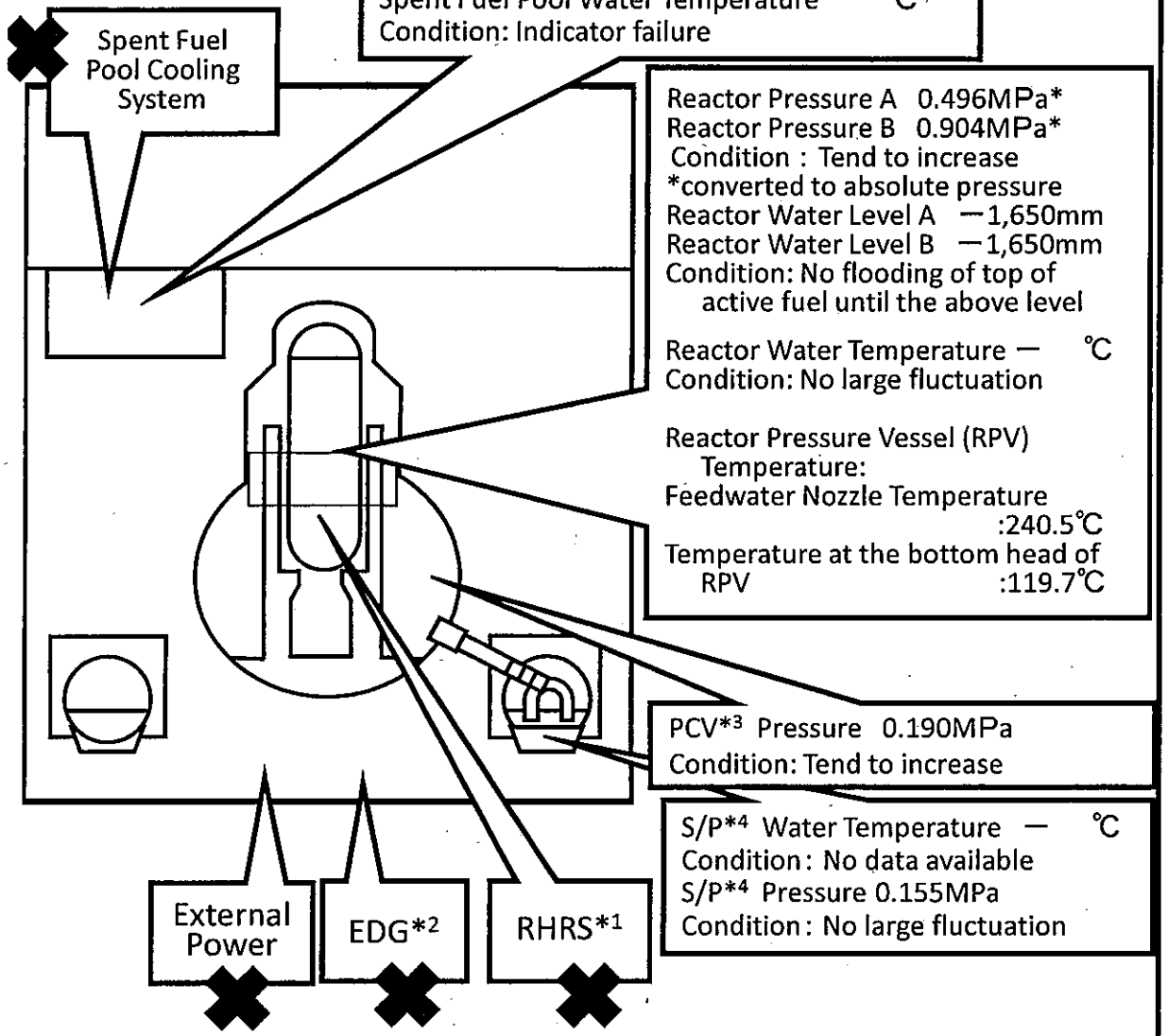
Conditions of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 1
(As of 6:00 April 9th, 2011)



Spent Fuel Pool Water Temperature — ℃
Condition: Indicator failure

Reactor Pressure A 0.496MPa*
Reactor Pressure B 0.904MPa*
Condition : Tend to increase
*converted to absolute pressure
Reactor Water Level A —1,650mm
Reactor Water Level B —1,650mm
Condition: No flooding of top of active fuel until the above level

Reactor Water Temperature — ℃
Condition: No large fluctuation

Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV) Temperature:
Feedwater Nozzle Temperature :240.5℃
Temperature at the bottom head of RPV :119.7℃

PCV*3 Pressure 0.190MPa
Condition: Tend to increase

S/P*4 Water Temperature — ℃
Condition: No data available
S/P*4 Pressure 0.155MPa
Condition: No large fluctuation

*1 Residual Heat Removal System
*2 Emergency Diesel Generator
*3 Primary Containment Vessel
*4 Suppression Pool

Major Events after the earthquake

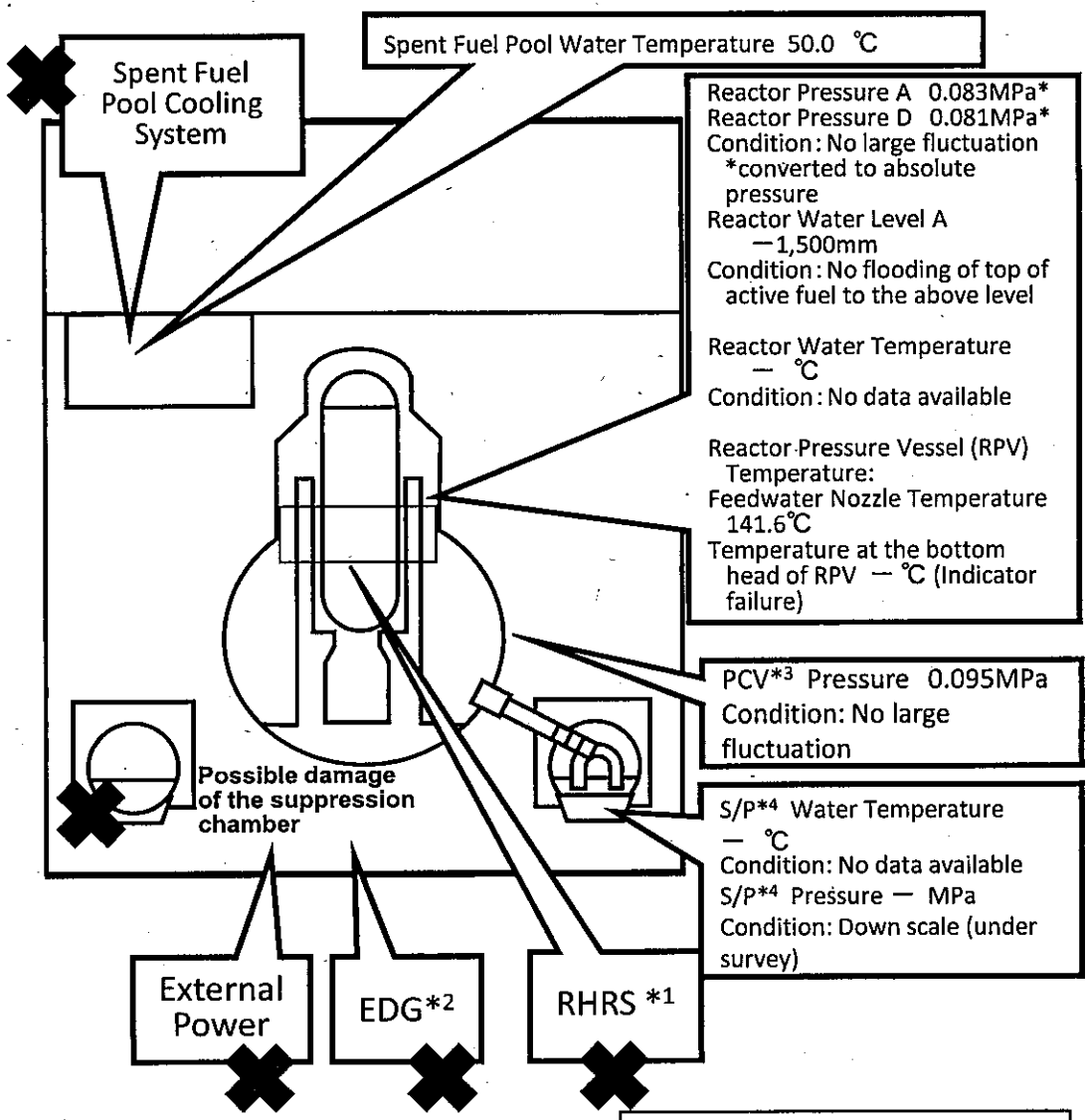
- 11th 14:46 Under operation, Automatic shutdown by the earthquake
- 11th 15:42 Report based on the Article 10 (Total loss of A/C power)
- 11th 16:36 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Inability of water injection of the Emergency Core Cooling System)
- 12th 01:20 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Unusual rise of the pressure in PCV)
- 12th 10:17 Started to vent.
- 12th 15:36 Sound of explosion
- 12th 20:20 Started to inject seawater and borated water to core.
- 23rd 02:33 The amount of injected water to the Rector Core was increased utilizing the Feedwater Line in addition to the Fire Extinguish Line. ($2m^3/h \rightarrow 18m^3/h$) 09:00 Switched to the Feedwater Line only.($18m^3/h \rightarrow 11m^3/h$)
- 24th 11:30 Lighting in the Central Control Room was recovered.
- 25th 15:37 Started fresh water injection.
- 29th 08:32 Switched to the water injection to the core using the temporary motor-driven pump.
- 31st 12:00 ～2nd 15:26 Started to transfer the stagnant water from the Condensate Storage Tank (CST) to the Surge Tank of Suppression Pool Water (SPT)
- 31st 13:03～16:04 Water spray by Concrete Pump Truck (Fresh water)
- 3rd 12:02 The power supply to the temporary motor-driven pump was switched from the temporary power supply to the external power supply.
- 3rd 13:55 Started to transfer the water from the condenser to CST.
- 6th 22:30 Started the operation for the injection of nitrogen to PCV.
- 7th 01:31 Confirmed starting the injection of nitrogen to PCV.

