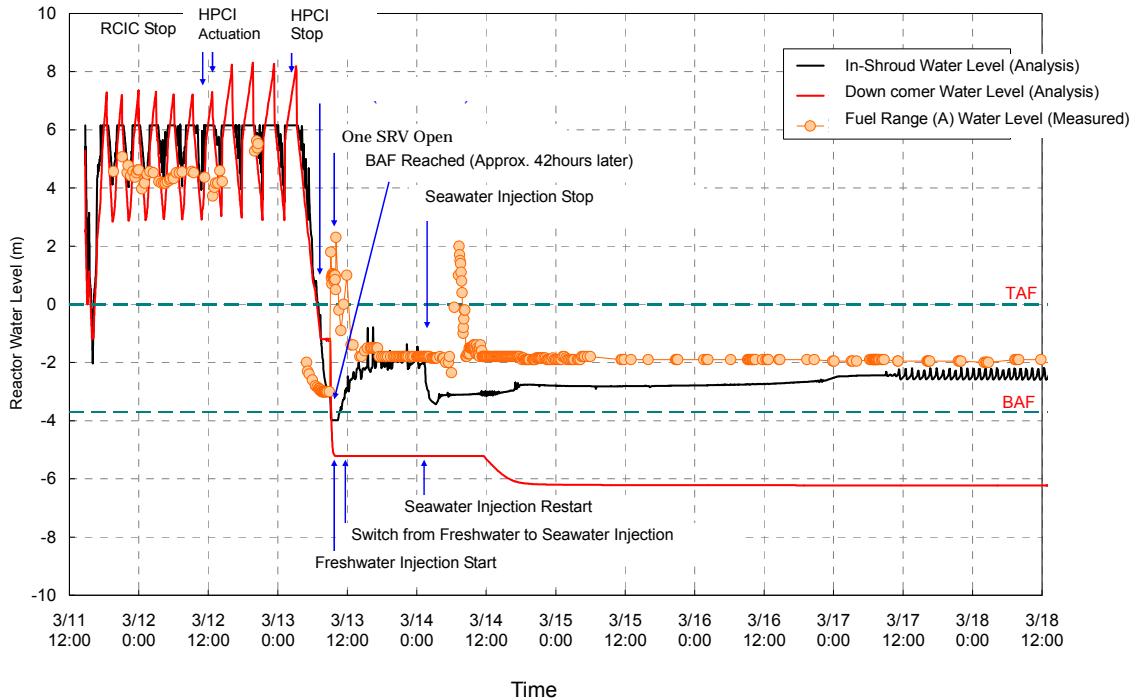


Figure3.3.1.1 Unit3 Reactor Water Level[Case1]

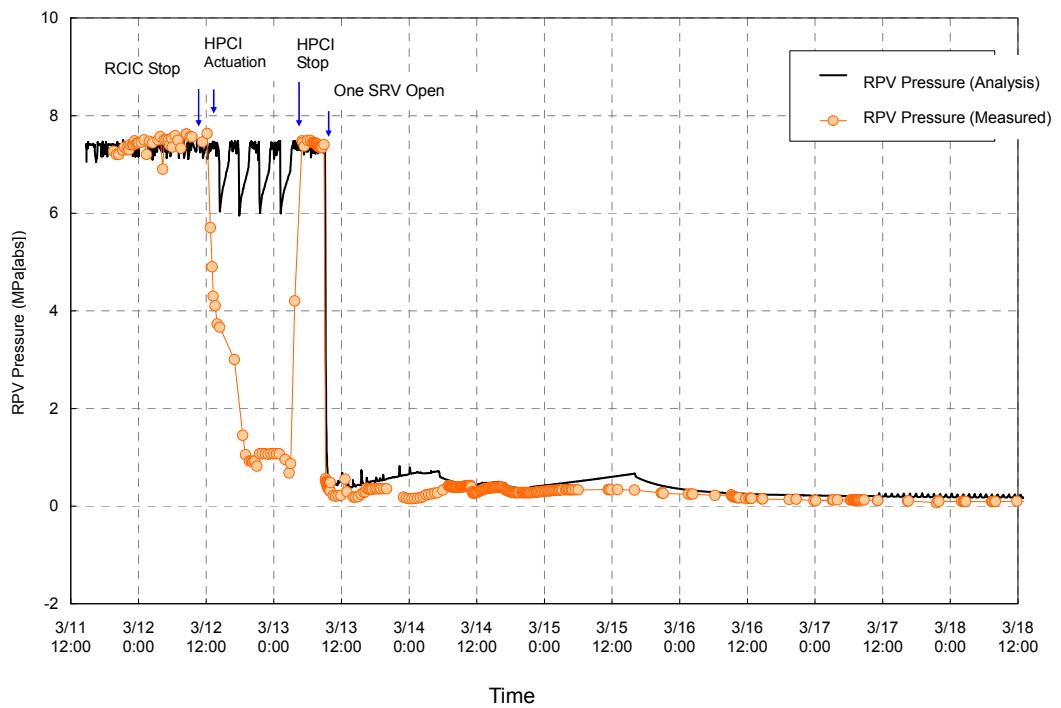


Figure3.3.1.2 Unit3 RPV Pressure[Case1]

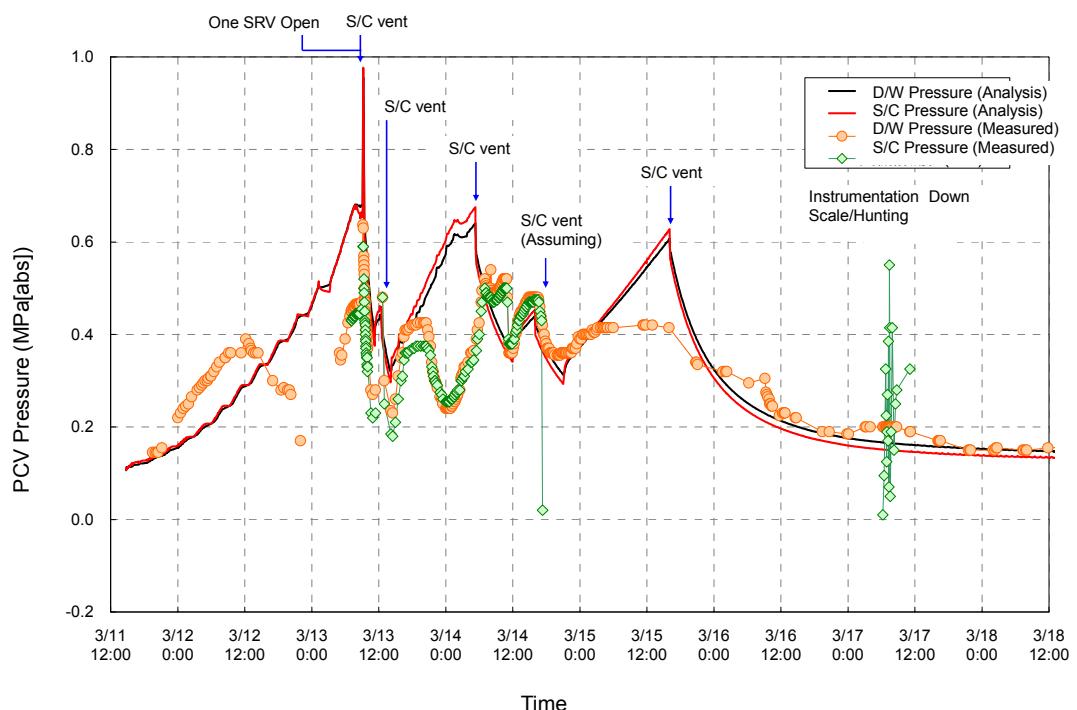


Figure3.3.1.3 Unit3 PCV Pressure[Case1]

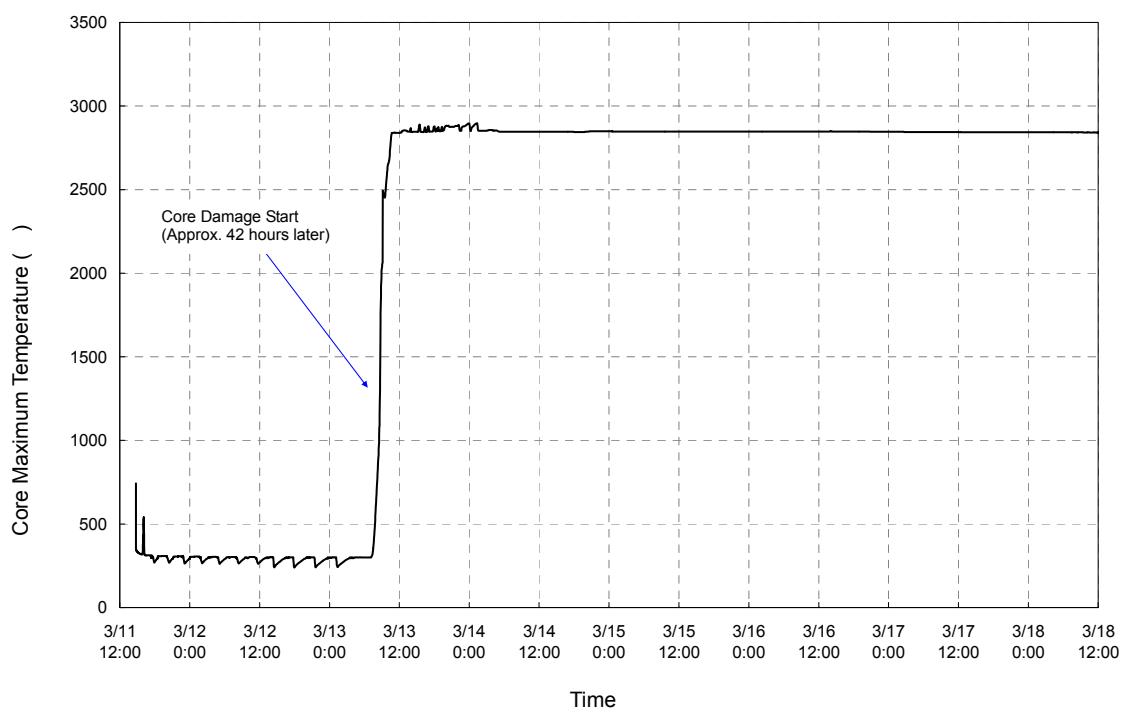


Figure3.3.1.4 Unit3 Core Temperature[Case1]

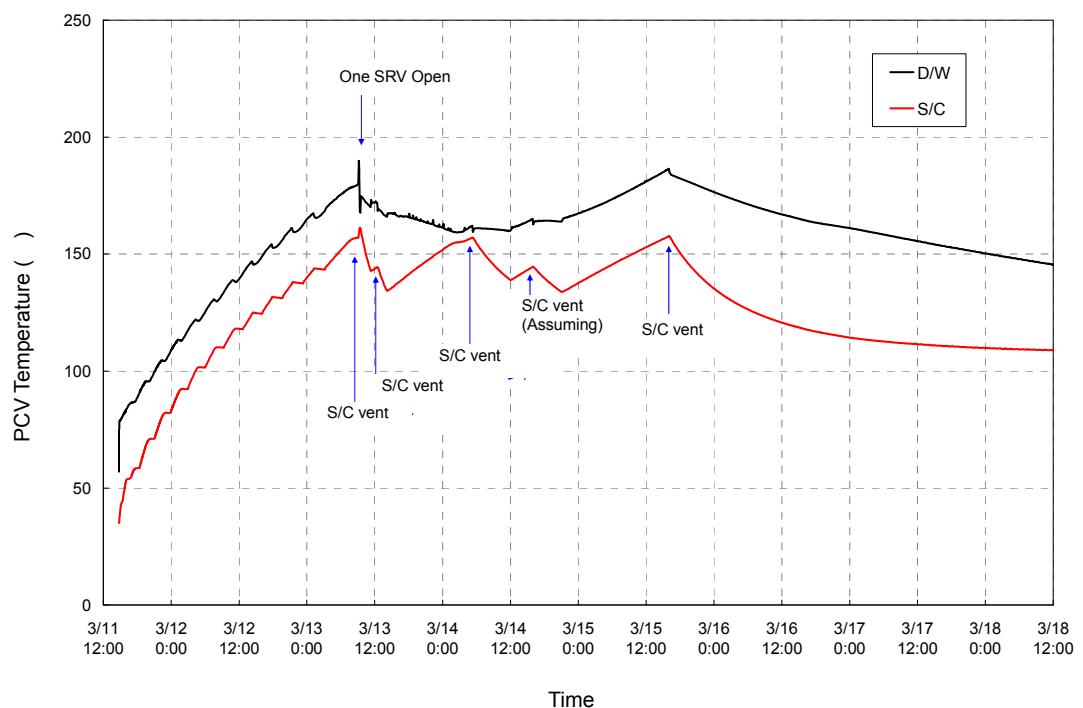


Figure3.2.1.5 Unit3 PCV Temperature[Case1]

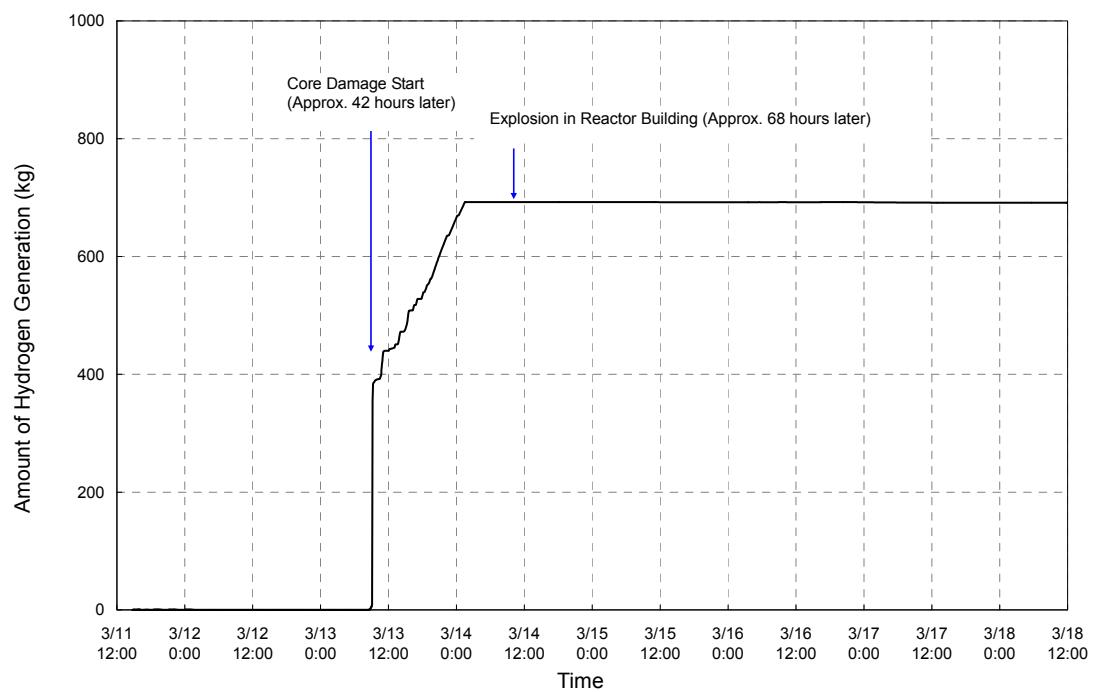


Figure3.3.1.6 Unit3 Amount of Hydrogen Generation[Case1]

