News Release

Extract

経済産業省
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

April 15, 2011
Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency

Seismic Damage Information (the 94th Release)
(As of 08:00 April 15th, 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 of 25t for Unit 3 using Concrete Pump Truck (50t/h) was carried out. (From 15:56 till 16:32 April 14th)

- Regarding Unit 4, the work for sampling water in the Spent Fuel Pool was carried out in order to grasp the conditions of the fuels that are kept in the pool. (From 12:00 till 13:04 April 12th) Nuclide analysis of radio active materials was carried out regarding the sampled water of the Spent Fuel Pool. (April 13th) As a result of nuclide analysis, 2.2×10^{2}Bq/cm^3 of ^{131}I (Iodine), 8.8×10^{1}Bq/cm^3 of ^{134}Cs (Caesium), 9.3×10^{1}Bq/cm^3 of ^{137}Cs (Caesium) were detected. (April 14th)

- The test implementation of spraying antiscattering agent to prevent the spread of radioactive materials on the ground surface was carried out in the area of about 1,600 m^2 on the mountain-side of the Common Pool. (From 12:00 till 13:30 April 14th)

- In the 3 soil samples (6 samples in total) collected on 31 March and 4 April from the soil at the 3 points on the site of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS where the regular sampling is to be carried out, ^{238}Pu (Plutonium), ^{239}Pu (Plutonium) and ^{240}Pu (Plutonium) were detected. (18:30 April 14th announced by TEPCO). The concentration of the detected plutonium was at the equivalent level of the fallout (radioactive fallout) that was observed in Japan concerning the past atmospheric nuclear testing, i.e. at

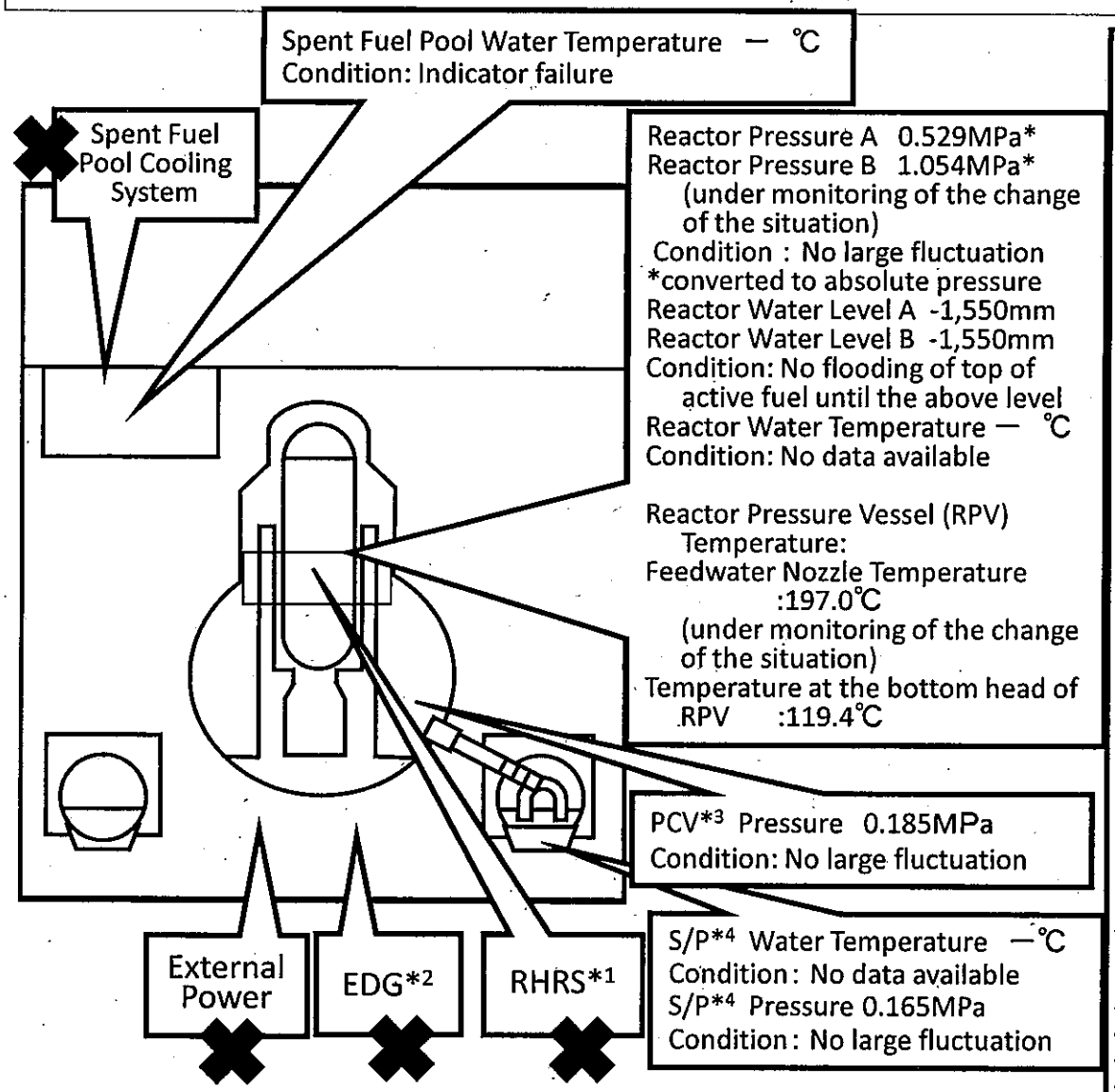
the equivalent level of the normal condition of environment, and was not at the level of having harmful influence on human body.