Current Conditions : Fresh water is being injected to the Spent Fuel Pool and the core

(Editorial committee for Nuclear Energy Handbook, Nuclear Energy Handbook)

Conditions of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 2

(As of 6:00 April 9th, 2011)



*1 Residual Heat Removal System
*2 Emergency Diesel Generator
*3 Primary Containment Vessel
*4 Suppression Pool

Current Conditions : Fresh water is being injected to the Spent Fuel Pool and the core

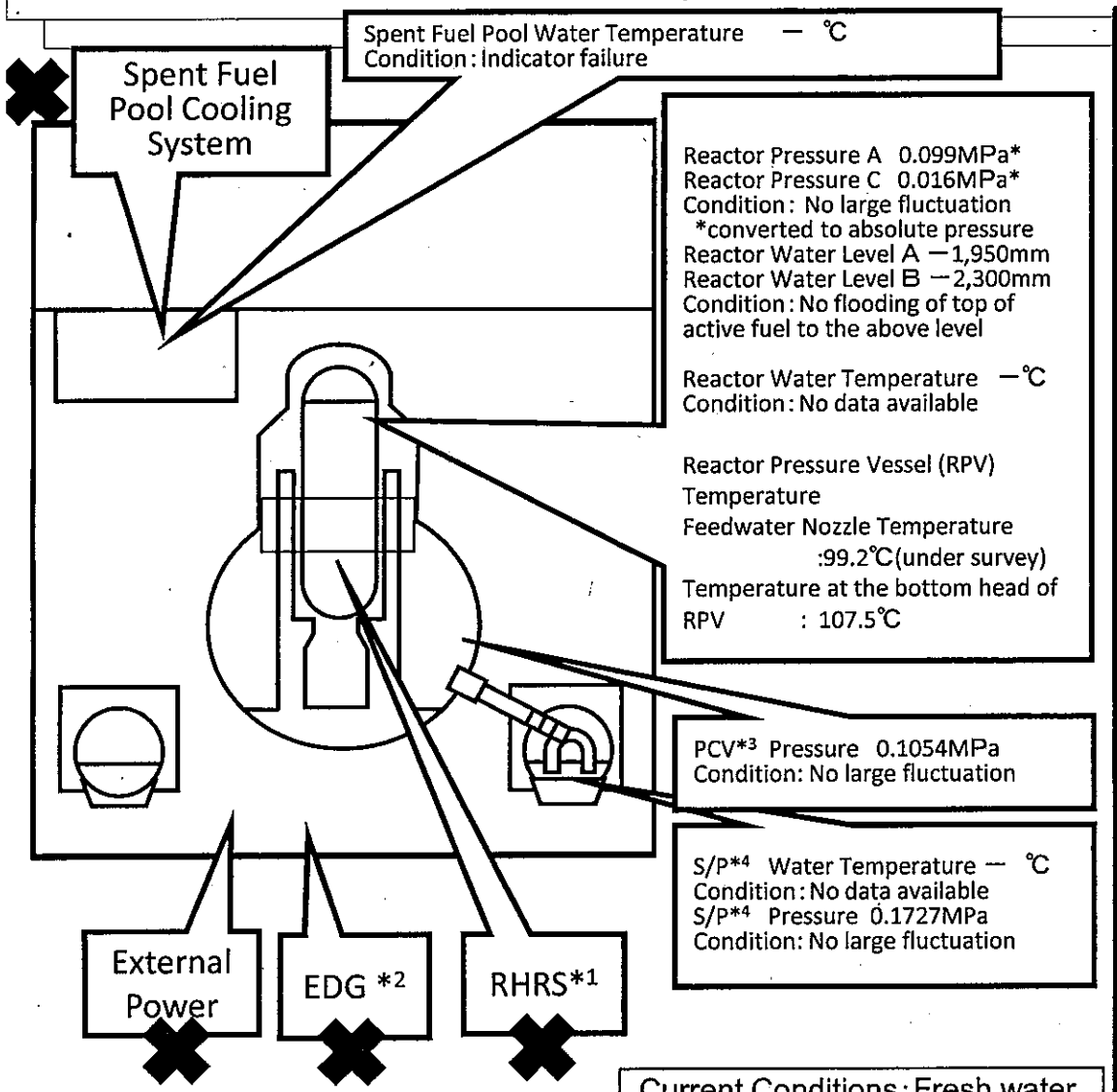
(Editorial committee for Nuclear Energy Handbook, Nuclear Energy Handbook)

Major Events after the earthquake

11th 14:46 Under operation, Automatic shutdown by the earthquake
11th 15:42 Report based on the Article 10 (Total loss of A/C power)
11th 16:36 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Inability of water injection of the Emergency Core Cooling System)
13th 11:00 Started to vent.
14th 13:25 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Loss of reactor cooling functions)
14th 16:34 Started to inject seawater to the Reactor Core.
14th 22:50 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Unusual rise of the pressure in PCV)
15th 00:02 Started to vent.
15th 06:10 Sound of explosion
15th around 06:20 Possible damage of the suppression chamber
20th 15:05～17:20 Approximately 40 ton seawater injection to the Spent Fuel Pool (SFP) via the Fuel Pool Cooling Line (FPC)
20th 15:46 Power Center received electricity.
21st 18:22 White smoke generated. The smoke died down and almost invisible at 07:11 March 22nd.
22nd 16:07 Injection of around 18 tons of seawater to SFP
25th 10:30～12:19 Sea water injection to SFP via FPC
26th 10:10 Started to inject fresh water to the Reactor Core.
26th 16:46 Lighting in the Central Control Room was recovered.
27th 18:31 Switched to the water injection to the core using the temporary motor-driven pump.
29th 16:30～18:25 Switched to the temporary motor-driven pump injecting fresh water to SFP.
29th 16:45～1st 11:50 Transferred the water from the Condensate Storage Tank (CST) to the Surge Tank of Suppression Pool Water (SPT)
30th 9:25～23:50 Confirmed malfunction of the temporary motor-driven pump injecting fresh water to SFP(9:45). Switched to the injection using the fire pump Truck, but suspended as cracks were confirmed in the hose. (12:47, 13:10) Resumed injection of fresh water(19:05)
1st 14:56～17:05 Injection of fresh water from FPC to SFP using the temporary motor-driven pump.
2nd around 9:30 The water, of which the dose rate was at the level of more than 1,000mSv/h, was confirmed to be collected in the pit located near the Intake Channel of Unit 2. The outflow from the lateral surface of the pit into the sea was also confirmed.
2nd 17:10 Started to transfer the water from the condenser to the Condensate Storage Tank (CST).
3rd 12:12 The power supply to the temporary motor-driven pump was switched from the temporary power supply to the external power supply.
3rd 13:47～14:30 20 bags of sawdust, 80 bags of high polymer absorbent and 3 bags of cutting-processed newspaper were put into the Pit for the Conduit.
4th 7:08～7:11 Approximately 13kg of tracer (bath agent) was put in from the Pit for the Duct for Seawater Pipe.
4th 11:05～13:37 Injection of fresh water from FPC to SFP using the temporary motor-driven pump.
5th 14:15 Tracer is confirmed to outflow through the permeable layer around the pit into the sea.
15:07 Started to inject coagulant.
6th around 5:38 The water outflow from the lateral surface of the pit was confirmed to stopped.
7th 13:29～14:34 Freshwater injection to SFP via FPC (Around 36 ton)

Conditions of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 3

(As of 6:00 April 9th, 2011)



*1 Residual Heat Removal System
*2 Emergency Diesel Generator
*3 Primary Containment Vessel
*4 Suppression Pool

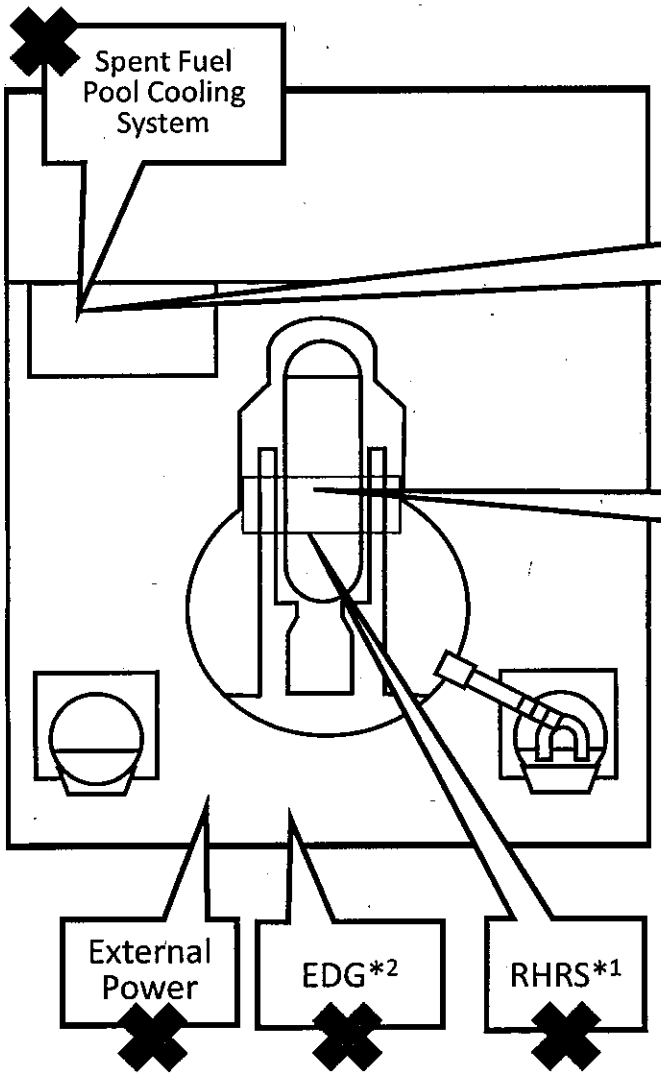
Current Conditions : Fresh water is being injected to the Spent Fuel Pool and the core

Major Events after the earthquake

11th 14:46 Under operation, Automatic shutdown by the earthquake
11th 15:42 Report based on the Article 10 (Total loss of A/C power)
13th 05:10 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Inability of water injection of the Emergency Core Cooling System)
13th 08:41 Started to vent.
13th 13:12 Started to inject seawater and borated water to core.
14th 05:20 Started to vent.
14th 07:44 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Unusual rise of the pressure in PCV)
14th 11:01 Sound of explosion
16th around 08:30 White smoke generated.
17th 09:48～10:01 Water discharge by the helicopters of Self-Defense Force
17th 19:05～19:15 Water spray from the ground by High pressure water-cannon trucks of Police
17th 19:35～20:09 Water spray from the ground by fire engines of Self-Defense Force
18th before 14:00～14:38 Water spray from the ground by 6 fire engines of Self-Defense Force
18th ～14:45 Water spray from the ground by a fire engine of the US Military
19th 00:30 ～01:10 Water spray by Hyper Rescue Unit of Tokyo Fire Department
19th 14:10 ～ 20th 03:40 Water spray by Hyper Rescue Unit of Tokyo Fire Department
20th 11:00 Pressure of PCV rose(320kPa).Afterward fell.
20th 21:36 ～ 21st 03:58 Water spray by Hyper Rescue Unit of Tokyo Fire Department
21st around 15:55 Grayish smoke generated and was confirmed to be died down at 17:55.
22nd 15:10 ～16:00 Water spray by Hyper Rescue Unit of Tokyo Fire Department and Osaka City Fire Bureau.
22nd 22:46 Lighting in the Central Control Room was recovered.
23rd 11:03 ～13:20 Injection of about 35ton of sea water to the Spent Fuel Pool (SFP) via the Fuel Pool Cooling Line (FPC)
23rd around 16:20 Black smoke generated and was confirmed to died down at around 23:30 and 24th 04:50.
24th 05:35～16:05 Approximately 120 ton sea water injection to SFP via FPC
25th 13:28～16:00 Water spray by Kawasaki City Fire Bureau supported by Tokyo Fire Department
25th 18:02 Started fresh water injection to the core.
27th 12:34～14:36 Water spray by Concrete Pump Truck
28th 17:40～31st around 8:40 Transferring the water from the Condensate Storage Tank (CST) to the Surge Tank of Suppression Pool Water (SPT)
28th 20:30 Switched to the water injection to the core using a temporary motor-driven pump.
<Water spray by Concrete Pump Truck (Fresh water)>
29th 14:17～18:18, 31st 16:30～19:33, 2nd 09:52～12:54, 4th 17:03～19:19, 7th 06:53 ～08:53, 8th 17:06～20:00
3rd 12:18 The power supply to the temporary motor-driven pump was switched from the temporary power supply to the external power supply.