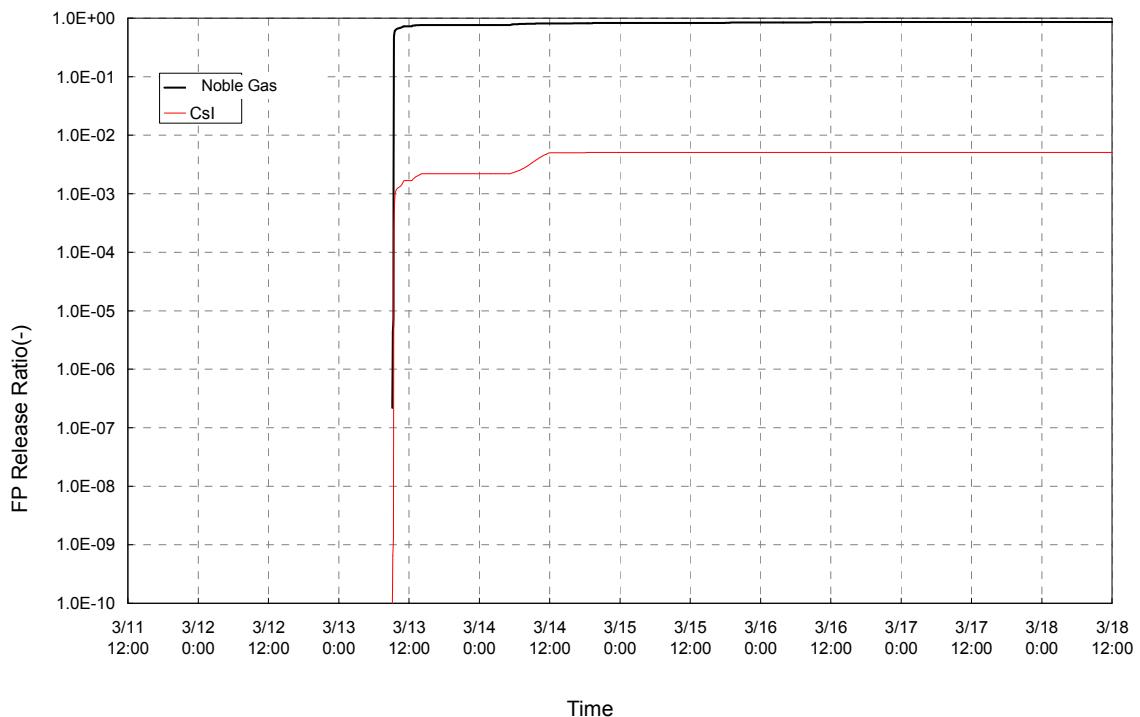


Figure3.3.1.7 Unit3 FP Release Ratio[Case1]

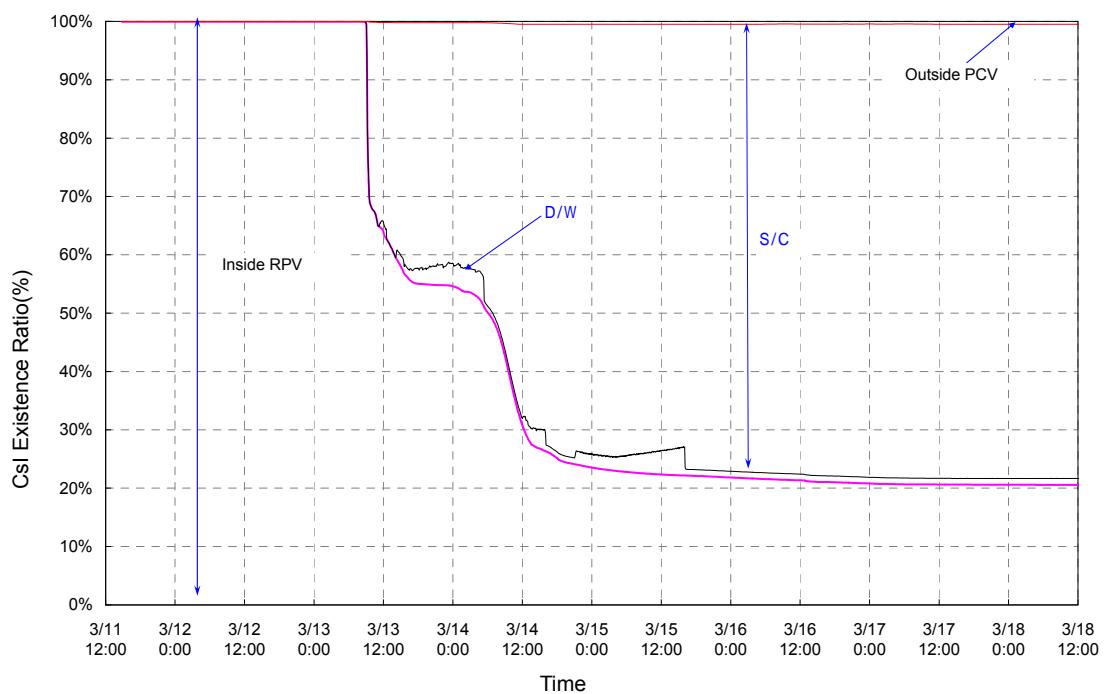


Figure3.3.1.8 Unit3 FP Existence Ratio(1/2)[Case1]

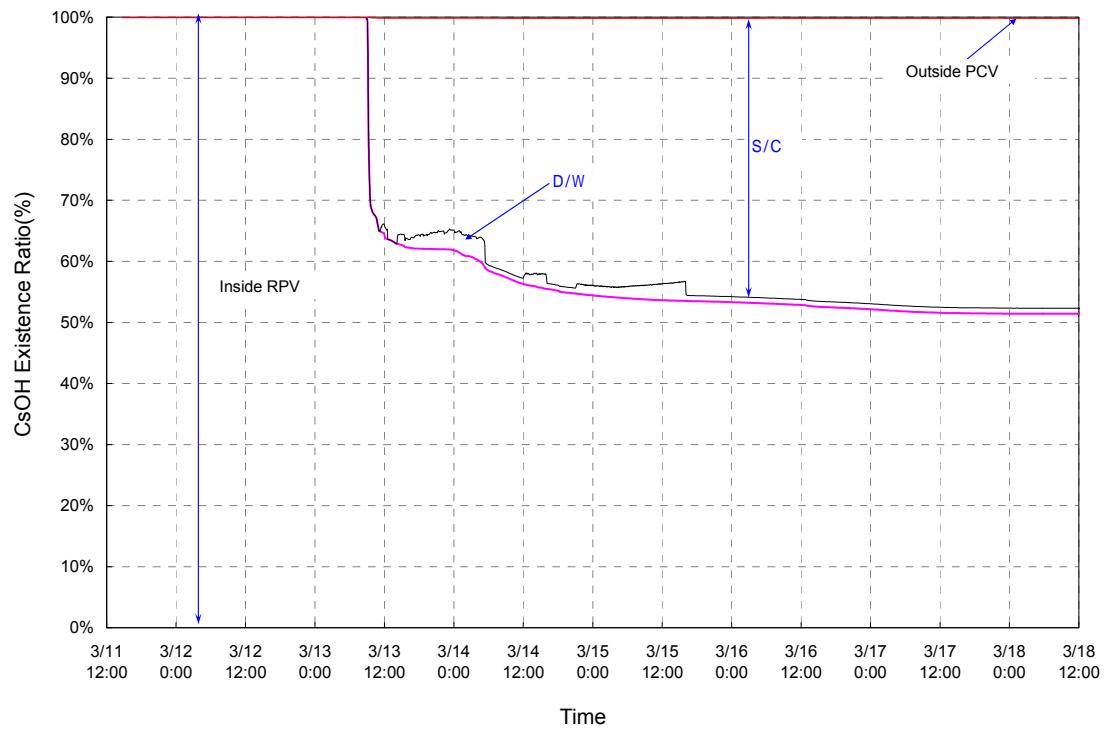
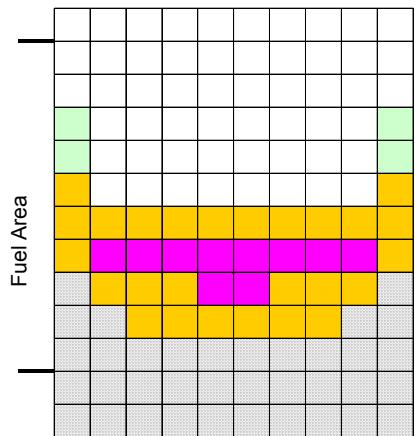
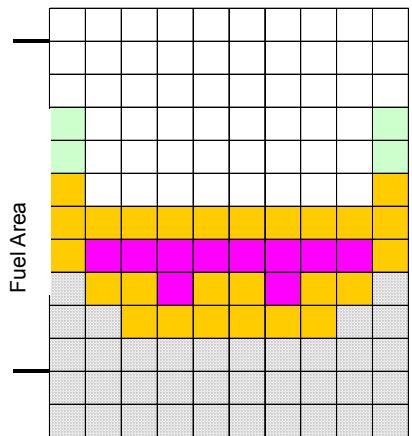


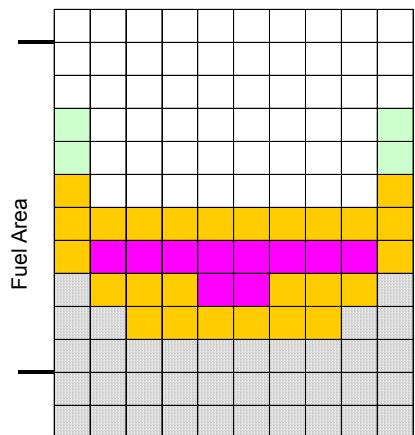
Figure3.3.1.8 Unit3 FP Existence Ratio(2/2) [Case1]



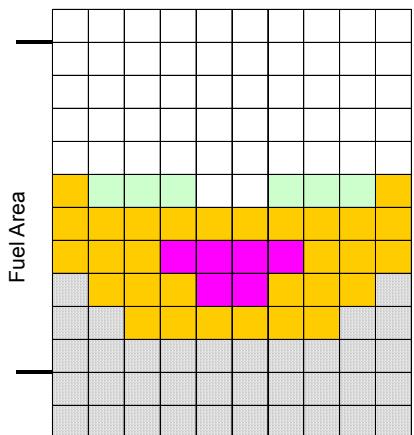
Approx. 64 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 68 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 72 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 1 week after SCRAM

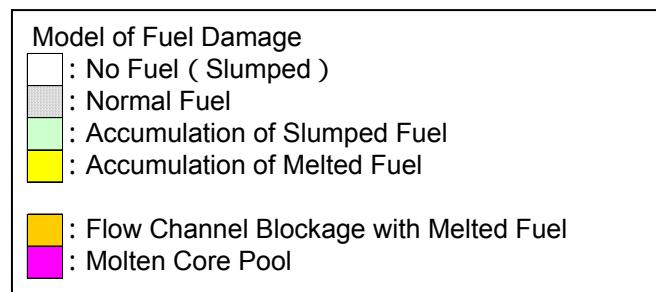


Figure3.3.1.9 Unit3 Core Status[Case1]

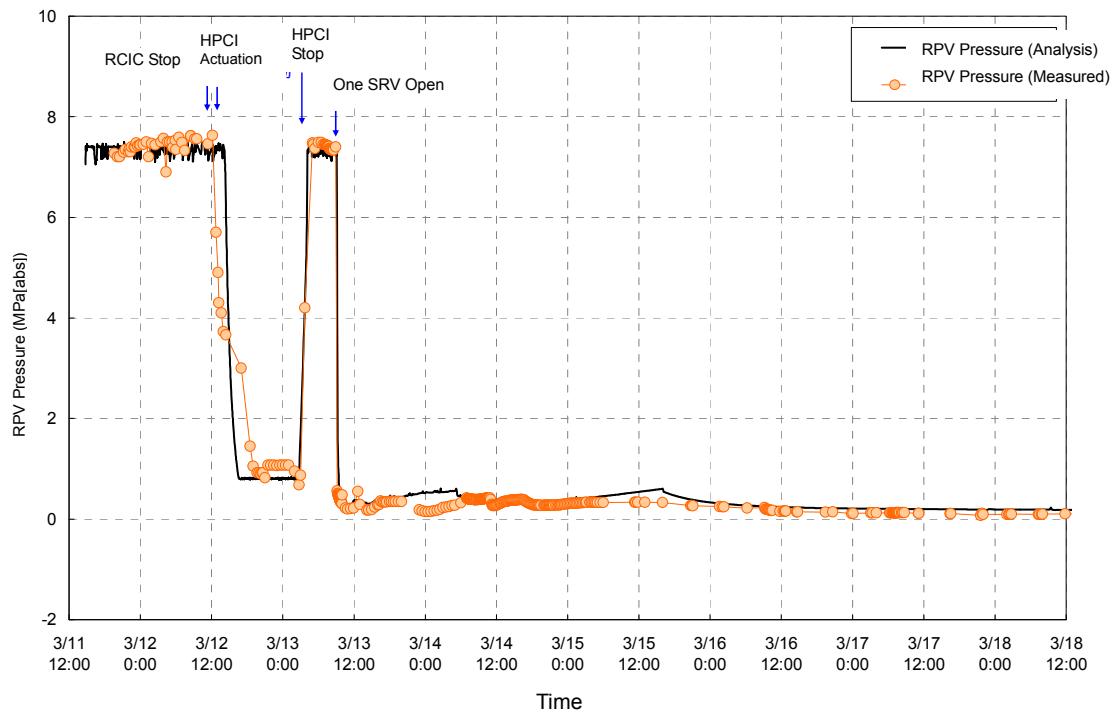


Figure3.3.1.10 Unit3 RPV Pressure[Case1] (Steam Leak)

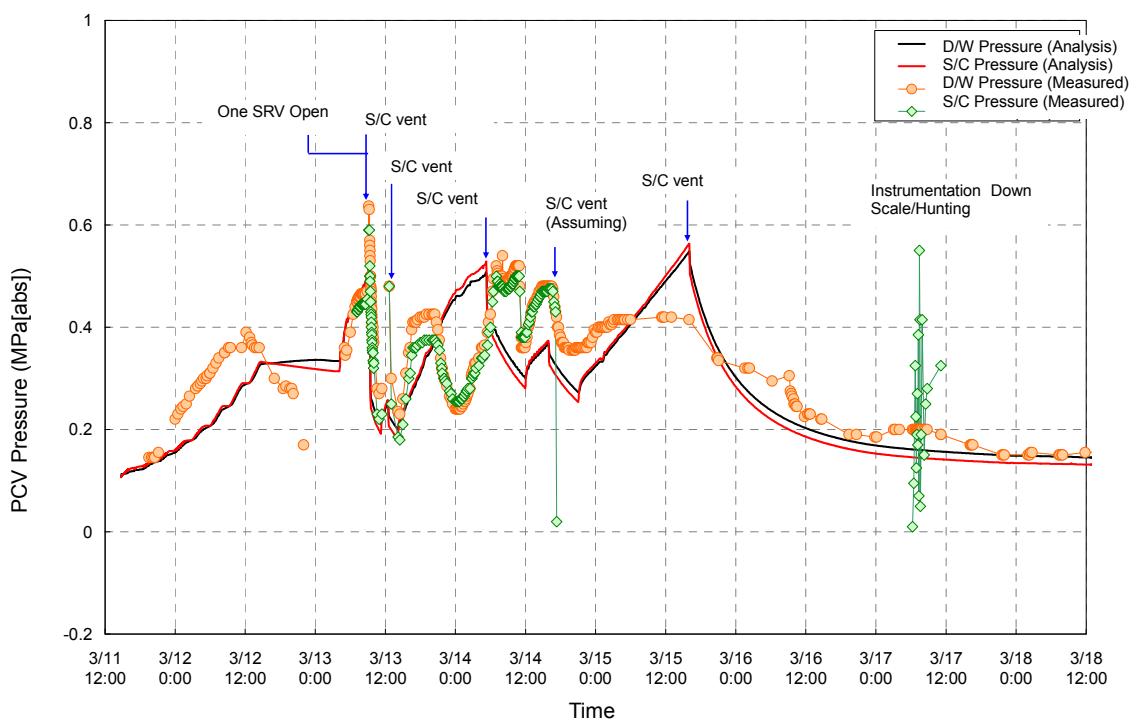


Figure3.3.1.11 Unit3 PCV Pressure[Case1] (Steam Leak)

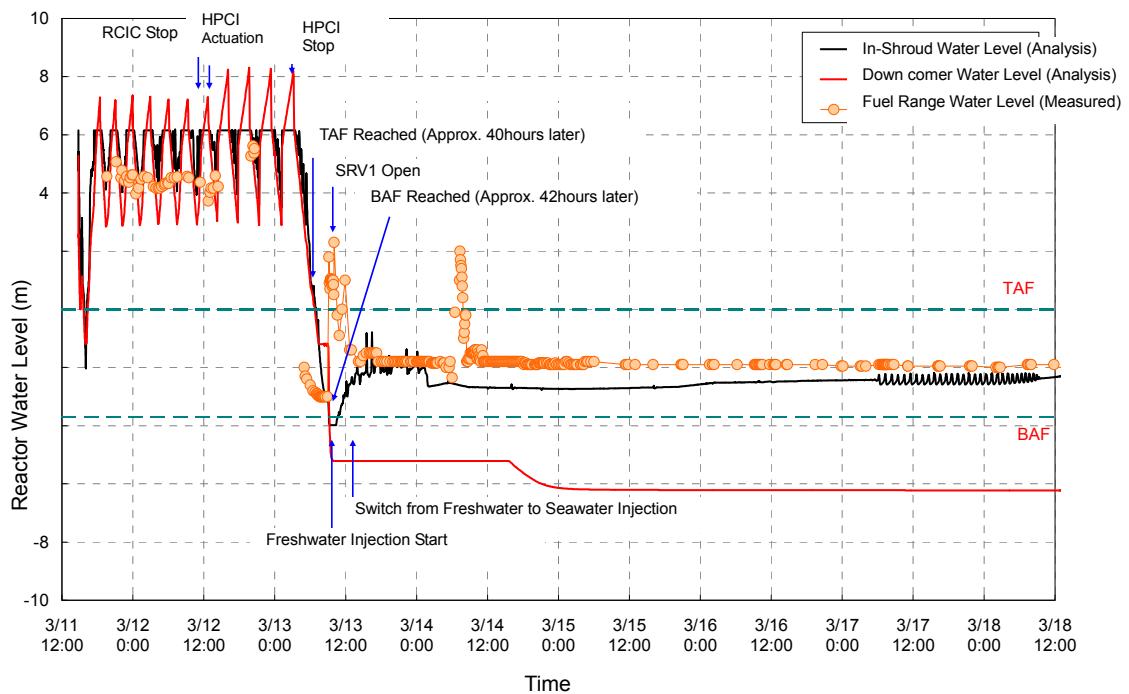


Figure3.3.1.12 Unit3 Reactor Water Level[Case1] (Continued Injection)