(Editorial committee for Nuclear Energy Handbook, Nuclear Energy Handbook)

Conditions of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 4
（As of 6:00 April 9th, 2011）



In periodic inspection outage

Spent Fuel Pool Water Temperature －℃
Condition: Indicator failure

No fuel is inside the reactor core

*1 Residual Heat Removal System
*2 Emergency Diesel Generator
*3 Reactor Pressure Vessel

Major events after the earthquake

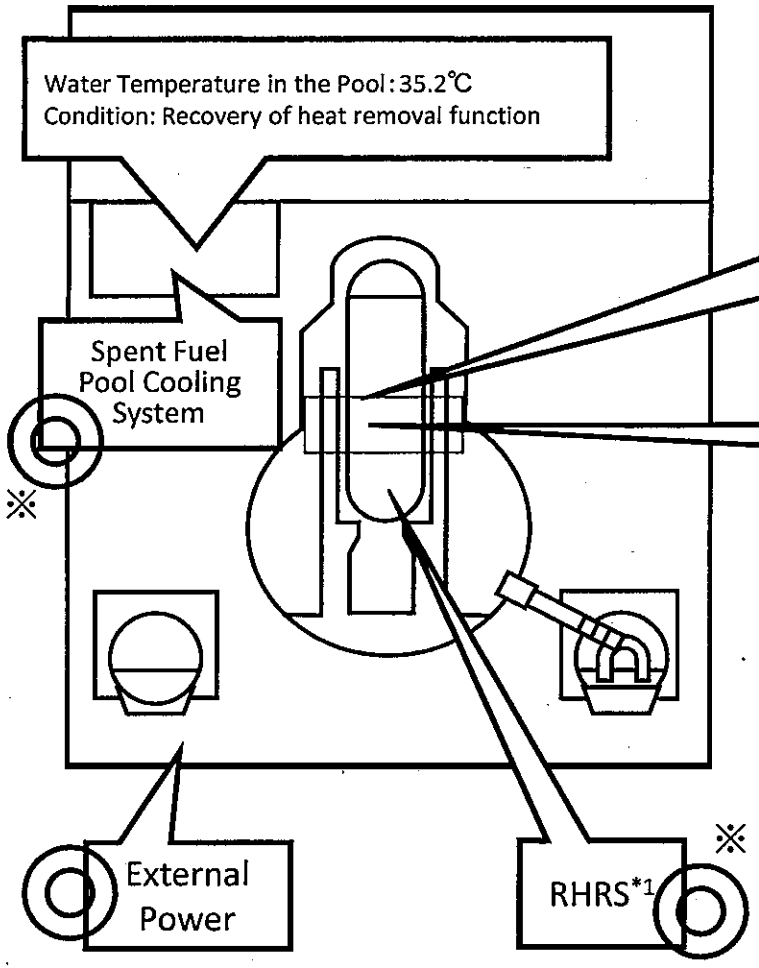
In periodic inspection outage when the earthquake occurred
14th 04:08 Water temperature in the Spent Fuel Pool (SFP), 84℃
15th 06:14 Confirmed the partial damage of wall in the 4th floor.
15th 09:38 Fire occurred in the 3rd floor. (12:25 extinguished)
16th 05:45 Fire occurred. TEPCO couldn't confirm any fire on the ground. (06:15)
20th 08:21～09:40 Water spray over SFP by Self-Defense Force
20th around 18:30～19:46 Water spray over SFP by Self-Defense Force
21st 06:37～08:41 Water spray over SFP by Self-Defense Force
21st around 15:00 Work for laying cable to Power Center was completed.
22nd 10:35 Power Center received electricity.
<Water spray by Concrete Pump Truck>
22nd 17:17～20:32, 23rd 10:00～13:02, 24th 14:36～17:30, 25th 19:05～22:07, 27th 16:55～19:25
5th 06:05～10:20 Sea water injection to SFP via the Fuel Pool Cooling Line (FPC)
29th 11:50 Lighting in the Central Control Room was recovered.
< Water spray by Concrete Pump Truck (Fresh water)>
30th 14:04～18:33, 1st 08:28～14:14, 3rd 17:14～22:16, 5th 17:35～18:22, 7th 18:23～19:40

Current Conditions: No fuel is in RPV*3.
Fresh water is being injected to the Spent Fuel Pool.

(Editorial committee for Nuclear Energy Handbook, Nuclear Energy Handbook)

Conditions of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 5
(As of 6:00 April 9th, 2011)

In periodic inspection outage



Reactor Pressure : 0.103MPa*
Reactor Water Level : 1,510mm
Reactor Water Temperature : 33.8℃
Condition : Pressure is under control.
*converted to absolute pressure

Reactor Pressure Vessel Temperature:
Monitoring by Reactor Water Temperature

※Heat removal was carried out alternately with the water in the Reactor Core and in the Spent Fuel Pool.

*1 Residual Heat Removal System

Current Conditions :

20th 14:30 Cold shutdown

21st 11:36 Receiving electricity from external power supply

23rd 17:24 Pump for Residual Heat Removal Seawater System (RHRS) was automatically stopped when the power supply was switched from the temporary to the permanent.

24th 16:14 Repair of the RHRS pump was completed.

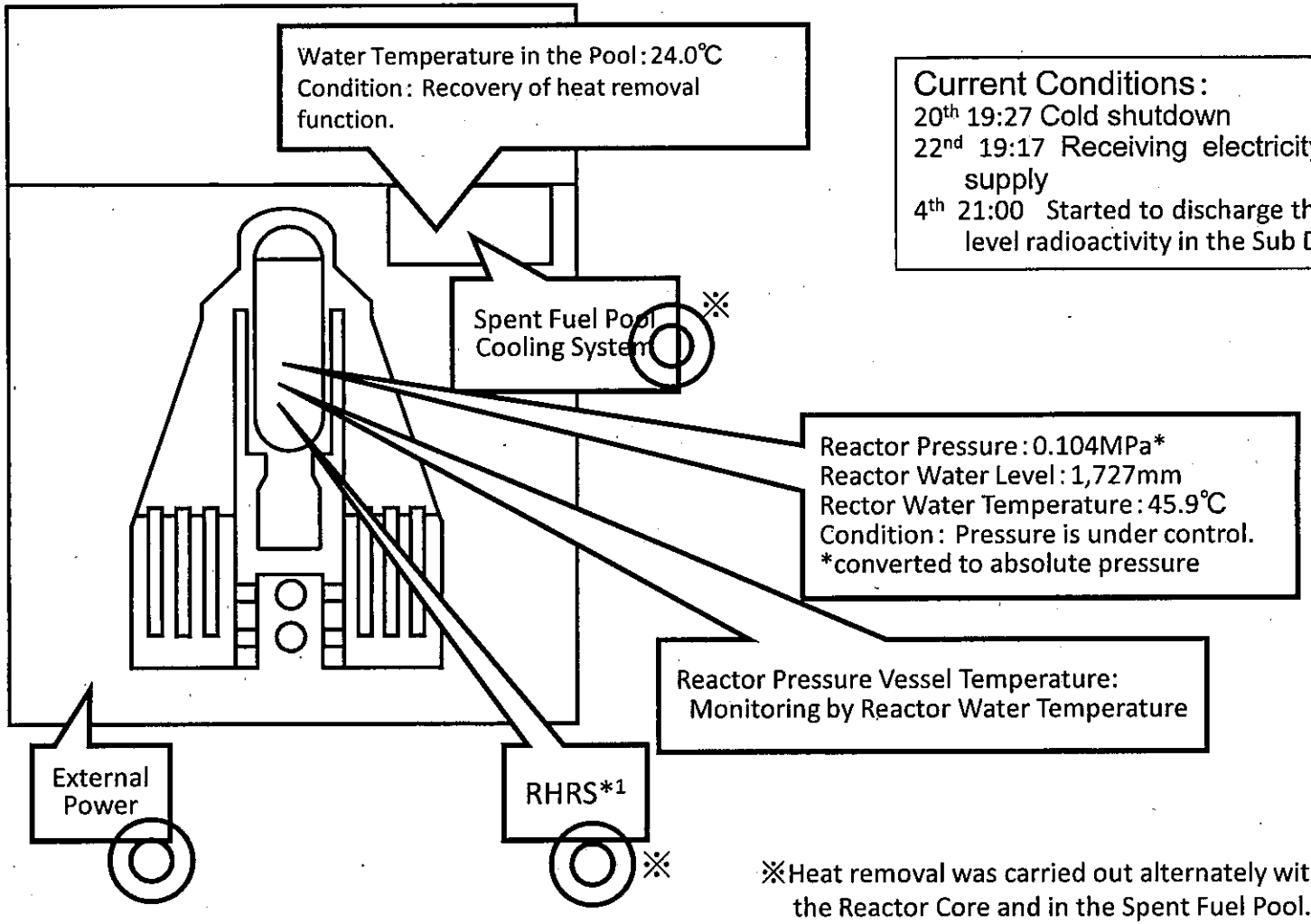
24th 16:35 Started to cooling.

4th 21:00 Started to discharge the groundwater with low-level radioactivity in the Sub Drain Pit to the sea.

(Editorial committee for Nuclear Energy Handbook, Nuclear Energy Handbook)

Conditions of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 6
(As of 6:00 April 9th, 2011)

In periodic inspection outage

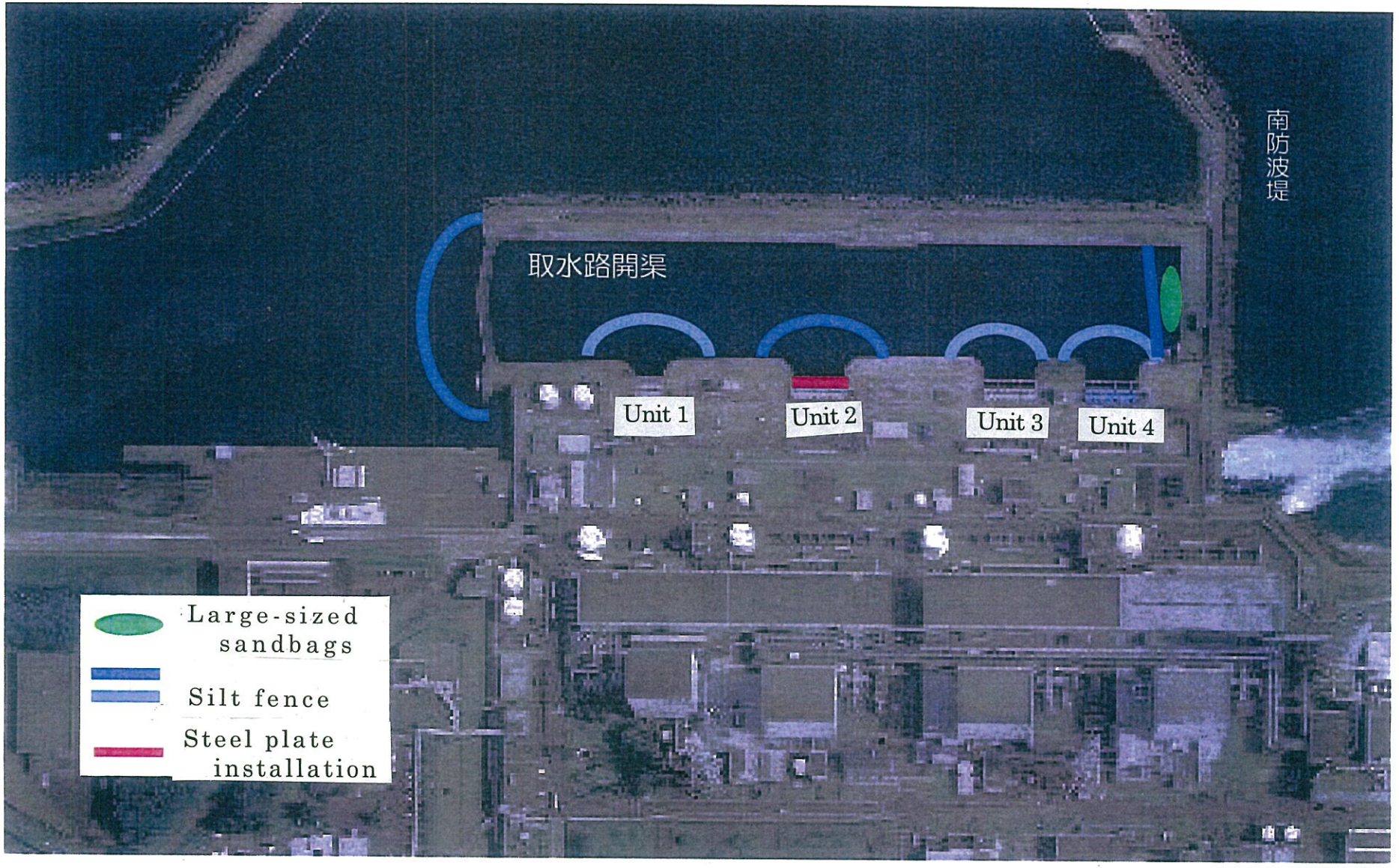


Current Conditions :
20th 19:27 Cold shutdown
22nd 19:17 Receiving electricity from external power supply
4th 21:00 Started to discharge the groundwater with low-level radioactivity in the Sub Drain Pit to the sea

※Heat removal was carried out alternately with the water in the Reactor Core and in the Spent Fuel Pool.

*1 Residual Heat Removal System

(Editorial committee for Nuclear Energy Handbook, Nuclear Energy Handbook)


南防波堤
取水路開渠
Unit 1
Unit 2
Unit 3
Unit 4
Large-sized sandbags
Silt fence
Steel plate installation

News Release

Extract

経済産業省 Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

April 9, 2011
Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency

Seismic Damage Information (the 82th Release)
(As of 08:00 April 9th, 2011)

Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA) confirmed the current situation of Onagawa NPS, Tohoku Electric Power Co. Inc.; Fukushima Dai-ichi and Fukushima Dai-ni NPSs, Tokyo Electric Power Co. Inc. (TEPCO); Tokai Dai-ni NPS, Japan Atomic Power Co. Inc. as follows:

Major updates are as follows.

1. Nuclear Power Stations (NPSs)

● Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS

- Fresh water spray (around 77t) over the Spent Fuel Pool of Unit 3 using Concrete Pump Truck (50t/h) was carried out. (From 17:06 till 20:00 April 8th)

- The test scattering of antiscattering agent to prevent the radioactive materials on the ground surface from being scattered was carried out in the area of about 500 m^2 on the mountain-side of the Common Pool. (April 8th)

- The pumping out of the water in the Radioactive Waste Treatment Facilities, which was suspended by the earthquake off the coast of Miyagi Prefecture occurred on 7 April, was resumed. (14:30 April 8th)

For more information:
NISA English Home Page
http://www.nisa.meti.go.jp/english/index.html

News Release

Extract

経済産業省
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

April 9, 2011
Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency

Seismic Damage Information (the 83th Release)
(As of 15:30 April 9th, 2011)

Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA) confirmed the current situation of Onagawa NPS, Tohoku Electric Power Co. Inc.; Fukushima Dai-ichi and Fukushima Dai-ni NPSs, Tokyo Electric Power Co. Inc. (TEPCO); Tokai Dai-ni NPS, Japan Atomic Power Co. Inc. as follows:

Major updates are as follows.

1. Nuclear Power Stations (NPSs)

- Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS
  - The transfer of the water in the Condenser to the Condensate Storage Tank of Unit 2 was completed. (13:10 April 9th)

For more information:
NISA English Home Page
http://www.nisa.meti.go.jp/english/index.html

Nuclear Accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station

April 9, 2011

Contents

A. Japan Faces Unprecedented Challenge

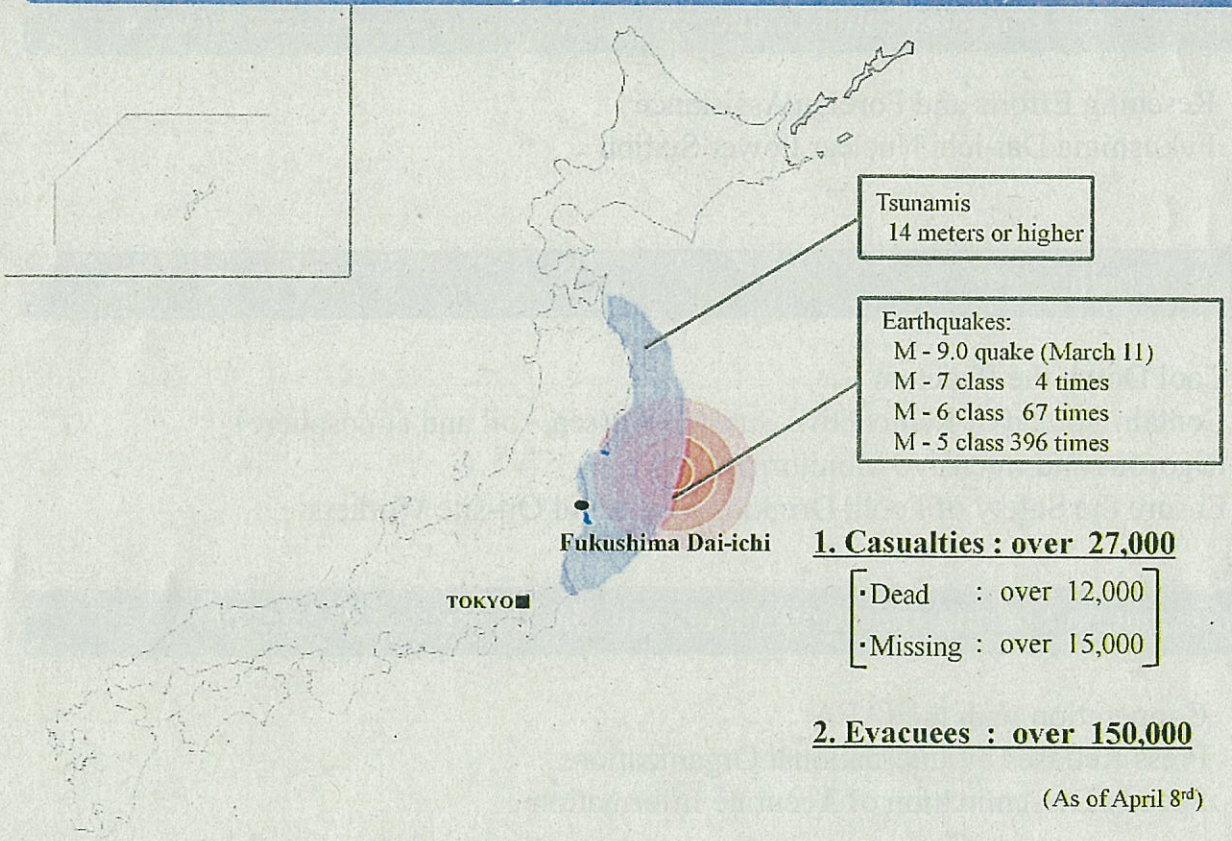
(Enormous Earthquakes, Tsunamis and Nuclear Accident)

1. Rescuing Efforts and Foreign Assistance

2. Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station

A. Japan Faces an Unprecedented Challenge

(Enormous Earthquake, Tsunamis and Nuclear Accident)



1. Casualties : over 27,000

- Dead : over 12,000
- Missing : over 15,000

2. Evacuees : over 150,000

(As of April 8rd)

Contents

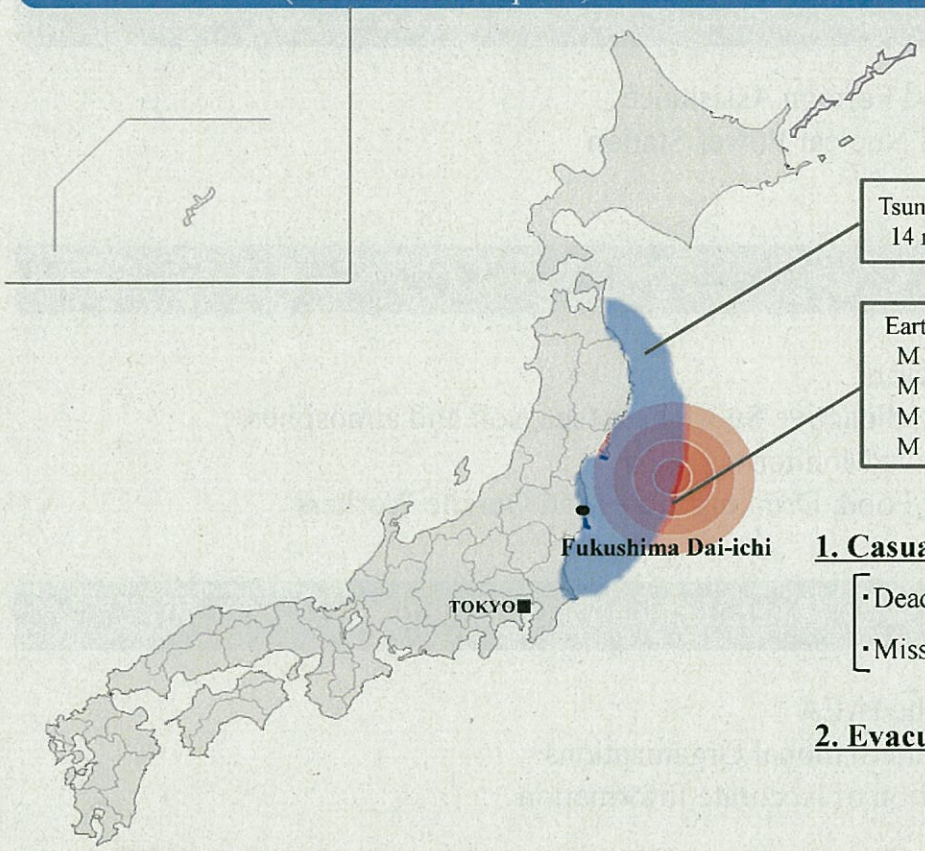
Nuclear Accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station