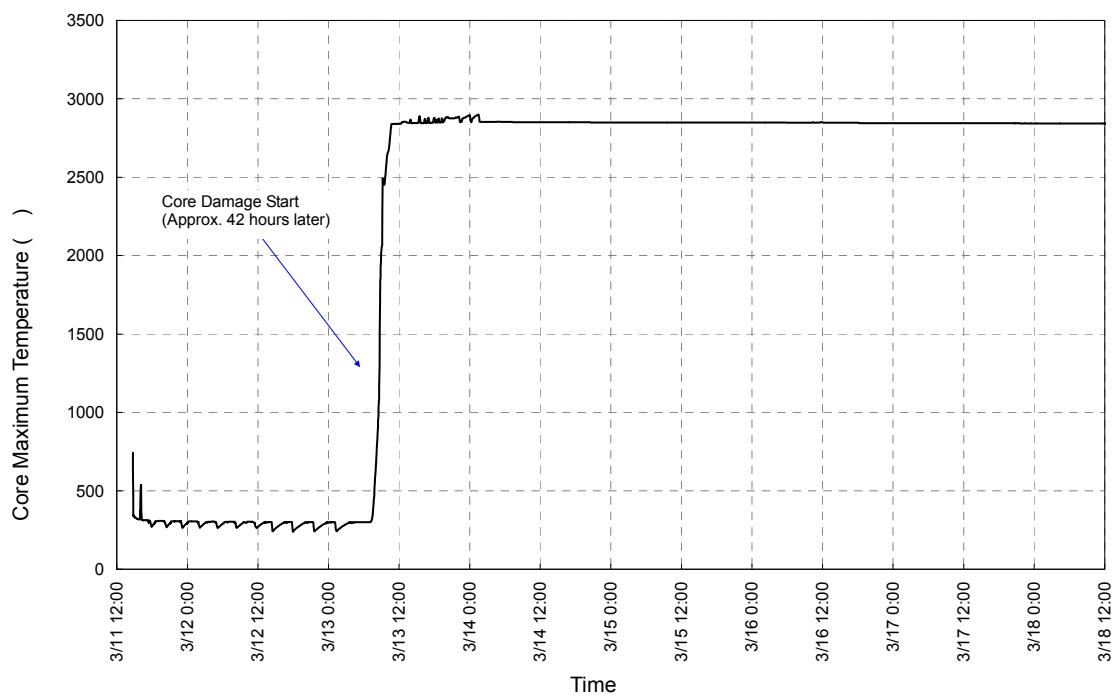


Figure3.3.1.13 Unit3 Core Temperature[Case1] (Continued Injection)

3.3.2.2 Analysis Result (Analysis Case 2)

Table 3.3.4 shows the result of analysis based on the condition shown in 3.3.1. And from Fig. 3.3.2.1 to Fig 3.3.2.9 show the result of analysis about the trend of reactor water level etc.

Table 3.3.4 Summary of Analysis Result on Unit 3

Item	Analysis Result
Start of reactor core exposure	Approx. 40 hours after earthquake
Start of reactor core damages	Approx. 42 hours after earthquake
Start of reactor pressure vessel damages	Approx. 66 hours after earthquake

The detail of analysis result is as follows.

The reactor water level gradually comes down after HPCI stop and the reactor core starts exposed, and the reactor core exposed perfectly by opening SRV and the reactor core damage starts (see Fig.3.3.2.1). Although the water injection starts, the assumed water injection flow is not enough so that the water level does not increase over the bottom of active fuel and as a result the reactor core is damaged more serious than case 1 (see Fig.3.3.2.1).

Regarding the reactor pressure, there is a temporary increase by the steam produced by the movement of reactor core to the lower plenum, but other behavior is almost same as the result of Case 1 (see Fig.3.3.2.2).

Regarding the pressure of Primary containment vessel, it is similar to the reactor pressure, there is a temporary increase by the steam produced by the movement of reactor core to the lower plenum, but other behavior is almost same as the result of Case 1 (see Fig.3.3.2.3).

Regarding reactor core temperature trend, after HPCI stop, the temperature increase with the decrease of reactor water level, and reach to the melting point of the pellet (see Fig.3.3.2.4).

A big amount of hydrogen is produced when the reactor core is exposed and the temperature of clad start increasing, the amount equal to the reaction of 59% of active clad is produced. In the analysis, almost amount of hydrogen is discharged out of PCV by S/C vent. The amount of production assumed to be enough for causing explosion of the Reactor Building of Unit 3 (see Fig.3.3.2.6).

Regarding the discharge of radioactive materials, after reactor core damage, the noble gas is discharged from the reactor pressure vessel to S/C, and the result is that almost full amount of noble gas is discharged by vent. For cesium iodide, the discharge rate is about

0.5% and almost exists in S/C (see Fig.3.3.2.7 and Fig.3.3.2.8).

The result says that, parts of the fuel remain in the reactor pressure vessel, but the reactor pressure vessel is damaged. As the water injection flow in the early stage is assumed smaller than Case 1, and then the result says the damage of reactor core is more serious (see Fig.3.3.2.9).

3.3.3 Evaluation Result

In Analysis Case 1, we have had an analysis result that the reactor core of Unit 3 stays within the fuel range, though a partial fuel-melting pool exists, and the reactor pressure vessel will not be damaged. In Analysis Case 2, we have had an analysis result that the reactor vessel has been damaged, though part of fuel stays within it.

In addition, as a result of calibration of water-level gauge of Unit 1, we have found that the water level in reactor pressure vessel is not within fuel ranges. We cannot deny the possibility that a similar event has occurred in Unit 3.

We think that most of fuel is cooled down in the reactor pressure vessel, because, according to plant parameters, temperatures of the steel of the reactor pressure vessel currently change around between approximately 100 degrees Celsius and approximately 200 degrees Celsius and correlate changes in amount of water spray in multiple measuring points and temperatures in some points are increasing in May (though we keep following up conditions while the rate of inflow to the reactor increased) and due to the increase in temperatures their heat source is estimated to come from the inside of reactor pressure vessel and the temperatures at the bottom of the reactor pressure vessel change around between approximately 100 degrees Celsius and approximately 170 degrees Celsius and correlate changes in temperatures in other parts of the reactor pressure vessel.

Hence, according to the analysis and plant parameters, we think that reactor cores have been significantly damaged, but moved below or dropped to the lower plenum from fixed position of fuel loading and most of it can be stably cooled down around there.

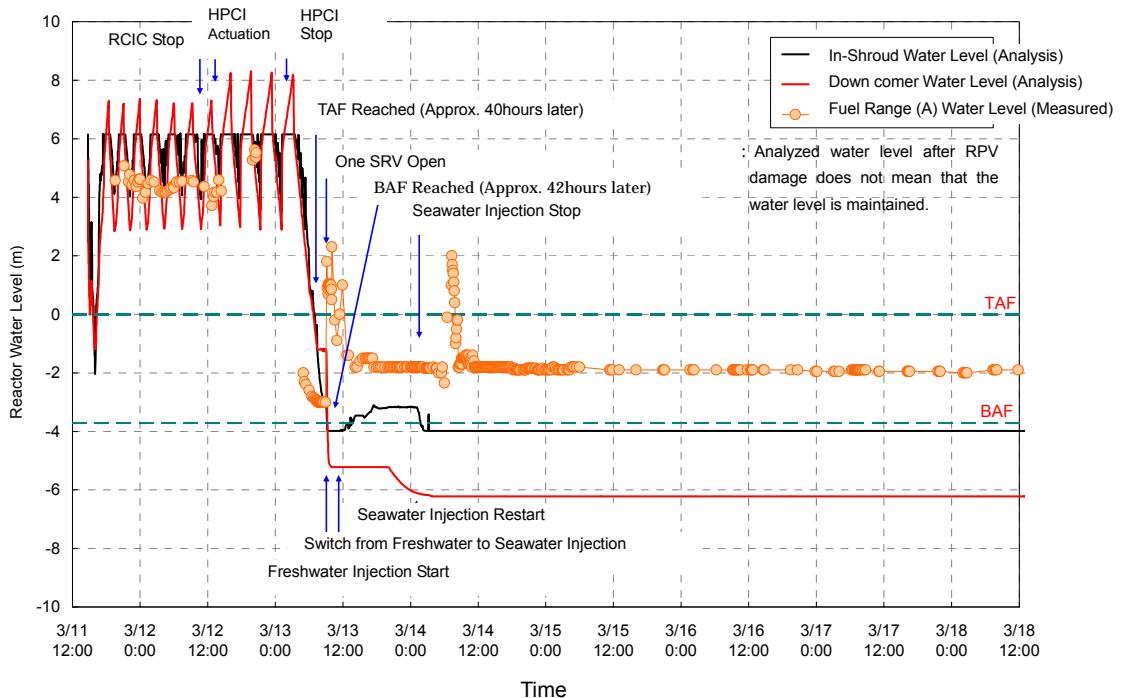


Figure3.3.2.1 Unit3 Reactor Water Level[Case2]

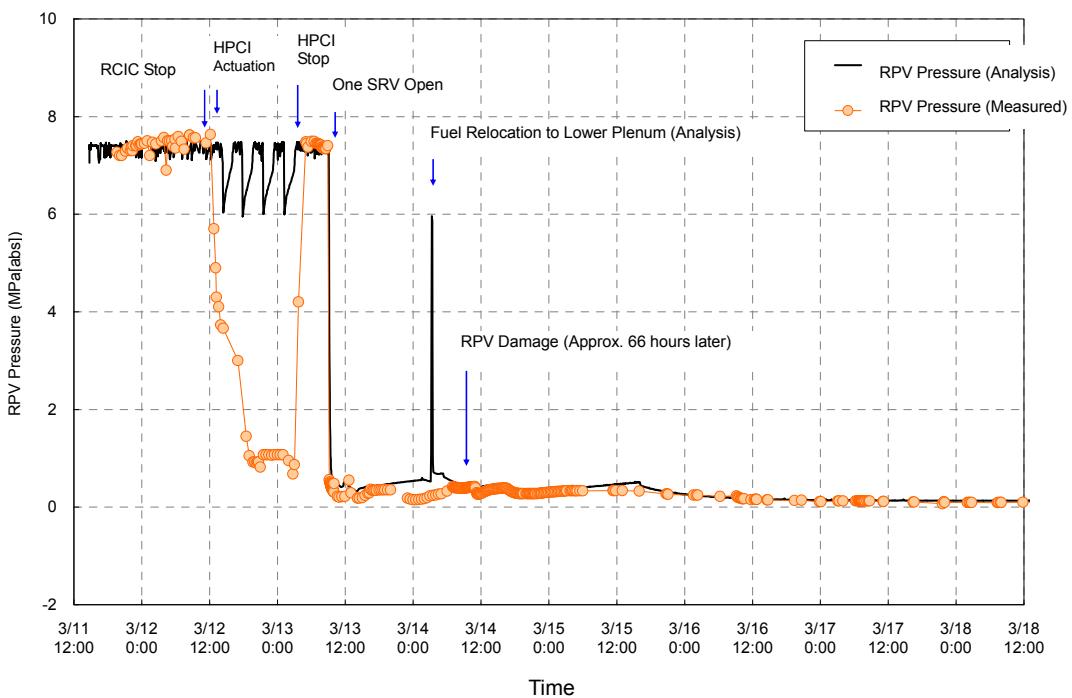


Figure3.3.2.2 Unit3 RPV Pressure[Case2]

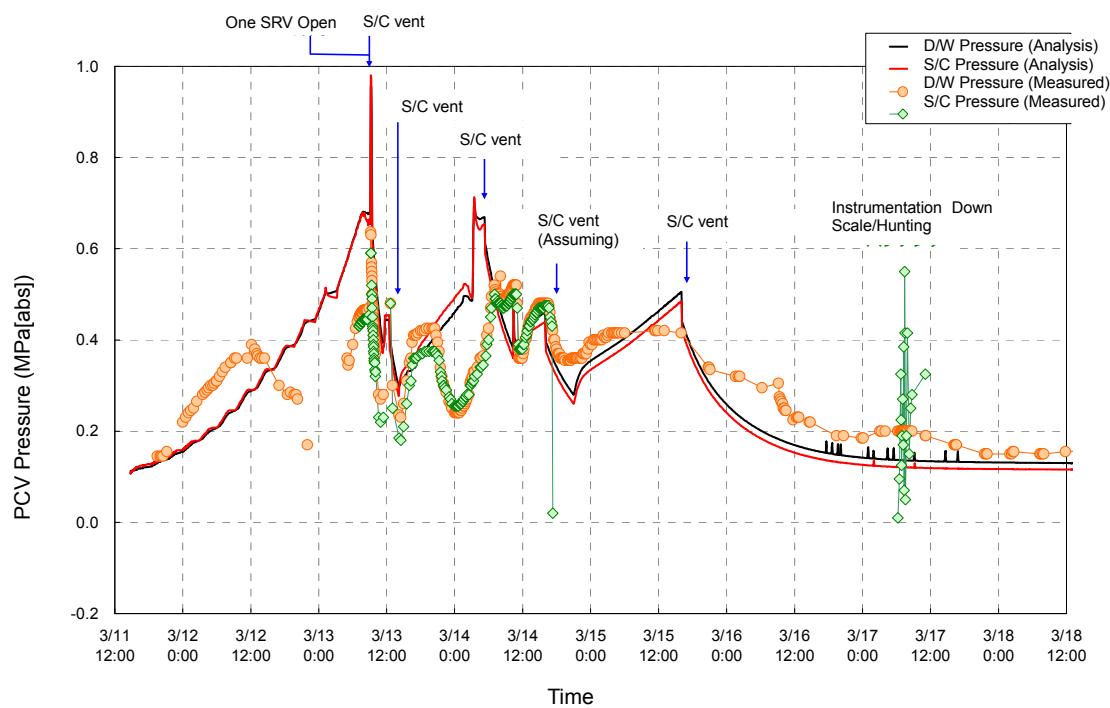


Figure3.3.2.3 Unit2 PCV Pressure[Case2]

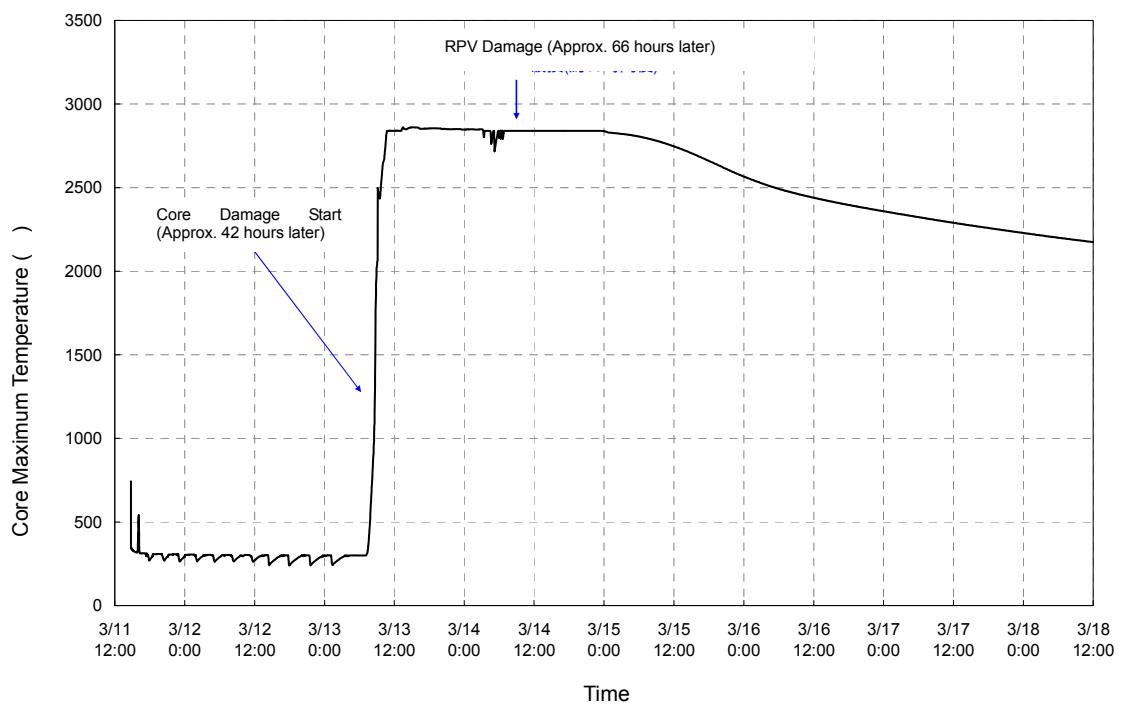


Figure3.3.2.4 Unit3 Core Temperature[Case2]