April 9, 2011

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

A. Japan Faces an Unprecedented Challenge

(Enormous Earthquake, Tsunamis and Nuclear Accident)



1. Casualties : over 27,000

- Dead : over 12,000
- Missing : over 15,000

2. Evacuees : over 150,000

(As of April 8rd)

4

A. Japan Faces Unprecedented Challenge

(Enormous Earthquakes, Tsunamis and Nuclear Accident)

1. Rescuing Efforts and Foreign Assistance

2. Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station

3

1. Rescuing Efforts and Foreign Assistance

Japan deeply appreciates the assistance offered from

134 countries and regions and
39 international organizations

(Rescue teams were sent from 24 countries and region)

Ministry of Defense

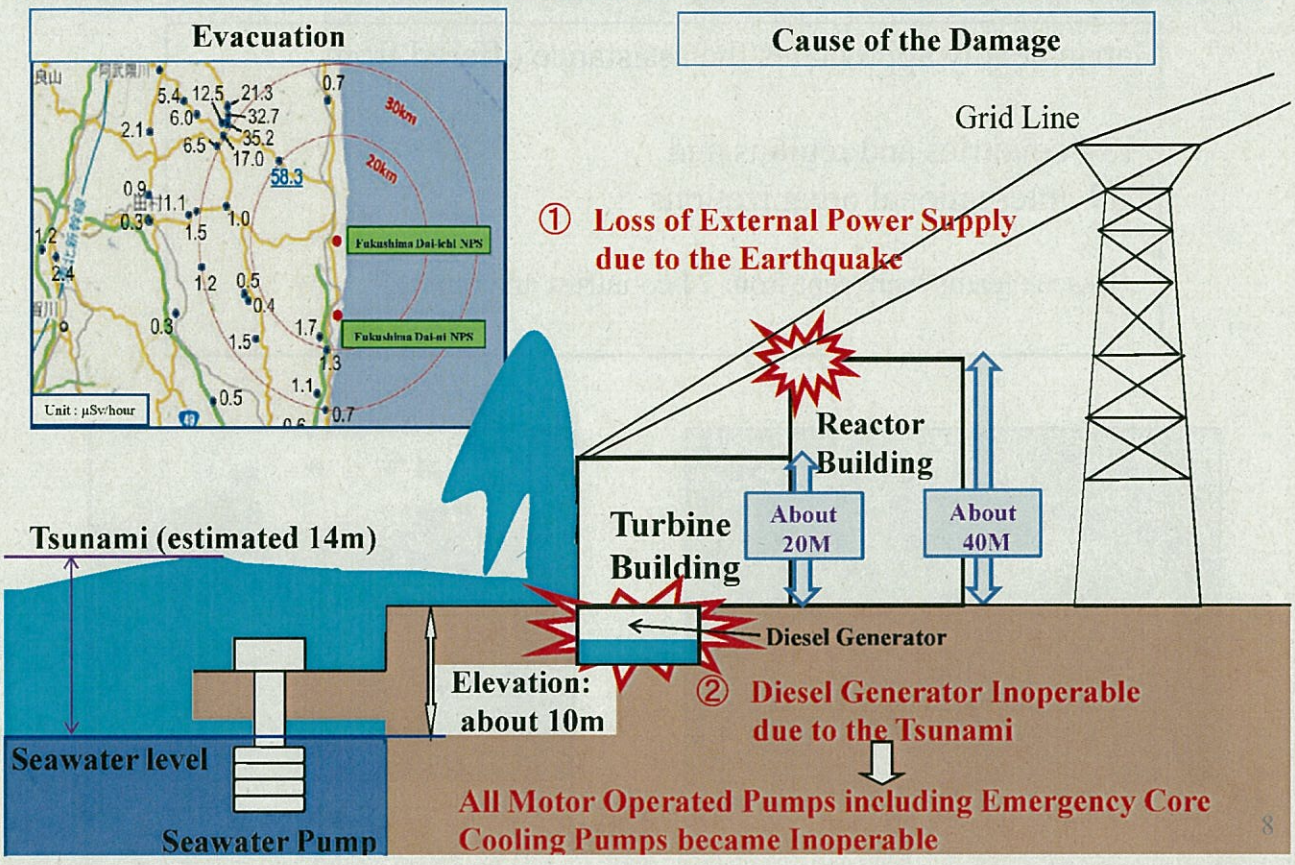
US Navy/US Pacific Command
(Operation Tomodachi)

Nuclear Reactors Near Epicenter of the Earthquake

4 Nuclear Power Stations with 14 Units

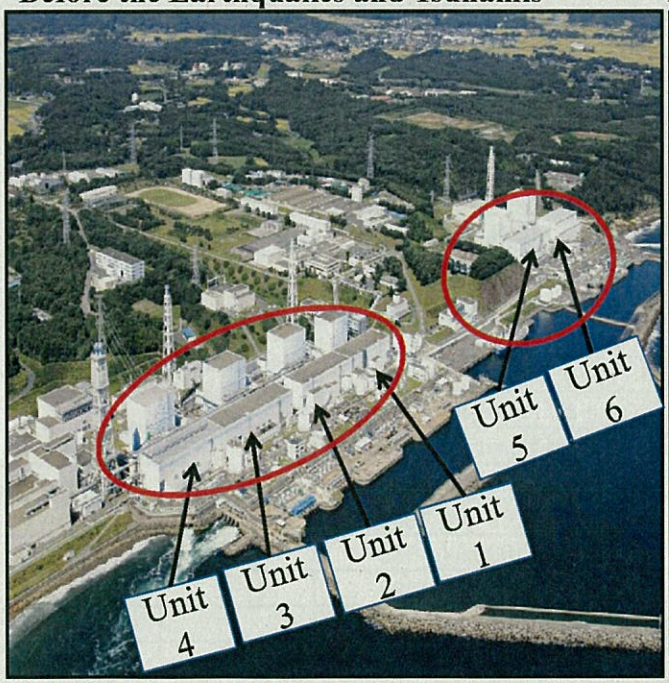
	automatic shut down	cold shut down
Onagawa		
Unit 1 524 MW, 1984-	✓	✓
Unit 2 825 MW, 1995-	✓	✓
Unit 3 825 MW, 2002-	✓	✓
Fukushima Dai-ichi		
Unit 1 460 MW, 1971-	✓	
Unit 2 784 MW, 1974-	✓	
Unit 3 784 MW, 1976-	✓	
Unit 4 784 MW, 1978-	Periodical inspection	
Unit 5 784 MW, 1978-		✓
Unit 6 1,100 MW, 1979-		✓
Fukushima Dai-ni		
Unit 1 1,100 MW, 1982-	✓	✓
Unit 2 1,100 MW, 1984-	✓	✓
Unit 3 1,100 MW, 1985-	✓	✓
Unit 4 1,100 MW, 1987-	✓	✓
Tokai Dai-ni		
Unit 1 1,100 MW, 1978-	✓	✓

2. Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station



2. Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station

Before the Earthquakes and Tsunamis



TEPCO

After the Earthquakes and Tsunamis

Air Photo Service Inc (Myoko, Niigata Japan)

1. Cool Down the Reactors

(As of April 8)

		Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
					
Type / MW / Commercial Operation		BWR / 460 / Mar 71-	BWR / 784 / Jul 74-	BWR / 784 / Mar 76-	BWR / 784 / Oct 78-
Status at time of Earthquake		In Service	In Service	In Service	Periodical Inspection Outage
RPV	Automatic Shutdown	✓	✓	✓	–
	Fresh Water Injection	✓	✓	✓	–
	Water Level [mm] (distance from the top of fuel)	-1,650 (A) -1,650 (B)	-1,500 (A) N/A (B)	-1,850 (A) -2,250 (B)	–
	Reactor Pressure [Mpa g]	0.395 (A) 0.793 (B)	-0.020 (A) -0.020 (D)	-0.004 (A) -0.079 (C)	–
	Temperature – Feedwater Nozzle – Bottom Head of RPV	 246.6℃ 119.4℃	 141.2℃ N/A	 N/A 110.7℃	–
SFP	Fresh Water Injection	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Temperature	24℃*	53℃	60℃*	57℃*
Building		Damage	Slight Damage	Damage	Damage
AC Power (Lighting of Central Operation Room**)		✓	✓	✓	✓

*Temperature based on reading of the thermograph from air by Ministry of Defense. (the indicators attached to the SFPs are broken)

**Facilities are under-checking.

10

B. Key Challenges

1. Cool Down the Reactors
2. Contain Spread of Radioactive Substances (sea, soil and atmosphere)
3. Rigorous and Intensive Monitoring
4. Ensure the Safety of Food, Drinking Water and On-site Workers

1. Cool Down the Reactors (Unit 2)

(As of April 8, 2011)

Ministry of Defense

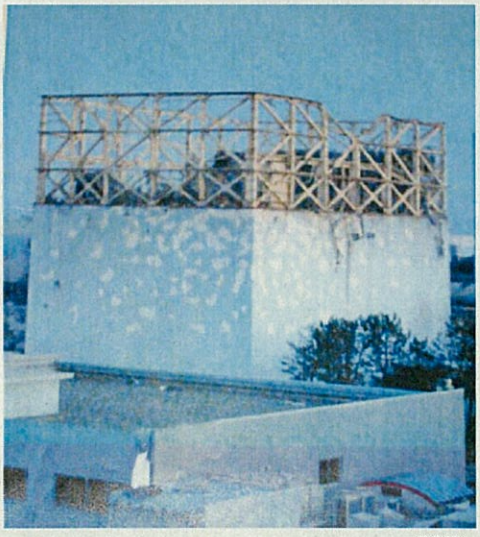
■**Fuel Bundle**
- 548

■**Spent Fuel in the Pool**
- 587 + 28 (new)

■**Major Events**
- Mar.13- Venting started
- Mar.14- Seawater injection to reactor core
- Mar.15- Sound of explosion
- Mar.20- Seawater injection to spent fuel pool (SFP)
- Mar.26- Fresh water injection to reactor core
- Apr. 1- Fresh water injection to SFP