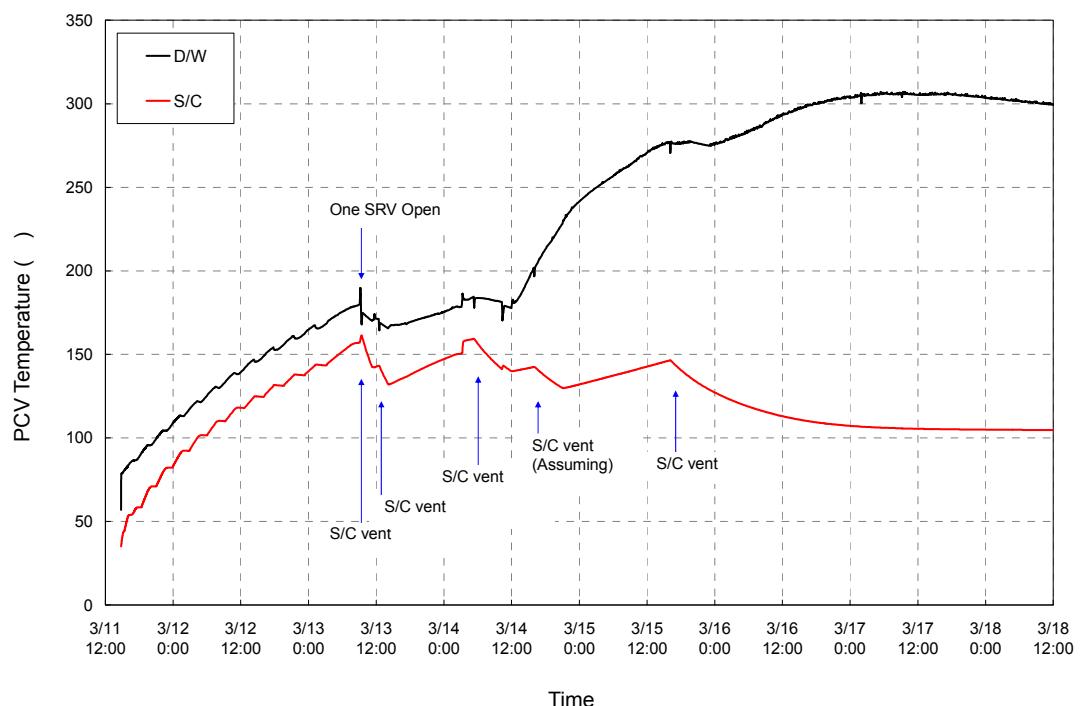


Figure3.3.2.5 Unit3 PCV Temperature[Case2]

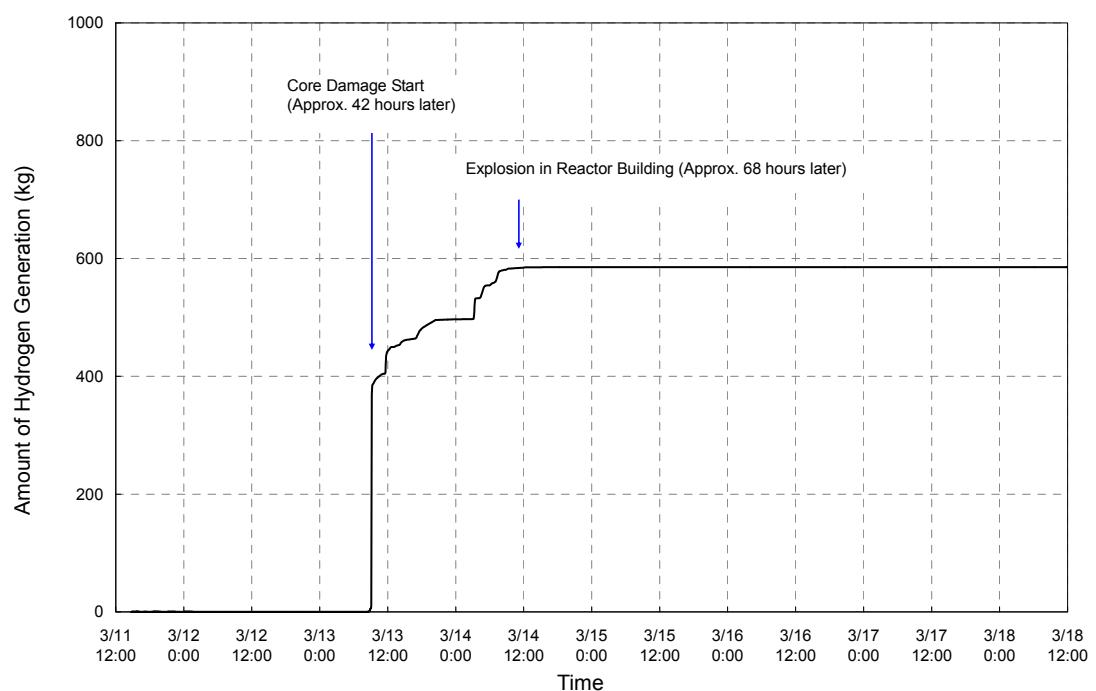


Figure3.3.2.6 Unit3 Amount of Hydrogen Generation[Case2]

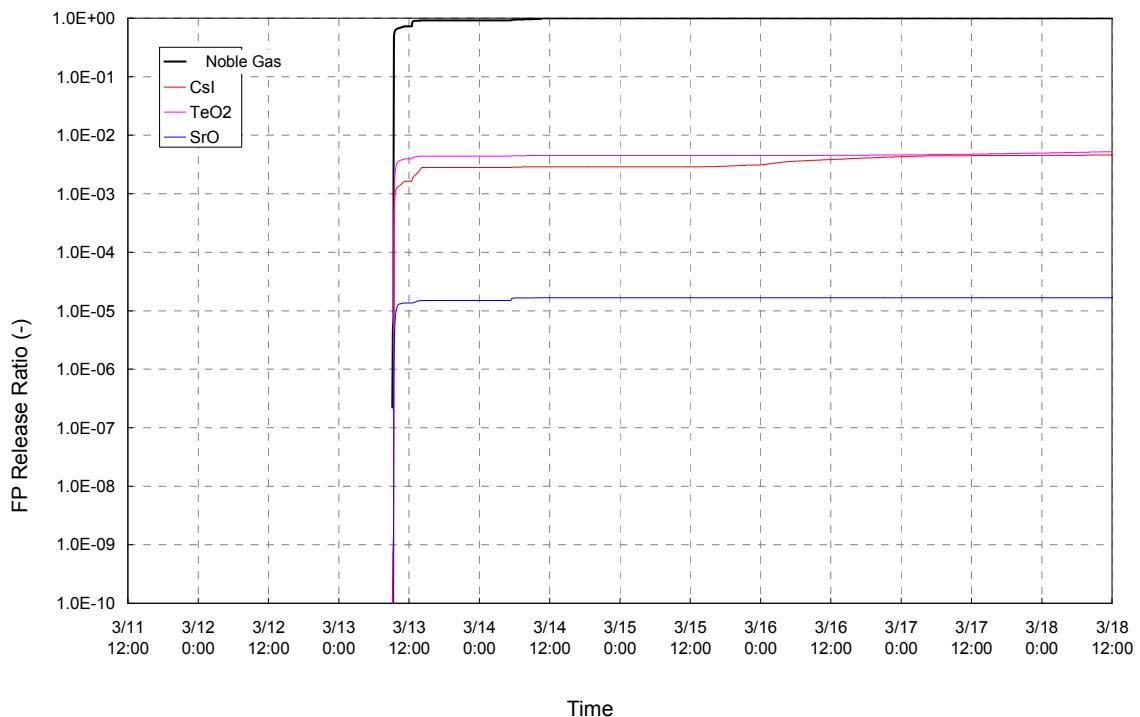


Figure 3.3.2.7 Unit3 FP Release Ratio(1/3)[Case2]

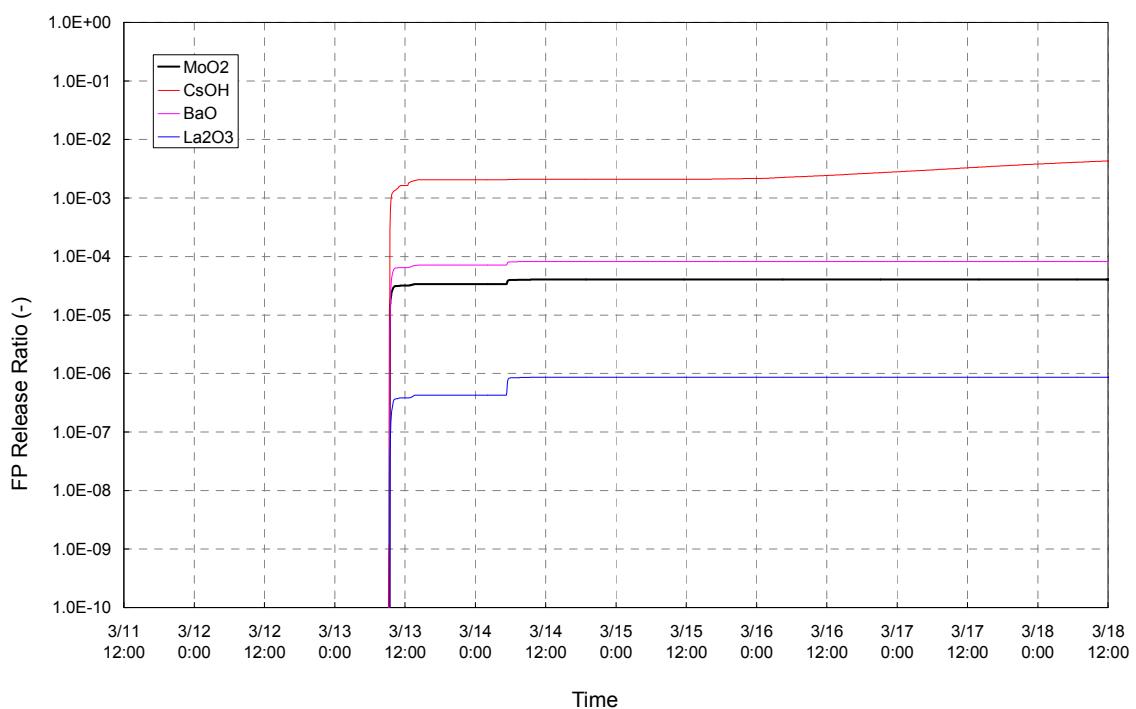


Figure 3.3.2.7 Unit3 FP Release Ratio(2/3)[Case2]

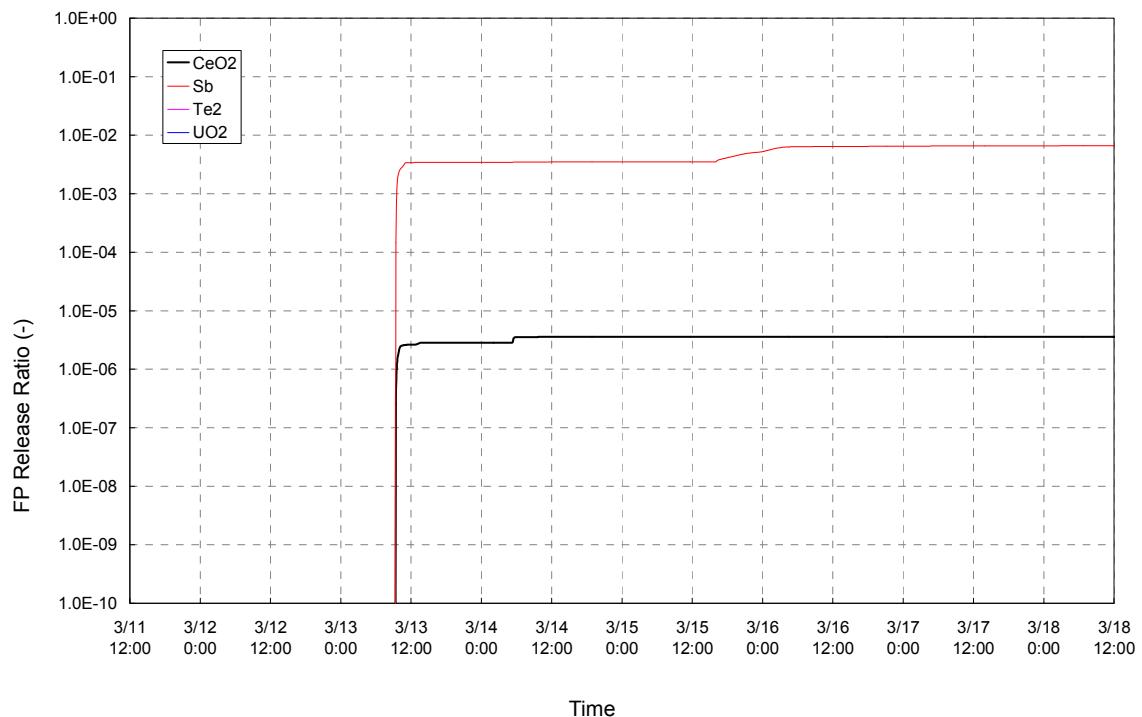


Figure3.3.2.7 Unit3 FP Release Ratio(3/3)[Case2]

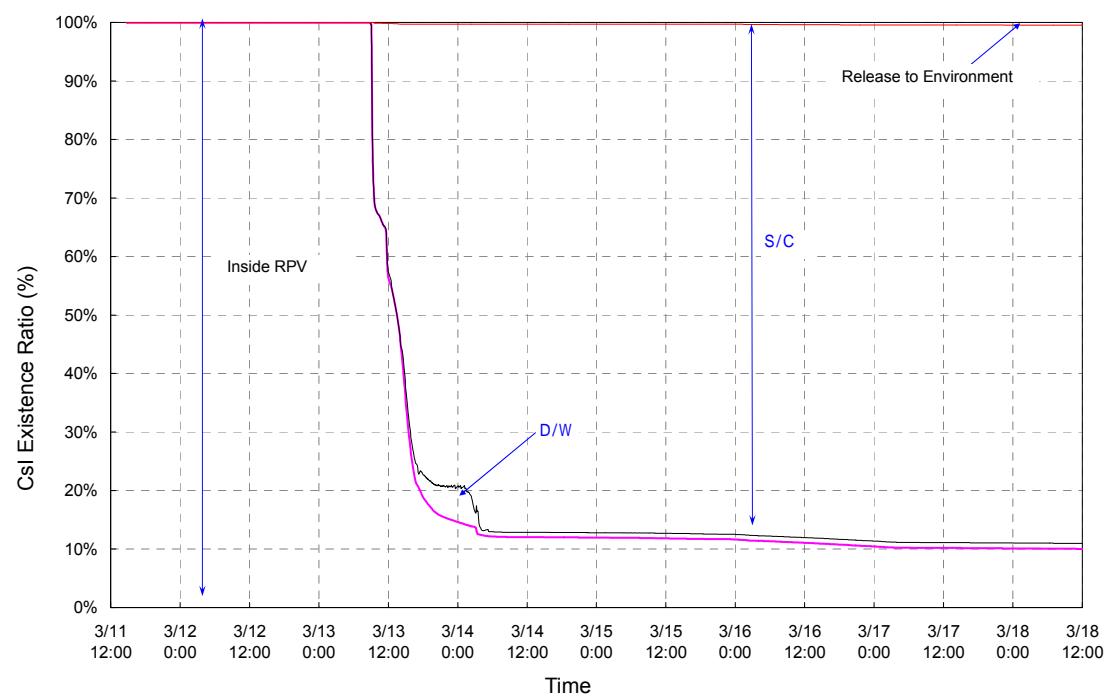


Figure3.3.2.8 Unit3 FP Existence Ratio(1/2)[Case2]

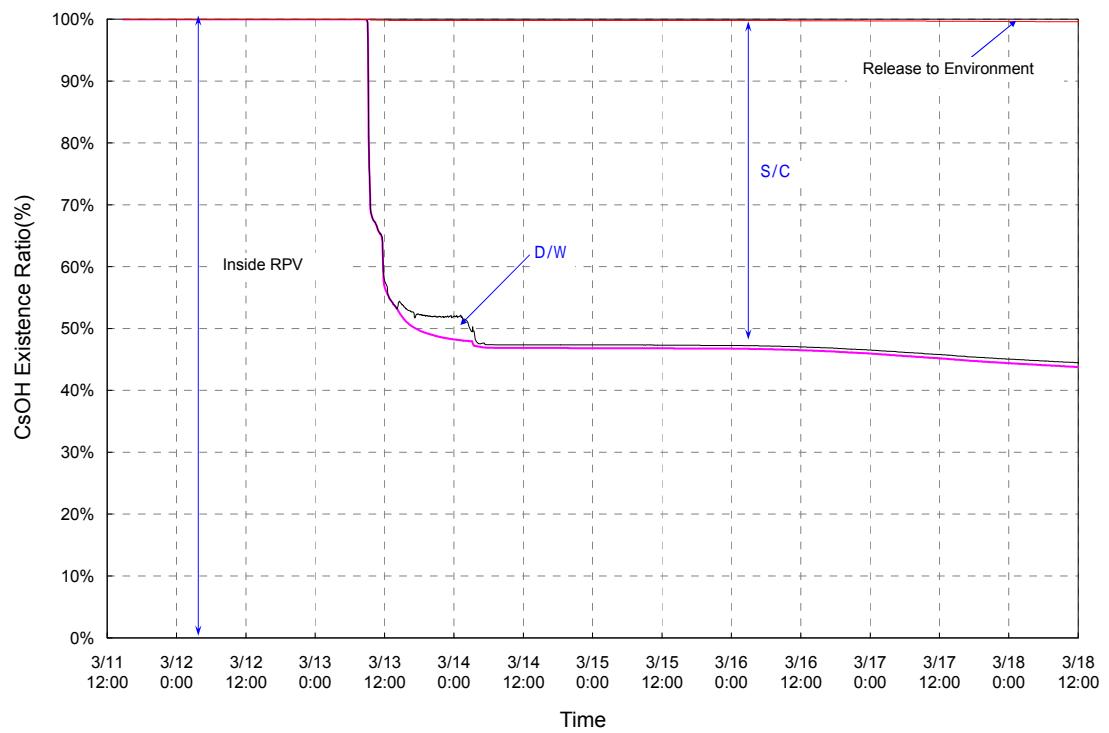
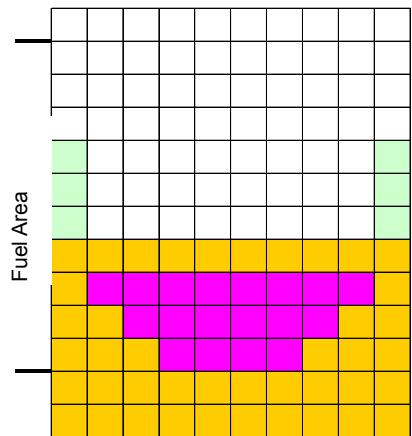
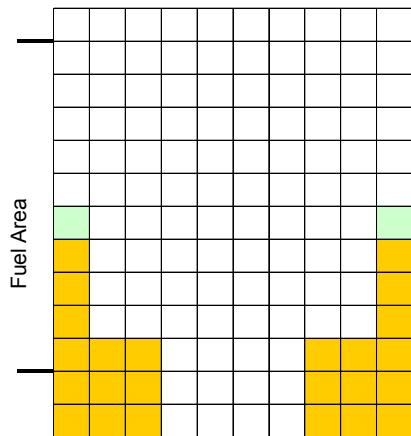


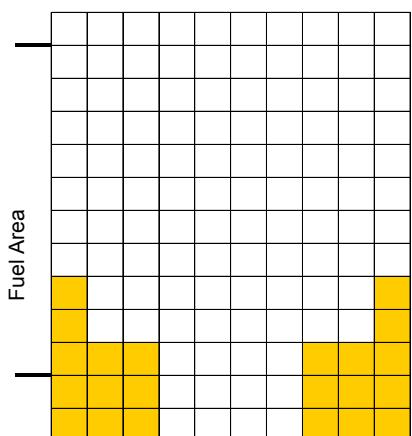
Figure3.3.2.8 Unit2 FP Existence Ratio(2/2)[Case2]



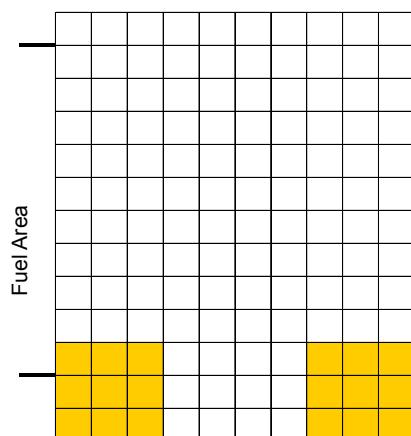
Approx. 58 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 62 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 66 hours after SCRAM



Approx. 96 hours after SCRAM

Model of Fuel Damage	
White	: No Fuel (Slumped)
Grey	: Normal Fuel
Light Green	: Accumulation of Slumped Fuel
Yellow	: Accumulation of Melted Fuel
Dark Yellow	: Flow Channel Blockage with Melted Fuel
Magenta	: Molten Core Pool

Figure3.3.2.9 Unit3 Core Status[Case2]

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Status of Facility Damage and Cause

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station has sustained damage from the Tohoku-Chihou-Taiheiyo-Oki Earthquake that occurred on 2:46 pm, March 11, 2011. Since many restrictions exist in relation to entering the building, the status of the facility damage is still not completely understood at this moment in time. This time, in order to organize and utilize plant operational data, it has been summarized as the first step towards organizing the status of the facility damage as below.

This organized status of facility damage contains little and perfunctory information since it is based on the operational record and hearsay information from a small number of operators. In fact, the status of facility damages and its causes have been neither confirmed nor identified due to the immediate post-quake aftershocks, the tsunami warnings and hydrogen explosions etc. In order to supplement those points, not only must the status of facility damage be organized, but also robust information must be reported. This allows us to a limited degree to identify whether the damage is caused by the earthquake or tsunami and increase facility reinforcements. Damage includes the function losses of the facilities due to the damage done to the power source. The status of the regular use of facilities, the irregular use of cooling facilities as exhibit 1 and the damage of the main facilities are shown below.

< Facility Damage, Operation Information >

Unit 1

Pure Water Storage Tank : Confirmed pure water leakage from flange (confirmed at 3:06 pm on March 11)

Diesel Driven Fire Pump: Operated after the earthquake

Unit 2

Electric Boiler : Nonradioactive steam leakage (confirmed at 3:20 pm on March 11 :
Place and degree are unknown)

Unit 3

Seawater Pump (SW pump (B)) : Operated after the earthquake

Main Turbine Emergency Oil Pump: Operated after the earthquake

Diesel Driven Fire Pump: Operated after the earthquake

Unit 5

No damages were found based on the operator's visual inspection during the course of the close range patrol.

Unit 6

Main Turbine, Variety of Oil Pump: Operated after the earthquake (MSOP, TGOP, EOP)

RFP-T Emergency Oil Pump: Operated after the earthquake

RCW Pump: Operated after the earthquake

No damages were found based on the operator's visual inspection during the course of the close range patrol.

1F-1 Status of Emergency Core Cooling System(ECCS)

Attachment-1(1F1)

		Place	Anti-Earthquake Class	When earthquake scram	From earthquake scram to arrival of Tsunami	Since arrival of Tsunami	Remarks
ECCS	Cooling Function	CS(A)	R/B Basement Floor (OP.-1230)	A		Note 1	After Tsunami, both power and CCSW were lost.
		CS(C)	R/B Basement Floor (OP.-1230)	A		Note 1	After Tsunami, both power and CCSW were lost.
		CCS(A)	R/B Basement Floor (OP.-1230)	A			Before Tsunami, confirmed to be operated manually(S/P cleaning). After Tsunami, both power and CCSM were lost.
		CCS(B)	R/B Basemnet Floor (OP.-1230)	A			Before Tsunami, confirmed to be operated manually(S/P cleaning). After Tsunami, both power and CCSM were lost.
		CCSW(A)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A			Before Tsunami, confirmed to be operated manually(S/P cleaning). When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
		CCSW(B)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A			Before Tsunami, confirmed to be operated manually(S/P cleaning). When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
		CS(B)	R/B Basement Floor (OP.-1230)	A		Note 1	After Tsunami, both power and CCSW were lost.
		CS(D)	R/B Basement Floor (OP.-1230)	A		Note 1	After Tsunami, both power and CCSW were lost.
		CCS(C)	R/B Basement Floor (OP.-1230)	A			Before Tsunami, confirmed to be operated manually(S/P cleaning). After Tsunami, both power and CCSW were lost.
		CCS(D)	R/B Basement Floor (OP.-1230)	A			Before Tsunami, confirmed to be operated manually(S/P cleaning). After Tsunami, both power and CCSW were lost.
		CCSW(C)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A			Before Tsunami, confirmed to be operated manually(S/P cleaning). When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
		CCSW(D)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A			Before Tsunami, confirmed to be operated manually(S/P cleaning). When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
		HPCI	R/B Basement Floor (OP.-1230)	A		Note 1	After Tsunami,power was lost.(Oil pump)
		IC(A)	R/B 4th Floor (OP.31000)	A		-	Before Tsunami, confirmed to be operated automatically (Reactor Pressure was high). After Tsunami, the status of valve was not confirmed due to power lost.
		IC(B)	R/B 4th Floor (OP.31000)	A		-	Before Tsunami, confirmed to be operated automatically (Reactor Pressure was high). After Tsunami, the status of valve was not confirmed due to power lost.
Shutting Function	Vessel Facility	Water injection to Reactor	MUWC (back-up water injection)	T/B Basement Floor (OP.3200)	B		After the earthquake, power was lost.
		Pool Cooling	SFP Cooling (FPC)	R/B 3rd Floor (OP.25900)	B		After the earthquake, SW was lost.
			SFP Cooling (SHC)	R/B 1st Floor (OP.10200)	A		After the earthquake, power and SW were lost.
		Reactor Building		A			Until the earthquake scrum, a normal air conditioner was operated. After the scrum and before Tsunami,SGTS got operated and kept the pressure. Afterwards, damaged from explosion.
		Primary Containment Vessel (PCV)		A			Before arrival of Tsunami,no possibility of damage in Primary Containment Vessel accoding to the pressure level.

(Notes) : Operated : Waiting : Stopped due to normal power stop × : Function lost or Out of waiting

Note 1:At Unit 5, which registered a large seismic scale at main shock of the earthquake, Residual Heat Removal System was used on Mar.19 after the earthquake. According to patrol by an operator, there was no large damage in each system and equipment. The peak acceleration of observation record at the basement of Reactor Building which the system and equipment were installed in was less than the acceleration to keep dynamic function of equipment*. Therefore, each function of the system is supposed to be ensured.

*JEAC4601-2008

1F-2 Status of Emergency Core Cooling System(ECCS)

Attachment-1(1F2)

		Place	Anti-Earthquake Class	When earthquake scram	From earthquake scram to arrival of Tsunami	Since arrival of Tsunami	Remarks
ECCS	Cooling Function	R H R (A) R/B Basement Floor (OP-1030)	A			×	Before Tsumami, confirmed to be operated mannually(S/P cleaning). After Tsunami, both power and RHRS A/C were lost.
		R H R (B) R/B Basement Floor (OP-1030)	A		Note 1	×	After Tsunami, both power and RHRS A/C were lost.
		R H R (C) R/B Basement Floor (OP-1030)	A			×	Before Tsumami, confirmed to be operated mannally(S/P cleaning). After Tsunami, both power and RHRS A/C were lost.
		R H R (D) R/B Basement Floor (OP-1030)	A		Note 1	×	After Tsunami, both power and RHRS A/C were lost.
		R H R S (A) Outdoors (OP.4000)	A			×	Before Tsumami, confirmed to be operated mannally(S/P cleaning). When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
		R H R S (B) Outdoors (OP.4000)	A		Note 1	×	When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
		R H R S (C) Outdoor (OP.4000)	A			×	Before Tsumami, confirmed to be operated mannally(S/P cleaning). When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
		R H R S (D) Outdoors (OP.4000)	A		Note 1	×	When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
		CS(A) R/B Basement Floor (OP-4000)	A		Note 1	×	After Tsunami, both power and RHRS A/C were lost.
		CS(B) Basement Floor (OP-4000)	A		Note 1	×	After Tsunami, both power and RHRS A/C were lost.
Water injection to Reactor		HPCI Basement Floor (OP-2000)	A		Note 1	×	After Tsunami, power was lost(Sub-oil Pump).
		R C I C R/B Basement Floor (OP.-2060)	A				After earthquake and Tsunami,started mannaly. And then,high-pressure steam was lost.
		MUWC (back-up water injection)	B			×	After Tsunami, power was lost.
Pool Cooling	SFP Cooling (FPC)	R/B 3rd Floor (OP.26900)	B			×	After earthquake, power was lost. After Tsunami, SW was lost.
	SFP Cooling (RHR)	R/B Basement Floor (OP-1030)	A		Note 1	×	After Tsunami, both power and SW were lost.
Shutting Function	Vessel Facility	Reactor Building	A		Note 1	×	Blowout Panel Open
		Primary Containment Vessel (PCV)	A			×	Before arrival of Tsunami,no possibility of damage in Primary Containment Vessel accoding to the pressure level.

(Notes) : Operated : Waiting : Stopped due to normal power stop × : Function lost or Out of waiting

Note 1:At Unit 5, which registered a large seismic scale at main shock of the earthquake, Residual Heat Removal System was used on Mar.19 after the earthquake. According to patrol by an operator, there was no large damage in each system and equipment. The peak acceleration of observation record at the basement of Reactor Building which the system and equipment were installed in was less than the acceleration to keep dynamic function of equipment*. Therefore, each function of the system is supposed to be ensured.

*JEAC4601-2008

1F-3 Status of Emergency Core Cooling System(ECCS)

Attachment-1(1F3)

		Place	Anti-Earthquake Class	When earthquake scram	From earthquake scram to arrival of Tsunami	Since arrival of Tsunami	Remarks
ECCS	R H R (A) R H R (B) R H R (C) R H R (D)	R/B Basement Floor (OP-1020)	A		Note 1	×	After Tsunami, both power and RHRS A/C were lost.
		R/B Basement Floor (OP-1020)	A		Note 1	×	After Tsunami, both power and RHRS B/D were lost.
		R/B Basement Floor (OP-1020)	A		Note 1	×	After Tsunami, both power and RHRS A/C were lost.
		R/B Basement Floor (OP-1020)	A		Note 1	×	After Tsunami, both power and RHRS B/D were lost.
	R H R S (A)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A		Note 1	×	When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
	R H R S (B)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A		Note 1	×	When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
	R H R S (C)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A		Note 1	×	When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
	R H R S (D)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A		Note 1	×	When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
	CS(A)	R/B Basement Floor (OP-1000)	A		Note 1	×	After Tsunami, both power and RHRS A/C were lost.
	CS(B)	R/B Basement Floor (OP-1000)	A		Note 1	×	After Tsunami, both power and RHRS B/D were lost.
Water injection to Reactor	HPCI	R/B Basement Floor (OP-2060)	A				After Tsunami, when water level decreased, After earthquake and Tsunami,started automatically. And then,high-pressure steam was lost.
	R C I C	R/B Basement Floor (OP-2060)	A				After Tsunami, started. And then, tripped and couldn't restart.
	WWWC (back-up water injection)	R/B Basement Floor (OP-2060)	B			×	After Tsunami, power was lost.
Pool Cooling	SFP Cooling (FPC)	R/B 3rd Floor (OP.26900)	B			×	After earthquake, power was lost. After Tsunami, SW was lost.
	SFP Cooling (RHR)	R/B Basement Floor (OP-1020)	A		Note 1	×	After Tsunami, power and SW were lost.
Shutting Function	Vessel Facility	Reactor Building	A		Note 1	×	Damaged from the explosion.
		Primary Containment Vessel (PCV)	A			×	Before arrival of Tsunami,no possibility of damage in Primary Containment Vessel accoding to the pressure level.