1. Cool Down the Reactors (Unit 1)

(As of April 8, 2011)



TEPCO

■**Fuel Bundle**
- 400

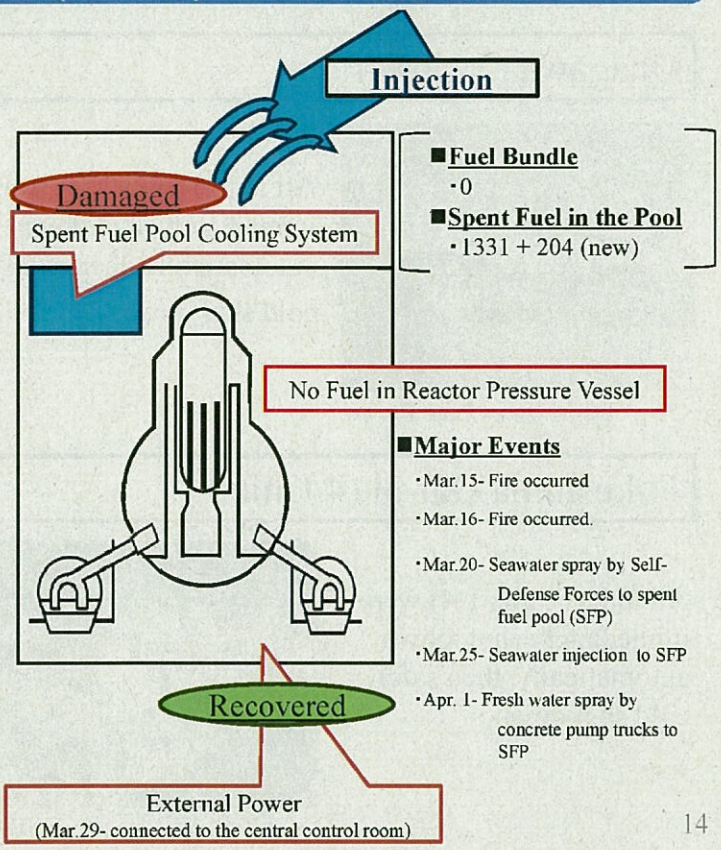
■**Spent Fuel in the Pool**
- 292 + 100 (new)

■**Major Events**
- Mar.12- Venting started
- Mar.12- Hydrogen explosion
- Mar.12- Seawater injection to reactor core
- Mar.25- Fresh water injection to reactor core
- Mar.31- Fresh water spray by concrete pump trucks
- Apr. 7- Injection of nitrogen to the reactor

1. Cool Down the Reactors (Unit 4)

(As of April 8, 2011)

Air Photo Service Inc (Myoko, Niigata Japan)



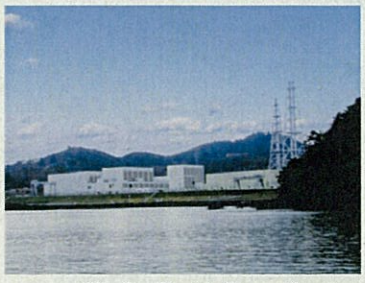
1. Cool Down the Reactors (Unit 3)

(As of April 8, 2011)

Air Photo Service Inc (Myoko, Niigata Japan)

Other Nuclear Power Stations in the Tohoku Area

Onagawa (3 Units)

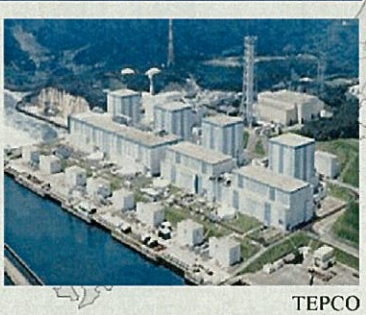


Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc

All units (Units 1-3) were immediately shut down automatically, then safely cold shut down.

Fukushima Dai-ni (4 Units)

All units (Units 1-4) were immediately shut down automatically, then safely cold shut down.



TEPCO

1. Cool Down the Reactors (Unit 5&6)

(As of April 8, 2011)

TEPCO

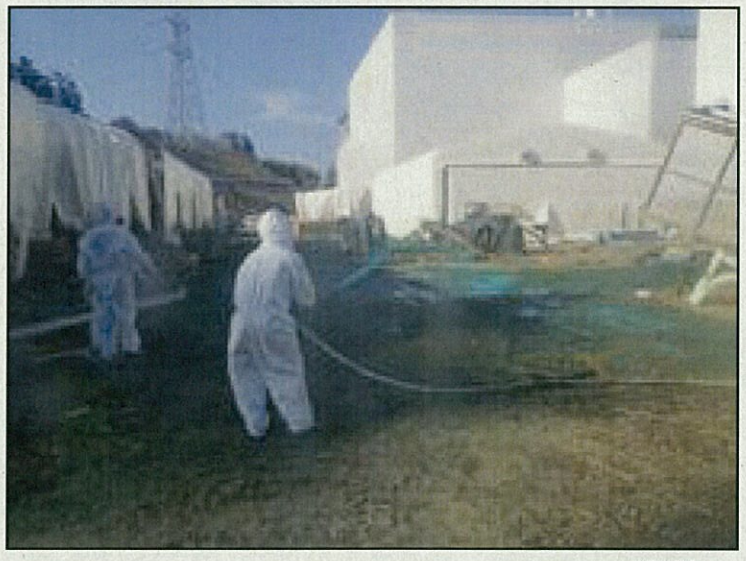
■ **Fuel Bundle**
- Unit5 : 548
- Unit6 : 764

■ **Spent Fuel in the Pool**
- Unit 5 : 946 + 48 (new)
- Unit 6: 876 + 64 (new)

2. Contain Spread of Radioactive Substances
(sea, soil and atmosphere)

Experts are making the utmost effort to prevent radioactive substances contained in dust, debris and vapor from spreading.

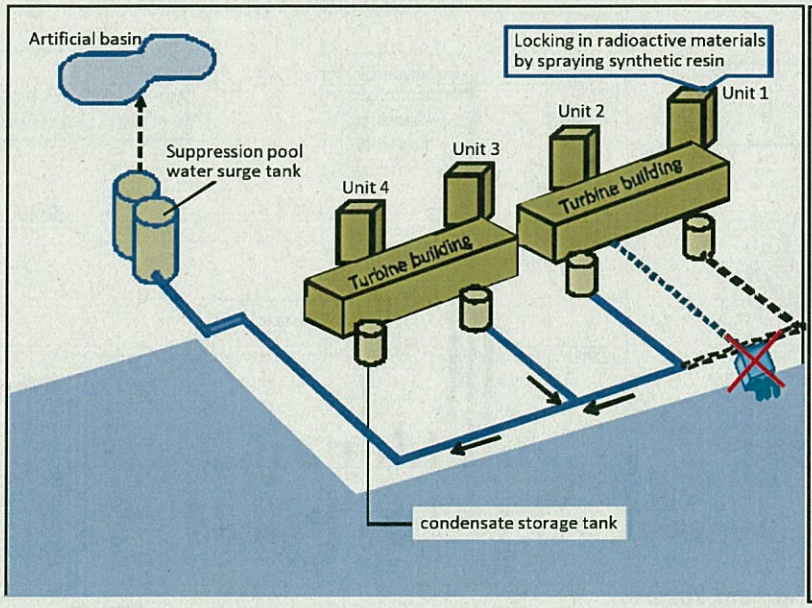
Spraying synthetic materials on the surface of the ground to prevent the spread of radioactive substances



TEPCO

2. Contain Spreads of Radioactive Substances
(sea, soil and atmosphere)

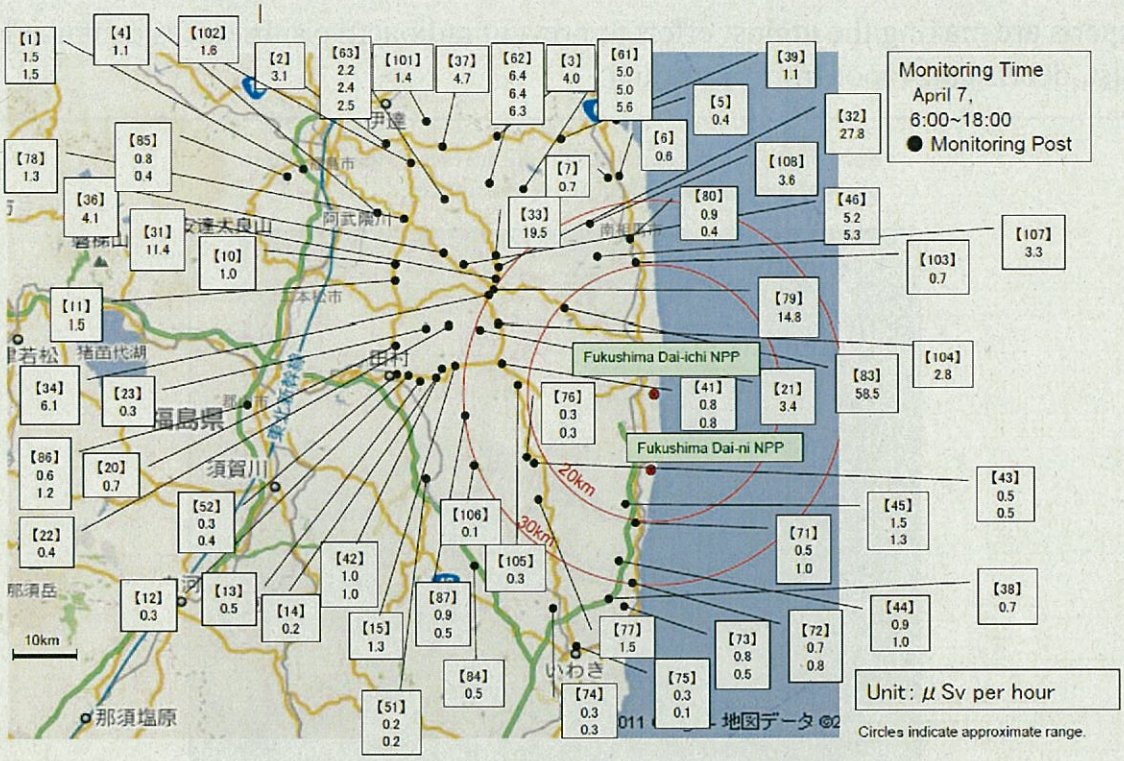
The Japanese Government and TEPCO are making the utmost effort to prevent the dispersion of flow-out radioactive contaminated water.



■Major Events

- Mar. 27
  Stagnant water on the basement floor of the turbine of Unit2 and in the trenches found to be highly contaminated.
- Mar. 29
  Stagnant water in the trenches and the turbine building transferred to the storage tank, then to the surge tank.
- Apr. 1
  Highly contaminated water discovered leaking into the sea.
- Apr. 6
  Leak of contaminated water into the sea was stopped.

Readings at Monitoring Posts out of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS



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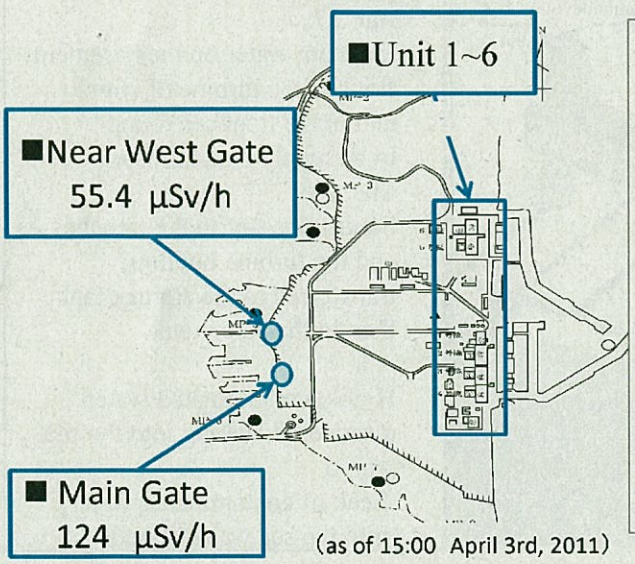
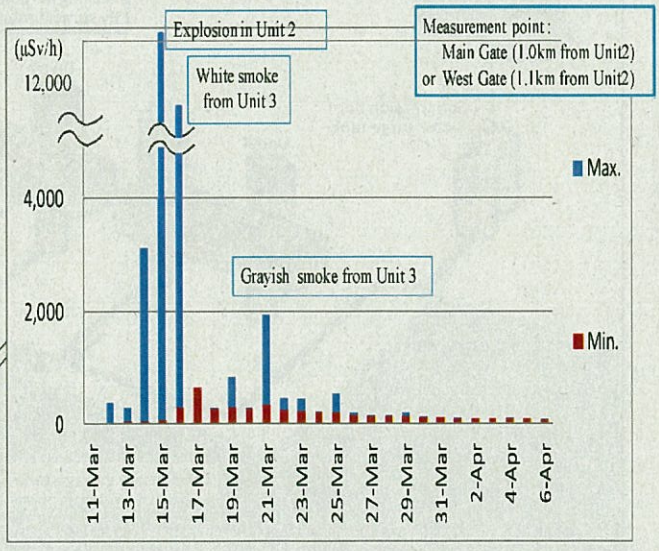
3. Rigorous and Intensive Monitoring

TEPCO monitors radioactivity levels every ten minutes and releases the results immediately. Radioactivity levels rose on March 15th, but have since fallen and remain low.

Monitoring posts and the readings at the Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS



Environmental Radioactivity Level at the Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS



TEPCO

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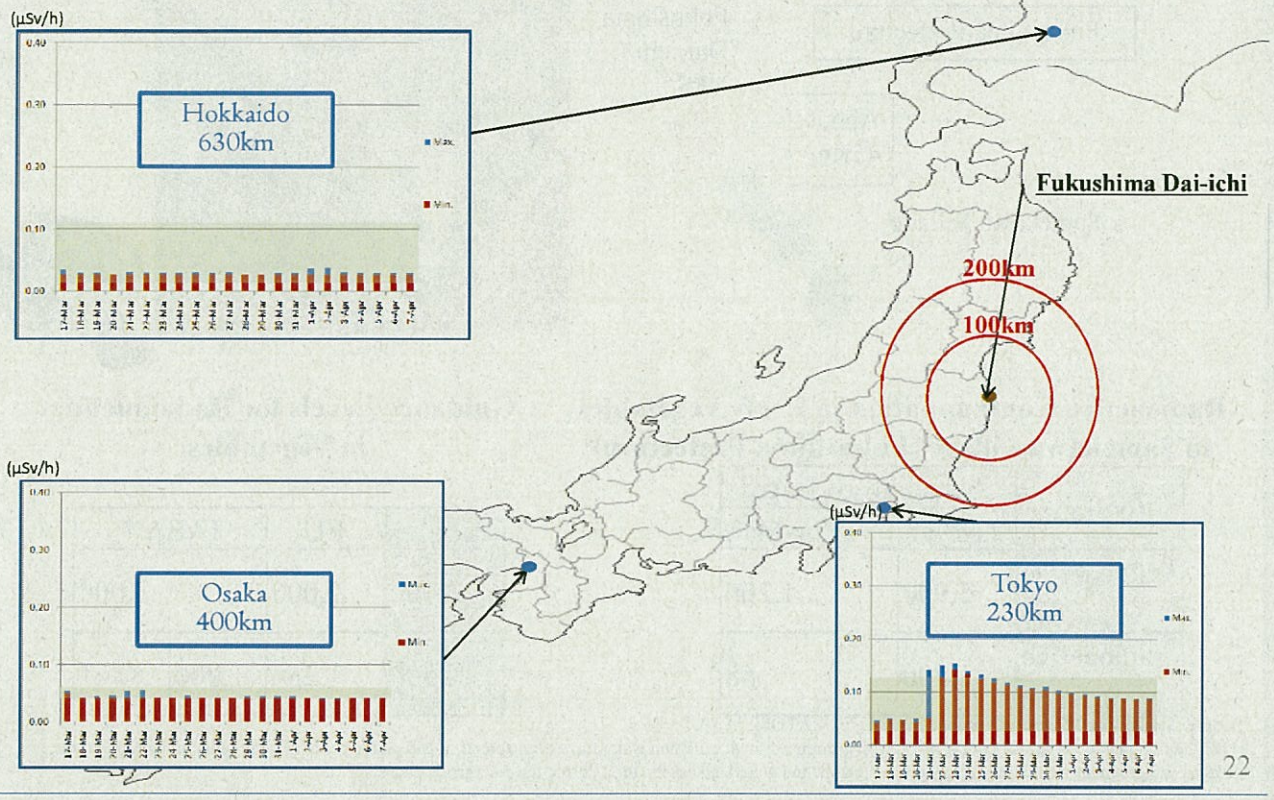
Atmospheric Readings in Tokyo, Osaka and Sapporo



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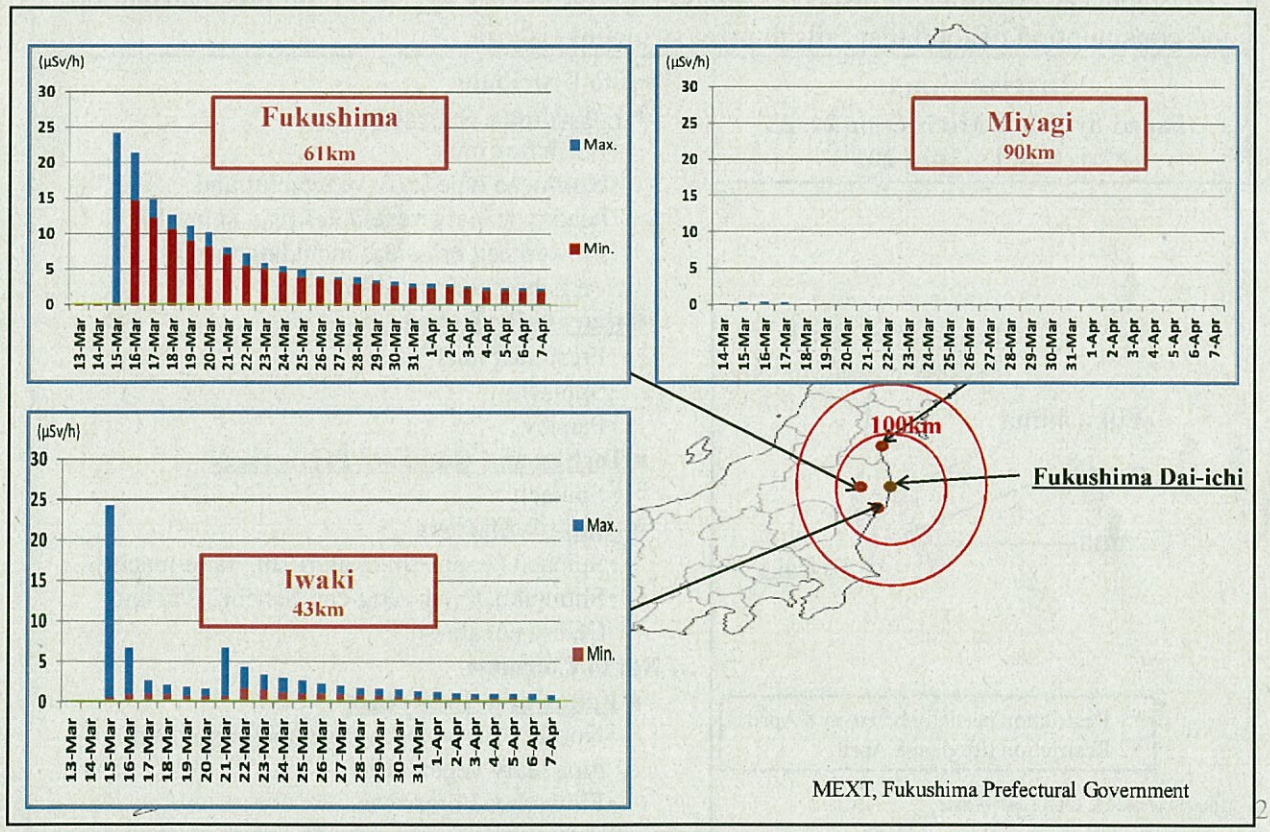
Atmospheric Readings within 100km



MEXT, Fukushima Prefectural Government

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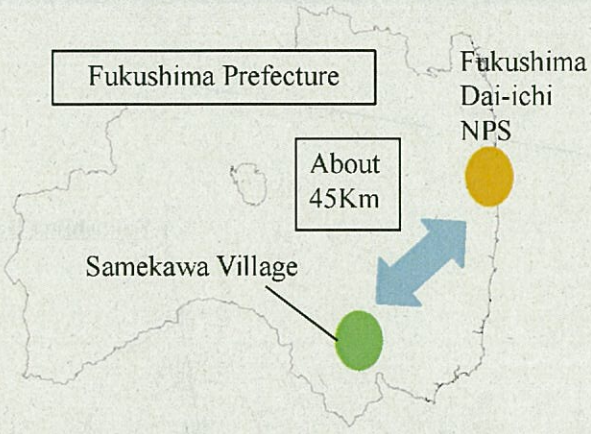
Safety of Farm Products



Radioactive Contamination in Leafy Vegetables in Samekawa-village (Fukushima Prefecture)

(bq/kg)	Samekawa-village		
	21-Mar		24-Mar
radioactive iodine	5,900	→	1,200
radioactive cesium	1,700	→	68

Guidance Levels for Radionuclides in Vegetables

Japan	EU	IAEA *	
2,000	2,000	3,000	
500	1,250	1,000	(Cs134)

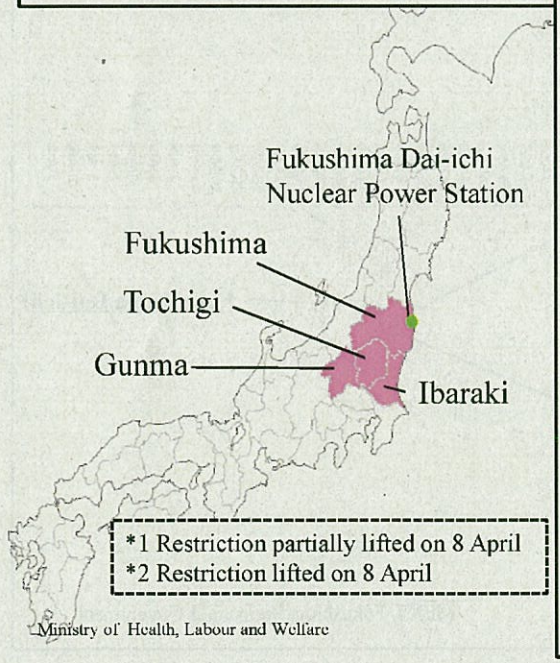
Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, EURATOM, IAEA

*OIL(Operational Intervention Levels)6 : Locally produced food, milk and water have been screened, and all members of the public, including infants, children and pregnant women can safely drink the milk and water and eat the food during the emergency phase.