(Notes) : Operated : Waiting : Stopped due to normal power stop × : Function lost or Out of waiting

Note 1:At Unit 5, which registered a large seismic scale at main shock of the earthquake, Residual Heat Removal System was used on Mar.19 after the earthquake. According to patrol by an operator, there was no large damage in each system and equipment. The peak acceleration of observation record at the basement of Reactor Building which the system and equipment were installed in was less than the acceleration to keep dynamic function of equipment*. Therefore, each function of the system is supposed to be ensured.

*JEA4601-2008

1F-4 Status of Emergency Core Cooling System(ECCS)

Attachment-1(1F4)

		Place	Anti-Earthquake Class	When earthquake scram	From earthquake scram to arrival of Tsunami	Since arrival of Tsunami	Remarks
ECCS Cooling Function	R H R (A)	Basement Floor (O.P.1110)	A	-	-	-	
	R H R (B)	Basement Floor (O.P.1110)	A		Note 1	x	After Tsunami, both power and RHRs B/D were lost.
	R H R (C)	Basement Floor (O.P.1110)	A	-	-	-	
	R H R (D)	R/B Basement Floor (O.P-1110)	A	(SFP Cooling)	Note 1	x	After earthquake, stopped due to blackout.(Note 2) After Tsunami, both power and RHRs B/D were lost.
	R H R S (A)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A	-	-	-	
	R H R S (B)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A	(SFP Cooling)	Note 1	x	After earthquake, stopped due to blackout.(Note 2) After Tsunami, both power and RHRs B/D were lost.
	R H R S (C)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A	-	-	x	
	R H R S (D)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A	(SFP Cooling)	Note 1	x	After earthquake, stopped due to blackout.(Note 2) After Tsunami, both power and RHRs B/D were lost.
	CS(A)	Basement Floor (O.P.1110)	A	-	-	-	
	CS(B)	Basement Floor (O.P.1110)	A	-	-	-	
Water injection to Reactor	HPCI	Basement Floor (O.P.3000)	A	-	-	-	
	R C I C	Basement Floor (O.P.2000)	A	-	-	-	
Pool Cooling	MUWC (back-up water injection)	Basement Floor (OP.1000)	B			x	After Tsunami, power was lost.
	SFP Cooling (FPC)	R/B 3rd Floor (OP.26900)	B			x	One was under inspection. The other was on operation before earthquake. After earthquake, normally powered-off.
Shutting Function	SFP Cooling (RHP)	R/B Basement Floor (O.P-1110)	A		Note 1	x	After earthquake, stopped due to blackout.(Note 2) After Tsunami, both power and RHRs B/D were lost.
	Reactor Building		A		Note 1	x	Damaged from the explosion.
	Primary Containment Vessel (PCV)		A	-	-	-	Due to periodic check, all fuel were rejected and MSIV was closed. And Well was full of water.

(Notes) : Operated : Waiting : Stopped due to normal power stop x : Function lost or Out of waiting

- : Stopped due to periodic check(No demand of function)

Note 1:At Unit 5, which registered a large seismic scale at main shock of the earthquake, Residual Heat Removal System was used on Mar.19 after the earthquake. According to patrol by an operator, there was no large damage in each system and equipment. The peak acceleration of observation record at the basement of Reactor Building which the system and equipment were installed in was less than the acceleration to keep dynamic function of equipment*. Therefore, each function of the system is supposed to be ensured.

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Note 2:The reason that Residual Heat Removal System Pump powered from Diesel Generator was not restarted before arrival of Tsunami is that the status of the Pump was stable and not supposed to damage fuel cooling system early, based on confirmation that water level of spent fuel pool was full (around the level of overflow) and a water temperature was around 27 before the earthquake.

1F-5 Status of Emergency Core Cooling System(ECCS)

Attachment-1(1F5)

		Place	Anti-Earthquake Class	When earthquake scram	From earthquake scram to arrival of Tsunami	Since arrival of Tsunami	Remarks
ECCS	R H R (A)	Basement Floor OP.940	A		Note 1		After Tsunami, both power and RHRS A/C were lost.
		Basement Floor OP.940	A		Note 1		After Tsunami, both power and RHRS B/D were lost.
	R H R (C)	R/B Basement Floor (OP.940)	A				After Tsunami, both power and RHRS A/C were lost. Temporary underwater pump got installed and operated from Mar.19 when power restored. * Operated in SHC and Emergency thermal load mode by turns.
	R H R (D)	Basement Floor OP.940	A		Note 1		After Tsunami, both power and RHRS B/D were lost.
	R H R S (A)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A		Note 1	x	When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
	R H R S (B)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A		Note 1	x	When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
	R H R S (C)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A				After Tsunami, when water level decreased, After earthquake and Tsunami,started automatically. And then,high-pressure steam was lost.On Mar.18, temporary underwater pump was installed, and powered from temporary power panel.(One equipment per RHRS A/C)
	R H R S (D)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A		Note 1	x	When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
	CS(A)	Basement Floor OP.940	A		Note 1		After Tsunami, both power and RHRS A/C were lost.
	CS(B)	Basement Floor OP.940	A		Note 1		After Tsunami, both power and RHRS B/D were lost.
Water injection to Reactor	HPCI	Basement Floor OP.940	A	-	-	-	Under suspension due to periodic check
	R C I C	Basement Floor OP.940	A	-	-	-	Under suspension due to periodic check
Pool Cooling	MUWC (back-up water injection)	Basement Floor OP.4000	B				After earthquake, started. After Tsunami, power was lost.
	SFP Cooling (FPC)	R/B 3rd Floor (OP.32700)	B				After earthquake, normally powered-off. After Tsunami, SW was lost.
Shutting Function	SFP Cooling (RHR)	R/B Basement Floor (OP.940)	A				After Tsunami, both power and RHRS A/C were lost. Temporaty underwater pump was installed and was operated from Mar.19 when power restored. * Operated in SHC and Emergency thermal load mode by turns.
	Reactor Building		A		Note 1	x	After Tsunami, on Mar. 18, made an air-hole on the roof. (Anti-hydrogen staying: preventive mentenance)
	Primary Containment Vessel (PCV)		A				No possibility of damage in Primary Containment Vessel accoding to the pressure level.

(Notes) : Operated : Waiting : Stopped due to normal power stop x : Function lost or Out of waiting
- : Stopped due to periodic check(No demand of function)

Note 1:At Unit 5, which registered a large seismic scale at main shock of the earthquake, Residual Heat Removal System was used on Mar.19 after the earthquake. According to patrol by an operator, there was no large damage in each system and equipment. The peak acceleration of observation record at the basement of Reactor Building which the system and equipment were installed in was less than the acceleration to keep dynamic function of equipment*. Therefore, each function of the system is supposed to be ensured.

*JECAC4601-2008

1F-6 Status of Emergency Core Cooling System(ECCS)

Attachment-1(1F6)

		Place	Anti-Earthquake Class	When earthquake scram	From earthquake scram to arrival of Tsunami	Since arrival of Tsunami	Remarks
ECCS	R H R (A)	Basement 2nd Floor (OP.1000)	A		Note 1		After Tsunami, RHR A/C was lost.
	R H R (B)	R/B Basement 2nd Floor (OP.1000)	A	(SHC operation)			When earthquake happened, stopped due to blackout.(Note 2) After Tsunami, RHR B/D was lost. Temporaty underwater pump was installed on Mar.18 and operated from Mar.19(power restoration) * Operated in SHC and Emergency thermal load mode by turns.
	R H R (C)	Basement 2nd Floor (OP.1000)	A		Note 1		After Tsunami, RHR B/D was lost.Temporaty underwater pump was installed on Mar.18 and was powered
	R H R S (A)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A		Note 1	x	When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
	R H R S (B)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A	(SHC operation)			When earthquake happened, stopped due to blackout.(Note 2) When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost. Temporaty underwater pump was installed on Mar.18 and was powered from temporary power panel.(2 per RHR B/D)
	R H R S (C)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A		Note 1	x	When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost.
	R H R S (D)	Outdoors (OP.4000)	A	(SHC operation)			When earthquake happened, stopped due to blackout.(Note 2) When Tsunami came, the main equipment got drenched with sea water ,and power was lost. Temporaty underwater pump was installed on Mar.18 and was powered from temporary power panel.(2 per RHR B/D)
	L P C S	Basement 2nd Floor (OP.1000)	A		Note 1		After Tsunami, RHR A/C was lost.
	H P C S	Basement 2nd Floor (OP.1000)	A		Note 1		After Tsunami, DG (H) SW was lost.
Water injection to Reactor	R C I C	Basement 2nd Floor (OP.1000)	A	-	-	-	Under suspension due to periodic check
	MUWC (back-up water injection)	Basement Floor (OP.2000)	B				As for B-System, D/G B-System was operated powered by D-System.
	SFP Cooling (FPC)	R/B 4th Floor (OP.34000)	B				After earthquake, normally powered-off. After Tsunami, SW was lost.
Pool Cooling	SFP Cooling (RHR)	R/B Basement 2nd Floor (OP.1000)	A		Note 1	x	Temporaty underwater pump was installed on Mar.18 and was powered from temporary power panel. * Operated in SHC and Emergency thermal load mode by turns.
	Vessel Facility	Reactor Building	A		Note 1	x	After Tsunami, on Mar. 18, made an air-hole on the roof. (Anti-hydrogen staying: preventive maintenance)
Other equipment	Primary Containment Vessel (PCV)		A				No possibility of damage in Primary Containment Vessel accoding to the pressure level.

(Notes) : Operated : Waiting x : Function lost or Out of waiting - : Stopped due to periodic check(No demand of function)

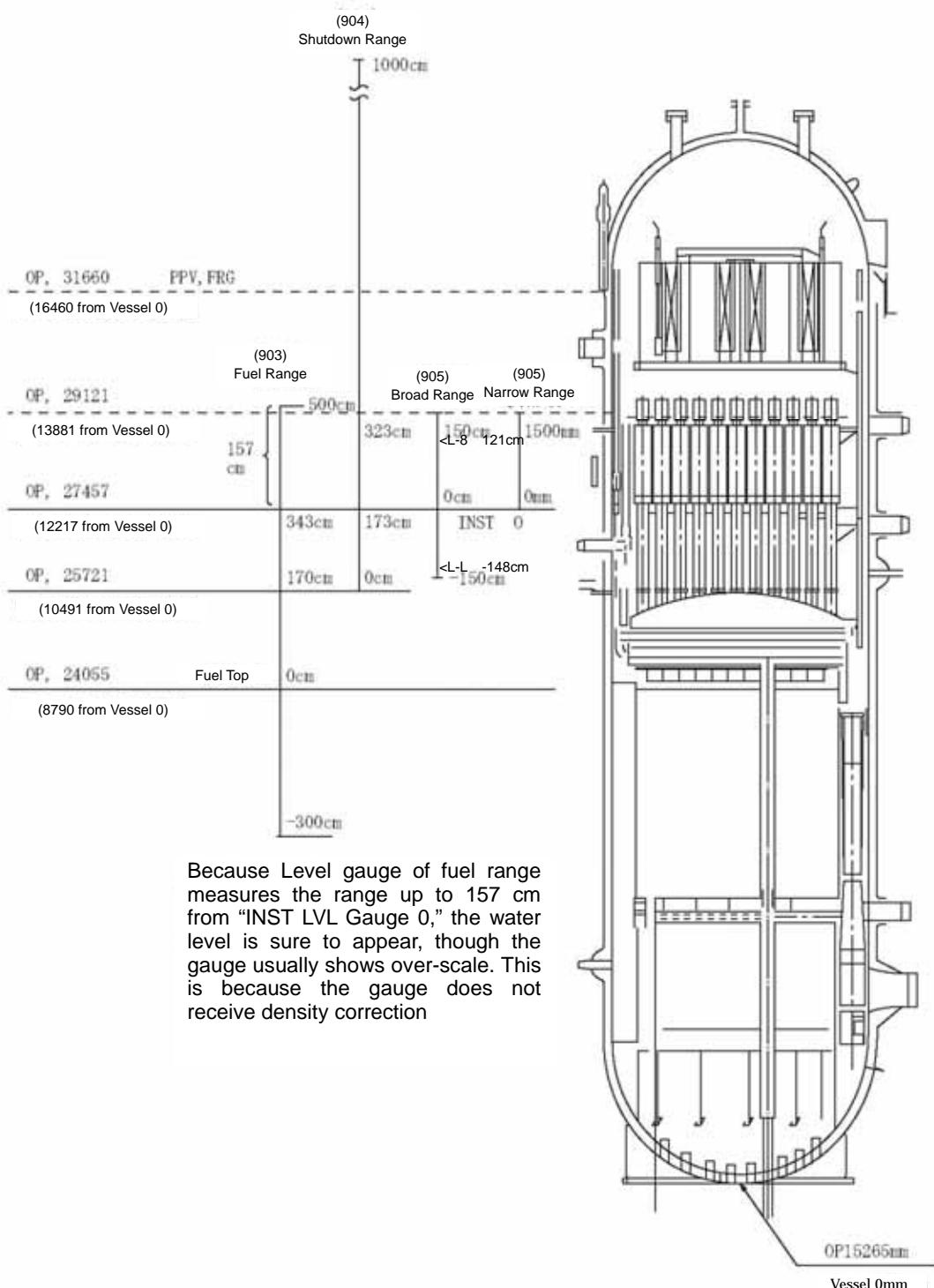
Note 1:At Unit 5, which registered a large seismic scale at main shock of the earthquake, Residual Heat Removal System was used on Mar.19 after the earthquake. According to patrol by an operator, there was no large damage in each system and equipment. The peak acceleration of observation record at the basement of Reactor Building which the system and equipment were installed in was less than the acceleration to keep dynamic function of equipment*. Therefore, each function of the system is supposed to be ensured.

*JEAC4601-2008

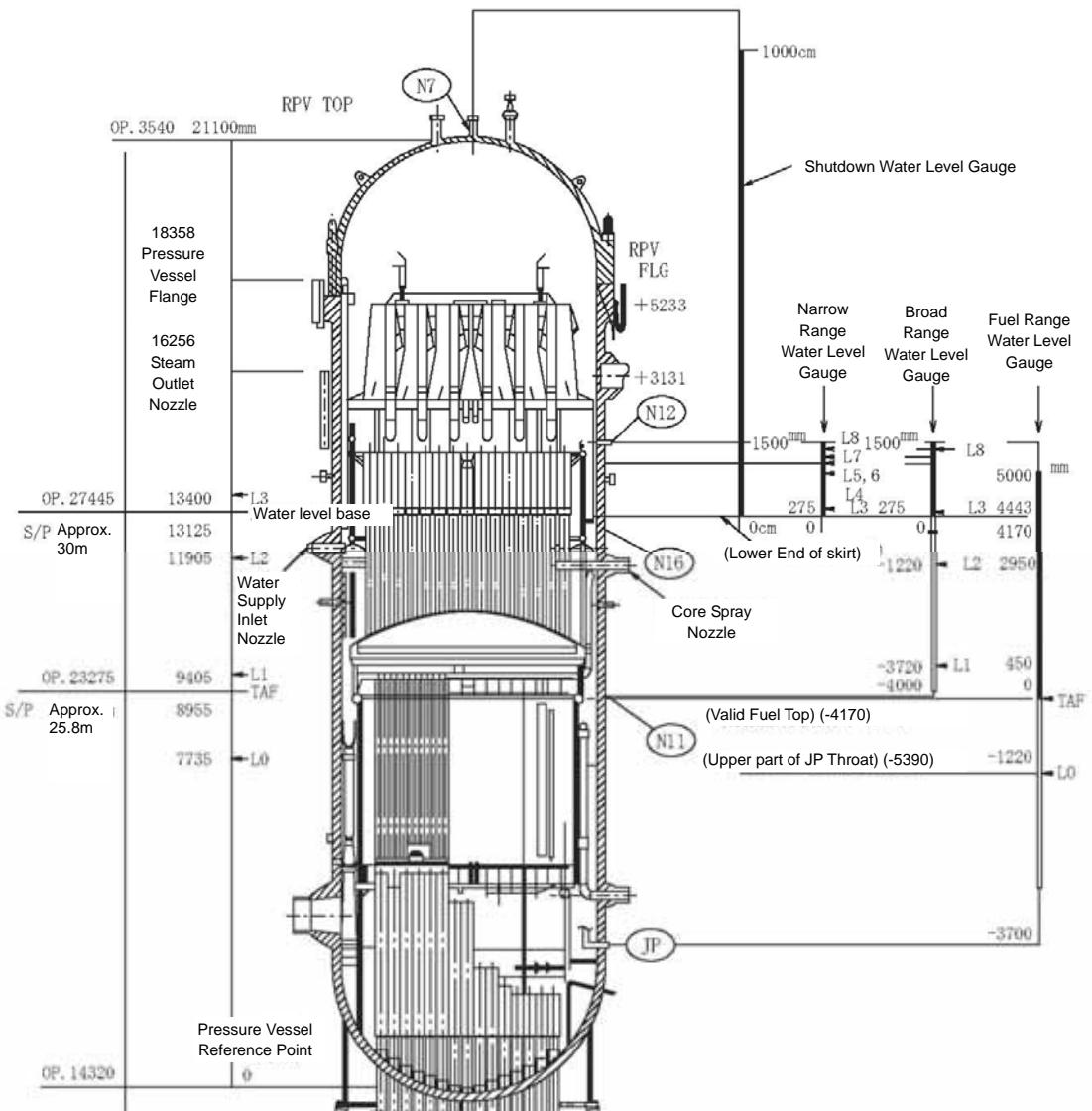
Note 2:The reason that Residual Heat Removal System Pump powered from Diesel Generator was not restarted before arrival of Tsunami is that the status of the Pump was stable and not supposed to damage fuel cooling system early, based on confirmation that water level of spent fuel pool was full (around the level of overflow) and a water temperature was around 27 before the earthquake.