4. Ensure the Safety of Food and Water

The Japanese government inspects radiation dosages every day, and prohibits distribution and consumption of food that fails to meet stringent criteria.

Instructions
(issued by Prime Minister on 21, 23 March and 4 April 2011)



Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

… Not to Distribute

*** Fukushima Prefecture**
- Fresh raw milk*1
- Non-head type leafy vegetables and head type leafy vegetables (e.g. spinach)
- Flowerhead brassicas including turnip (e.g. broccoli, cauliflower)

*** Ibaraki Prefecture**
- Fresh raw milk
- Spinach
- Parsley

*** Tochigi and Gunma*2 Prefectures**
- Spinach

*** Chiba Prefecture**
- Spinach (Asahi-shi, Katori-shi, Tako-machi)
- Shungiku, Qing-geng-cai, Sanchu, Parsley, Celery (Asahi-shi)

… Not to Consume

*** Fukushima Prefecture**
- Non-head type leafy vegetables and head type leafy vegetables
- Flowerhead brassicas

Safety of On-site Workers

The Japanese Government closely supervises on-site workers' health conditions, limiting the level of their maximum exposure to radiation to 250mSv.

No workers in Fukushima NPS have been exposed to 250mSv or more.

On March 24, three workers exposed to more than 170mSv were hospitalized, but were released four days later as no health problems were found.

Emergency Dose Limit

mSv	JAPAN
emergency dose limit	100 ↓ 250 (limit raised for Fukushima emergency workers)

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, ICRP.

Workers Exposed to Radiation in Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS, as of April 5

level of exposure	number of workers
more than 100mSv	21
more than 250mSv	0

Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency

Safety of Drinking Water

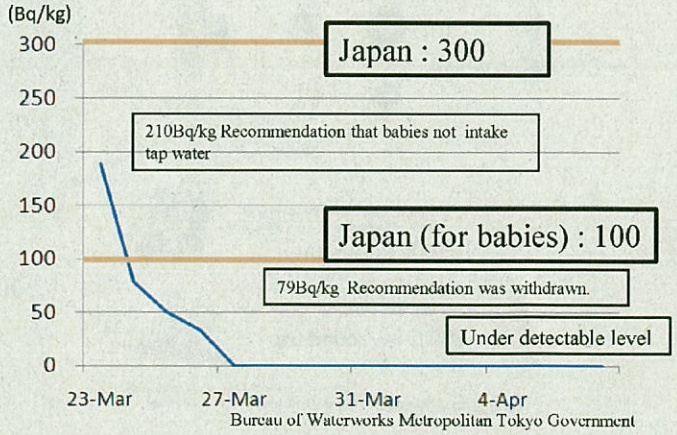
The Japanese Government has been implementing necessary measures based on its stringent criteria for radionuclides in drinking water, and monitoring radionuclide levels every day.

Guidance Levels for Radionuclides in Drinking Water

(Bq/kg)	Japan	EU
radioactive iodine(I131)	300 (for babies) 100	500
radioactive cesium	200	1,000

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, EURATOM

Radioactive Iodine(I131) in Drinking-Water in Tokyo
(Kanamachi filter plant)



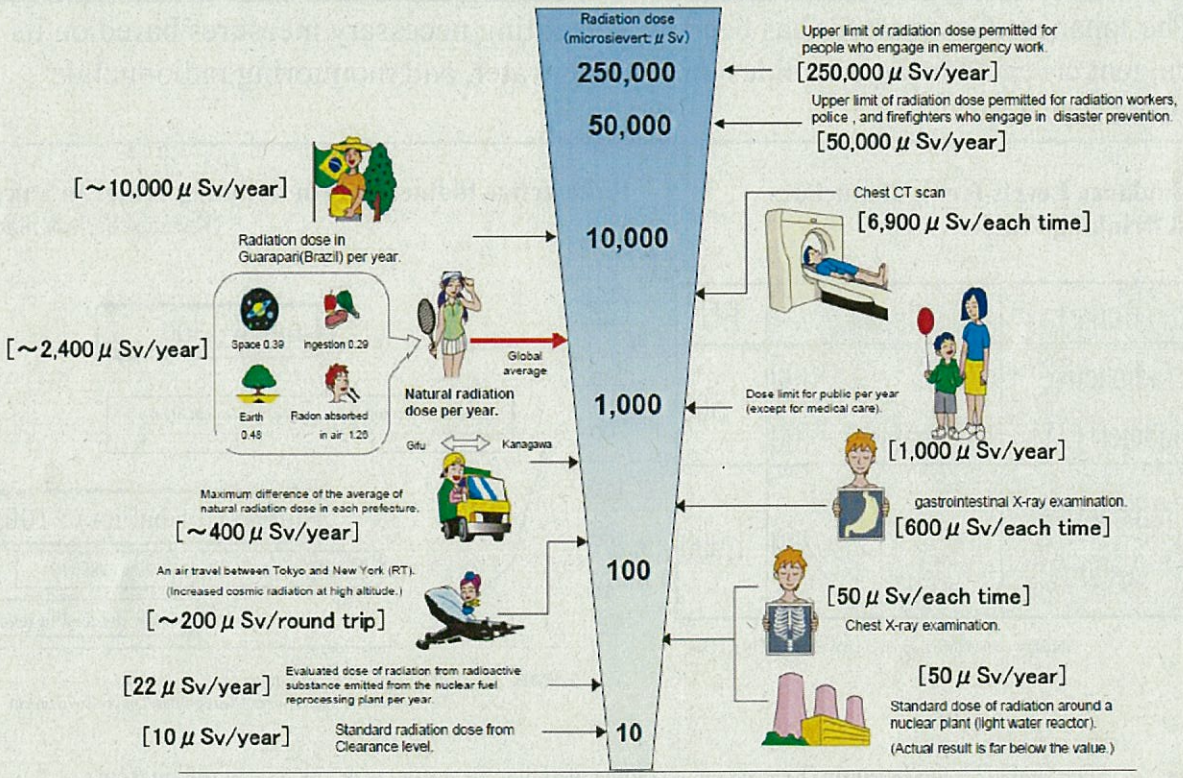
Bureau of Waterworks Metropolitan Tokyo Government

*On March 23, the Japanese Government recommended that the residents in Tokyo area refrain from having their babies intake tap water, but it withdraw the recommendation in two days.

C. Information Sharing and Cooperation with the International Community

1. Cooperation with the IAEA
2. Press Releases by International Organizations
3. Speedy Dissemination of Accurate Information

Radiation in Daily-life



Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

2. Press Releases by International Organizations

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

ICAO and IMO released the same press releases twice

-'No Restrictions on Travel to Japan' on 18th March (ICAO) and 21th March (IMO)

- International flight and maritime operations can continue normally into and out of Japan's major airports and sea ports, excluding those damaged by the tsunami; according to the latest information available from WHO, IAEA, WMO, IMO and ICAO

- 'Current Radiation Levels In Japan And Travel Advice' on 1st April

- Radioactive material from the damaged Fukushima Daiichi Plant is gradually spreading outside of Japan into global atmosphere but at extremely low concentrations that do not present health or transportation safety hazards, according to the United Nations organizations closely monitoring the situation.
- Screening for radiation of passengers arriving from Japan is currently considered unnecessary at airports or seaports around the world.

World Health Organization (WHO)

-FAQs 'Japan Nuclear Concerns' on 5th April

- At this time, WHO is not advising general restrictions on travel to Japan.

1. Cooperation with the IAEA

1. Information Sharing

(1) Japan has been providing facility-related and other relevant information to the IAEA.

(2) Nuclear Industry Safety Agency (NISA) provided updates on situations of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station at the IAEA Technical Briefing (21st March) and at the side event of the Fifth Review Meeting of the Contract Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (4th April).

2. IAEA Expert Missions

The IAEA's assistance in the aftermath of the incidents involving the nuclear power plants in Japan is underway in the form of the dispatch of a series of the IAEA experts to Japan mainly in the fields of environmental monitoring. Such assistance includes :

(1) the dispatch of the Radiation Monitoring Team, totaling up to 13 specialists who have been making measurements mainly in Fukushima since 19 March

(2) the dispatch of one marine expert from the IAEA's laboratories in Monaco, who was on board the Research Vessel "MIRAI" 2 -4 April to observe and provide advice to Japanese experts on their collection and analysis of seawater samples

(3) the dispatch of the Joint FAO/IAEA Food Safety Assessment Team, who met with local government officials, farmers etc. in Ibaraki, Tochigi and Gunma prefectures. In addition, the IAEA experts in BWR technology arrived in Japan, met with the Japanese counterparts including TEPCO and visited the Fukushima Dai-ichi site on 7 April.

3. Speedy Dissemination of Accurate Information

- Japan is committed to the speedy dissemination of accurate information.
- All necessary information can be found at the following websites.

Japan's Countermeasures

- 1.http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/incident/index.html
- 2.http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html
- 3.http://www.nisa.meti.go.jp/english/

Measurement of Radioactivity Level

- 1.http://www.mext.go.jp/english/radioactivity_level/detail/1303962.htm
- 2.http://www.nisa.meti.go.jp/english/
- 3.http://www.worldvillage.org/fia/kinkyu_english.php
- 4. http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/press/corp-com/release/index-e.html

Drinking Water Safety

- 1.http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/2011eq/index.html
- 2.http://www.waterworks.metro.tokyo.jp/press/shinsai22/press110324-02-1e.pdf

Food Safety

- 1.http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html
- 2.http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/2011eq/index.html

Ports and Airports Safety

- 1.http://www.mlit.go.jp/page/kanbo01_hy_001428.html
- 2.http://www.mlit.go.jp/koku/flyjapan_en/index.html
- 3.http://www.mlit.go.jp/page/kanbo01_hy_001411.html