REFERENCE

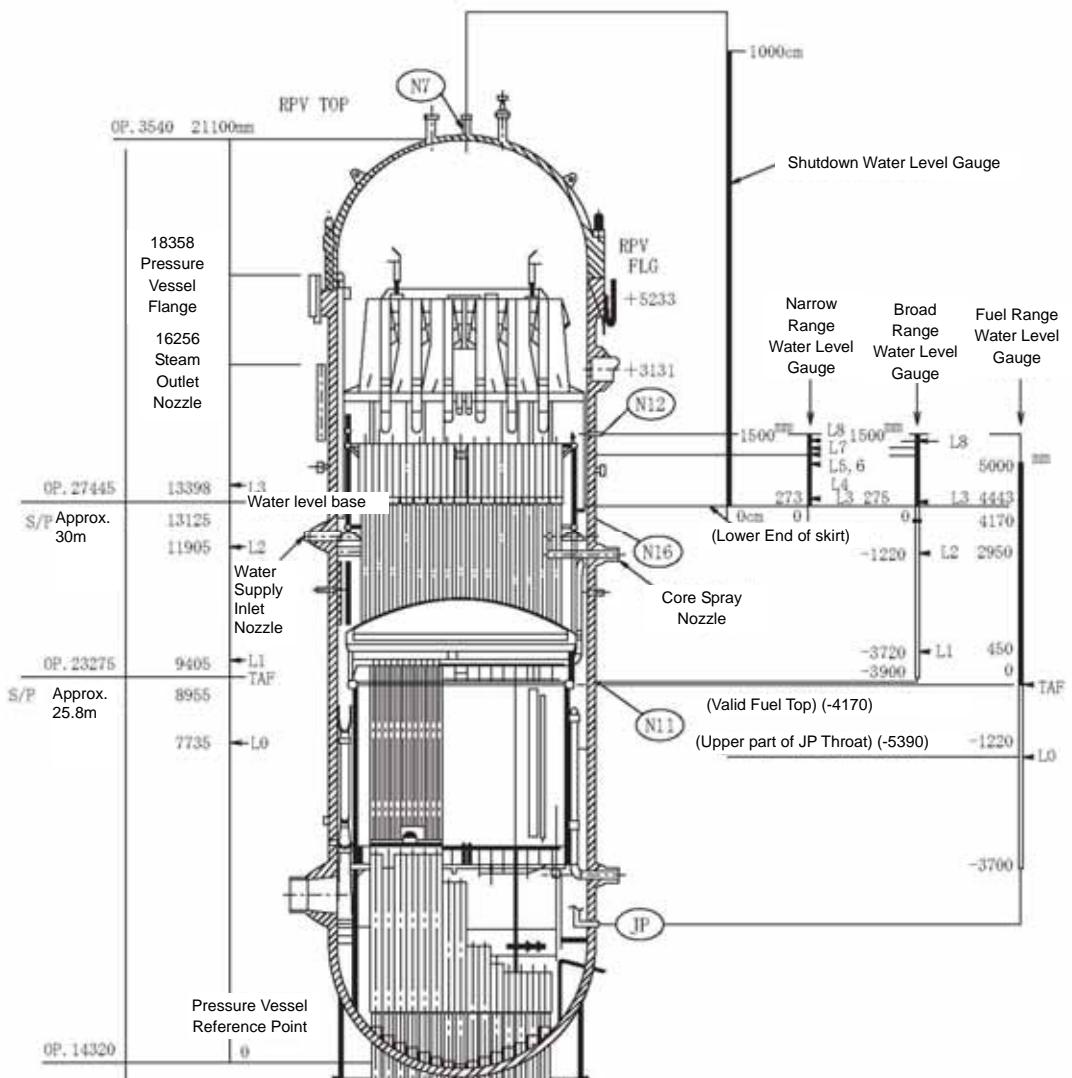
- (1) Gross Range of Reactor's Water Level Gauge
 - Fukushima Daiichi Unit 1
 - Fukushima Daiichi Unit 2
 - Fukushima Daiichi Unit 3
 - Fukushima Daiichi Unit 4
 - Fukushima Daiichi Unit 5
 - Fukushima Daiichi Unit 6
- (2) Emergency steam condenser (Schematic diagram)
- (3) Maximum Acceleration Recorded on the Lowest Basement of Reactor Building at Tohoku-Chihou-Taiheiyo-Oki Earthquake
- (4) [Overview] Findings of Tsunami Survey at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station



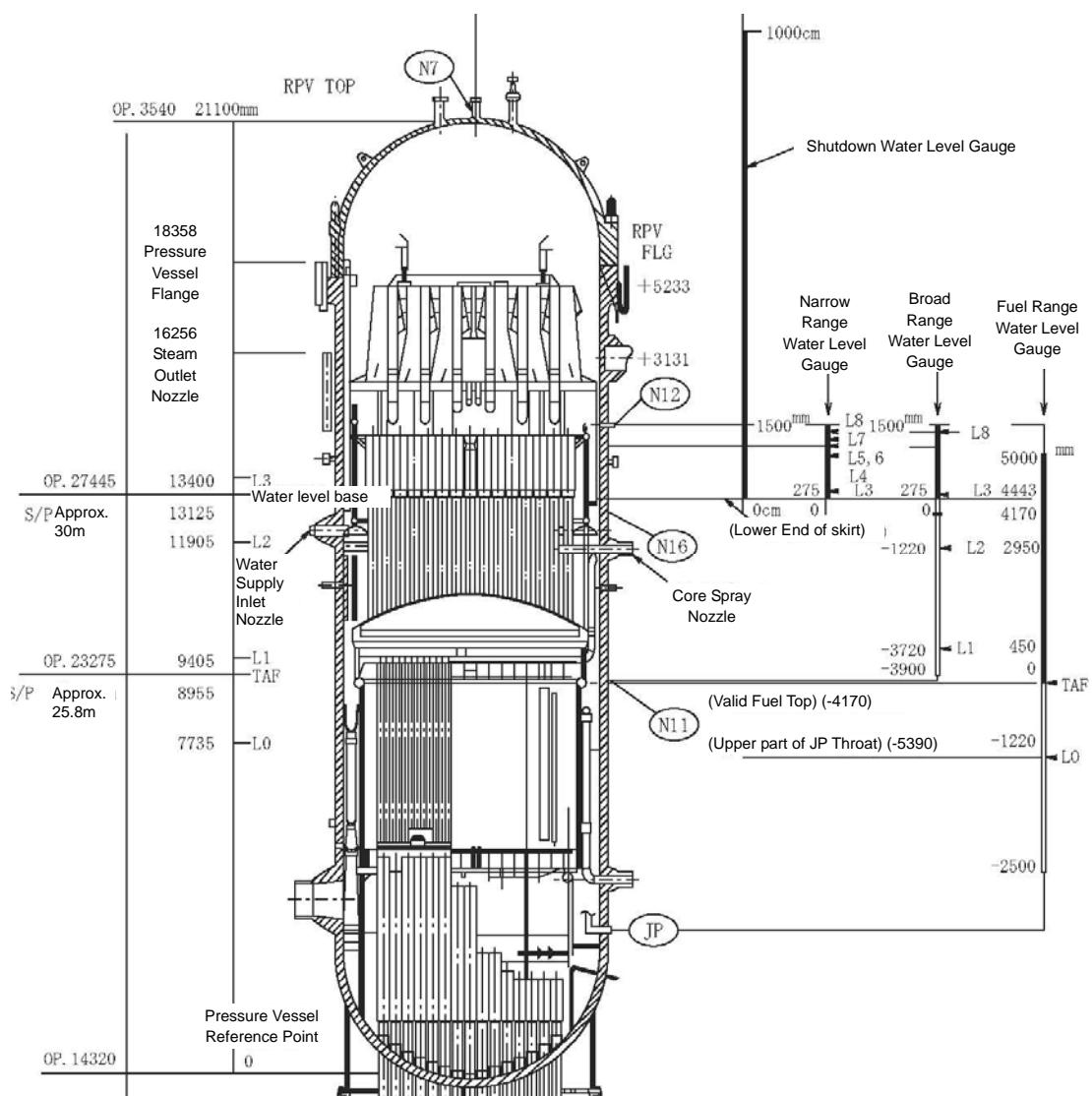
Gross Range of Reactor's Water Level Gauge (Fukushima Daiichi Unit 1)



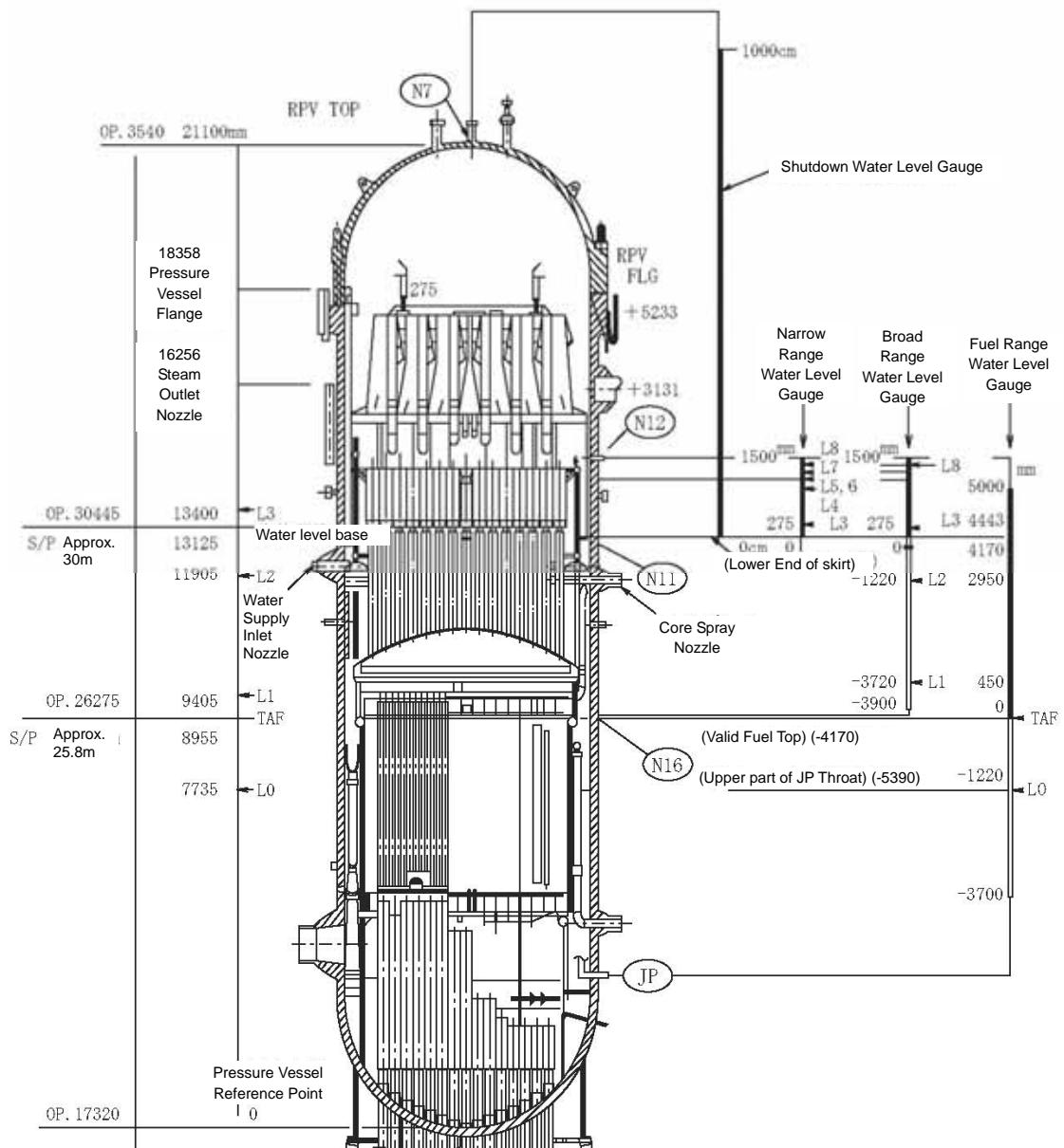
Gross Range of Reactor's Water Level Gauge
(Fukushima Daiichi Unit 2)



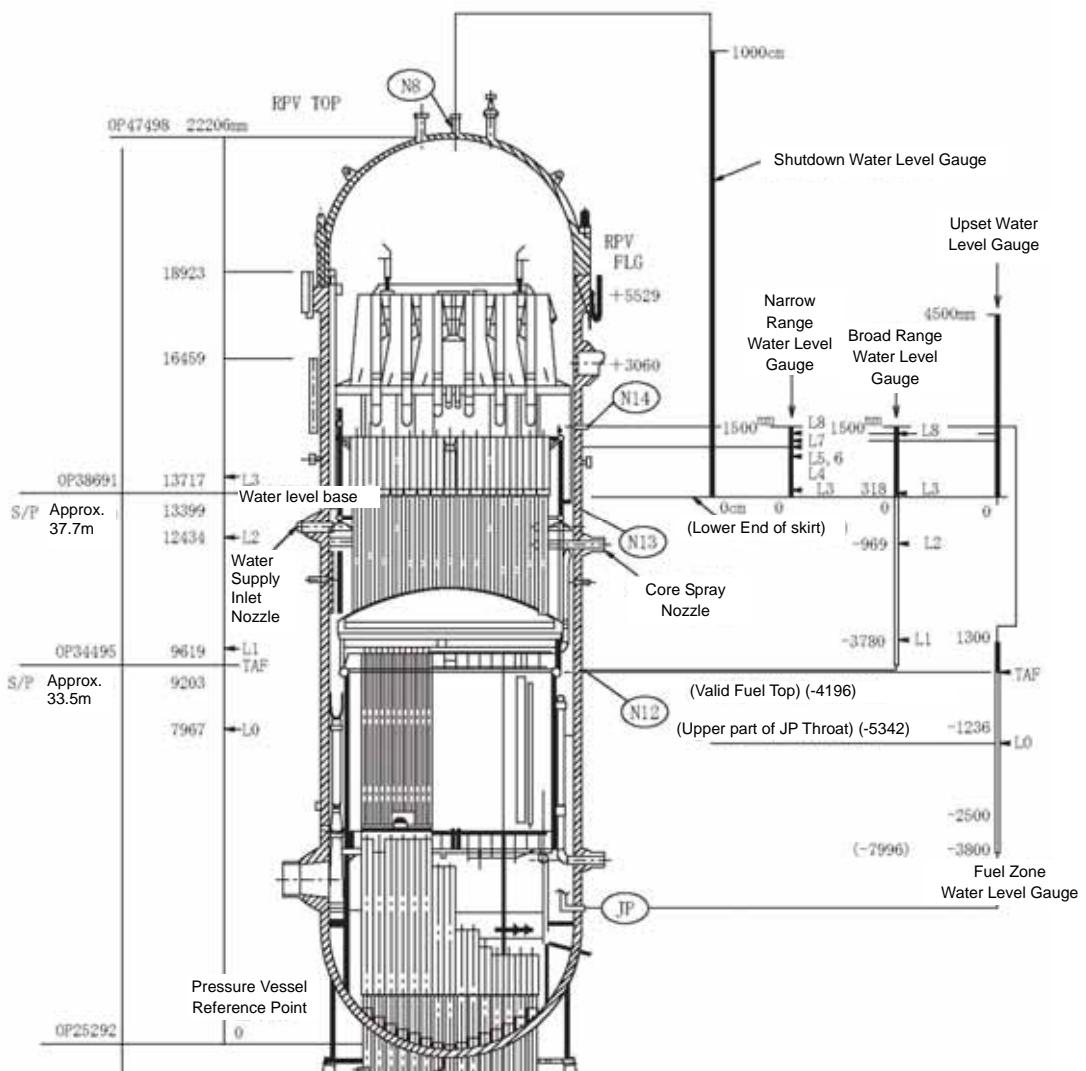
**Gross Range of Reactor's Water Level Gauge
(Fukushima Daiichi Unit 3)**



Gross Range of Reactor's Water Level Gauge
(Fukushima Daiichi Unit 4)

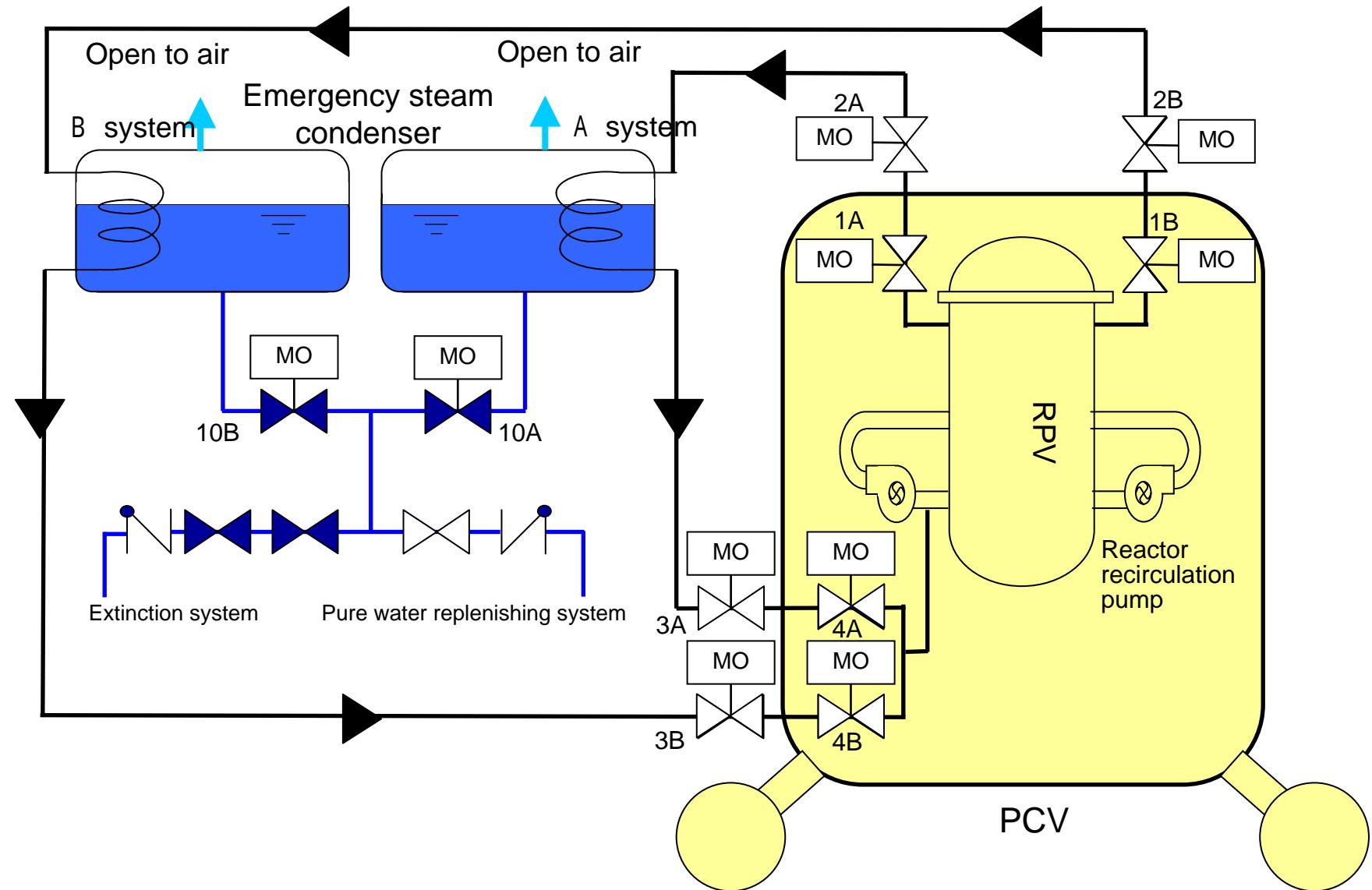


Gross Range of Reactor's Water Level Gauge
(Fukushima Daiichi Unit 5)



Gross Range of Reactor's Water Level Gauge
(Fukushima Daiichi Unit 6)

Reference - 7



Emergency steam condenser (Schematic diagram)

Reference-3

Maximum Acceleration Recorded on the Lowest Basement of Reactor
Building at Tohoku-Chihou-Taiheiyo-Oki Earthquake

Point of observation (Lowest basement of Reactor Building)		Record of observation (tentative ¹)			Maximum response acceleration to basic earthquake ground motion :SS (gal)		
		Maximum acceleration (gal)					
		S-N direction	E-W direction	Up-Down direction	S-N direction	E-W direction	Up-Down direction
Fukushima Daiichi NPS	Unit 1	460 ²	447 ²	258 ²	487	489	412
	Unit 2	348 ²	550 ²	302 ²	441	438	420
	Unit 3	322 ²	507 ²	231 ²	449	441	429
	Unit 4	281 ²	319 ²	200 ²	447	445	422
	Unit 5	311 ²	548 ²	256 ²	452	452	427
	Unit 6	298 ²	444 ²	244	445	448	415

1 : These records are tentative and subject to change by further consideration

2 : It took 130 to 150 for to start recording and finish it.

【Note】 Scram setting value of each unit (A reactor will automatically shutdown once it exceeded its scram setting value)

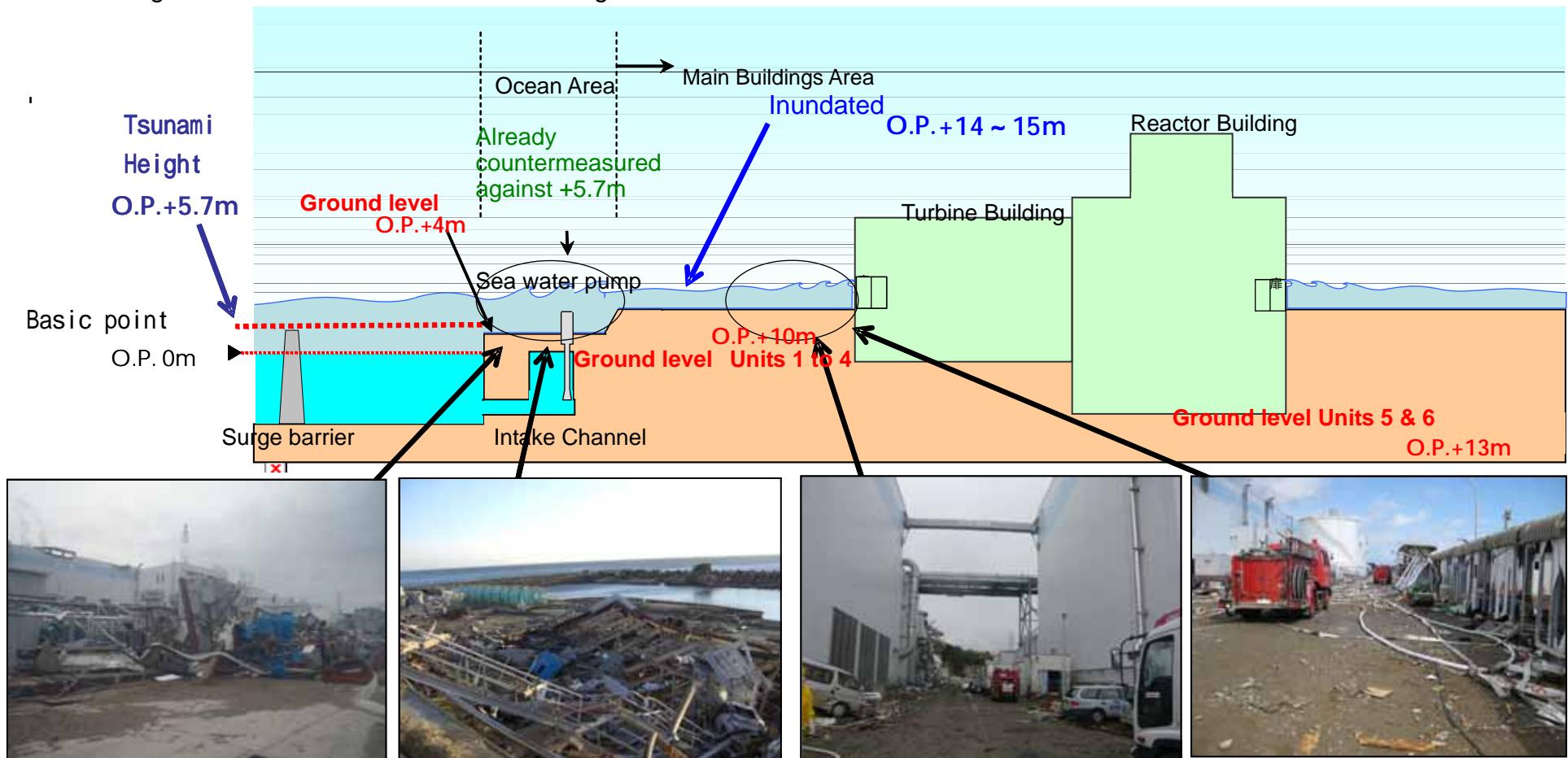
	Scram setting value (gal)				
	Unit	Horizontal direction	Where to install	Up-Down direction	Where to install
Fukushima Daiichi	Units 1 to 5	135	B1F	100	B1F
	Unit 6		B2F		B2F

【Overview】Findings of Tsunami Survey at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (1/3)

We surveyed the tsunami of Tohoku-Chihou-Taiheiyo-Oki Earthquake that hit Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station on March 11, 2011. Out of consideration of the impact caused by the crustal movement, the height and area of its inundation are as follows:

- (1) Inundation Height : The trace left shows that the height of inundation was O.P.+14 to 15 meters that covered almost all the area facing the ocean.
- (2) Inundation Area : The tsunami submerged almost all the area facing the ocean (O.P.+4meters) and the area oPointf the main buildings.
- (3) Tsunami Height : The trace left shows that the height of the tsunami reached O.P+14.5 meters.

Reference-9

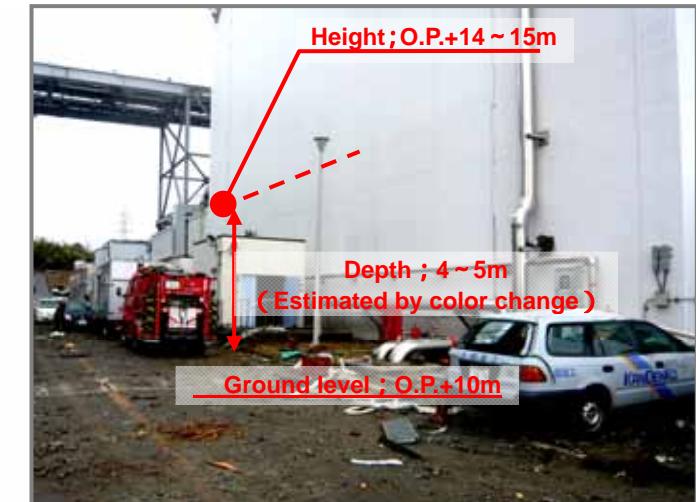
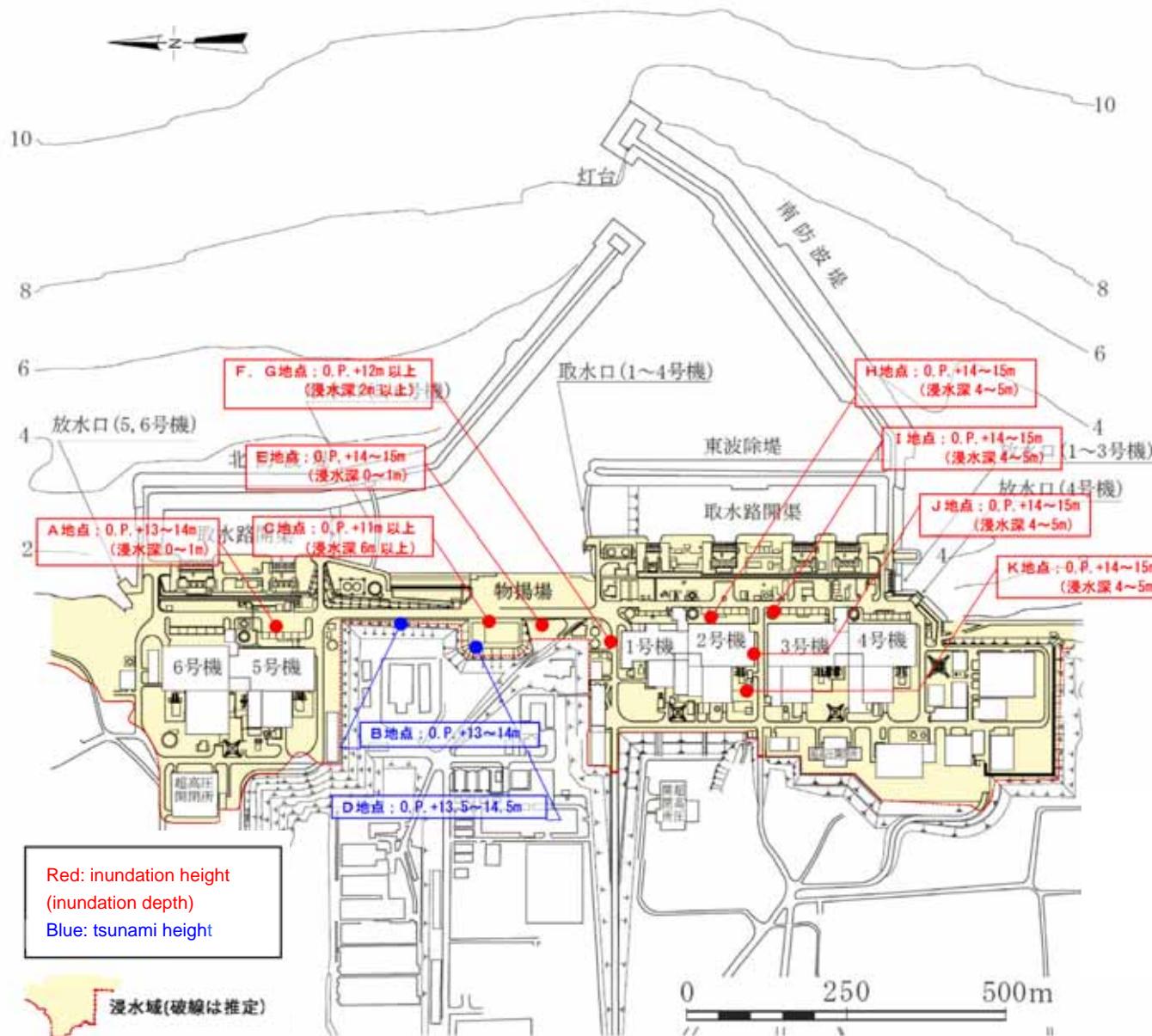


Reference-4

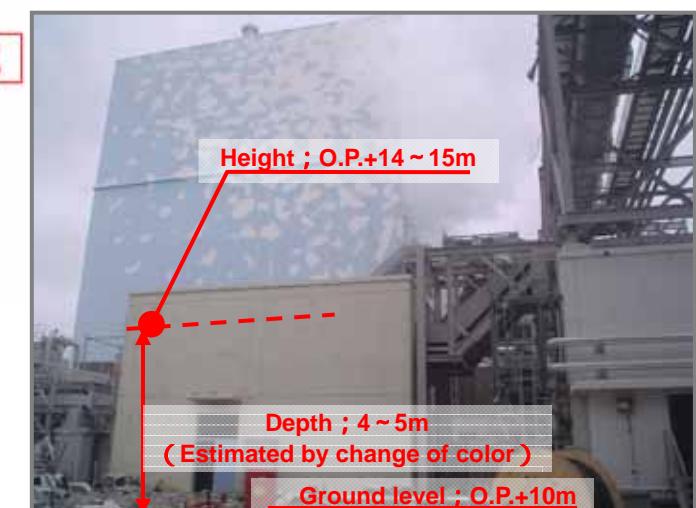
Tsunami that hit Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (Diagram)

【Overview】Findings of Tsunami Survey at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (2/3)

Reference-10



Height of inundation (J)



Height of inundation (K)

【Overview】 Findings of Tsunami Survey at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (3/3)

Inundation by the tsunami



(C) GeoEye

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, 10:04am on March 29, 2011, pictured by GeoEye-1