2. Actions taken by NISA

- NISA directed TEPCO orally to strengthen the monitoring of the Sub Drain (the groundwater collected and controlled in the facilities) of Units 1 and 2, because the radioactive concentration of the water sampled on 13 April rose one digit up in comparison with the preceding result.

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

Conditions of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 1
(As of 6:00 April 15th, 2011)



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

Major Events after the Earthquake

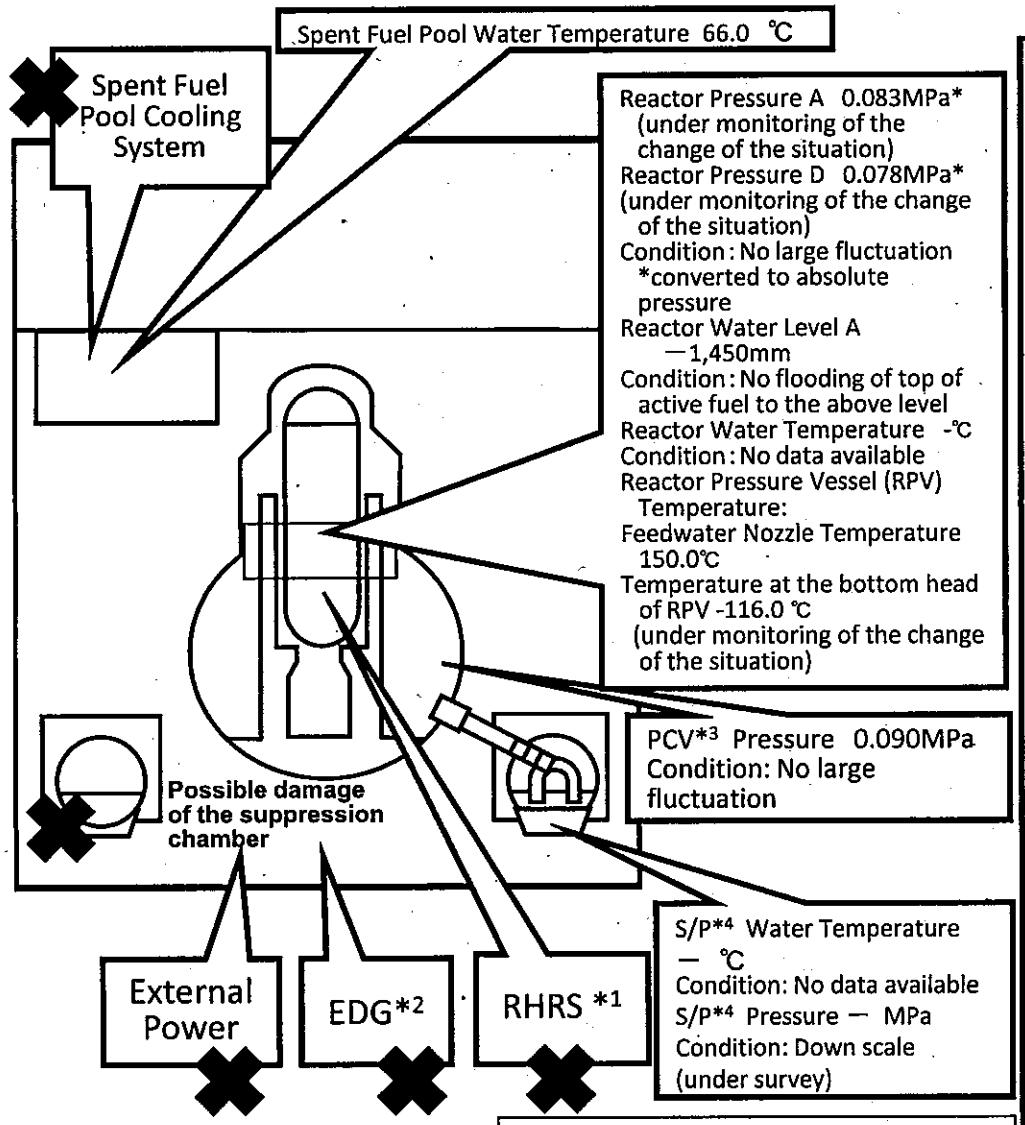
March 11th 14:46 Under operation, Automatic shutdown by the earthquake
March 11th 15:42 Report based on the Article 10 (Total loss of A/C power)
March 11th 16:36 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Inability of water injection of the Emergency Core Cooling System)
March 12th 01:20 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Unusual rise of the pressure in PCV)
March 12th 10:17 Started to vent.
March 12th 15:36 Sound of explosion
March 12th 20:20 Started to inject seawater and borated water to the Reactor Core.
March 23rd 02:33 The amount of injected water to the Reactor 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.($18m^3/h \rightarrow 11m^3/h$)
March 24th 11:30 Lighting in the Central Control Room was recovered.
March 25th 15:37 Started to inject fresh water.
March 29th 08:32 Switched to the water injection to the Reactor Core using the temporary motor-driven pump.
March 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)
March 31st 13:03～16:04 Water spray by Concrete Pump Truck (Fresh water)
April 3rd 12:02 The power supply to the temporary motor-driven pump was switched from the temporary power supply to the external power supply.
April 3rd 13:55 Started to transfer the water from the Condenser to CST.
April 6th 22:30 Started the operation for the injection of nitrogen to PCV.
April 7th 01:31 Confirmed starting the injection of nitrogen to PCV.
April 9th 04:10 Started using highly pure nitrogen generator in the injection of nitrogen to PCV.
April 10th 09:30 Completed transferring the water from the Condenser to CST.
April 11th around 17:16 Loss of external power supply due to an earthquake occurred and water injection to the Reactor Core and nitrogen injection to PCV were suspended.
April 11th 17:56 External power supply was recovered.
April 11th 18:04 Resumed injecting water to the Reactor Core.
April 11th 23:19 Restarted operation for injecting nitrogen to PCV.
April 11th 23:34 Confirmed starting injection of nitrogen to PCV.

Current Conditions : Fresh water is being injected to the Spent Fuel Pool and the Reactor 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 15th, 2011)



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

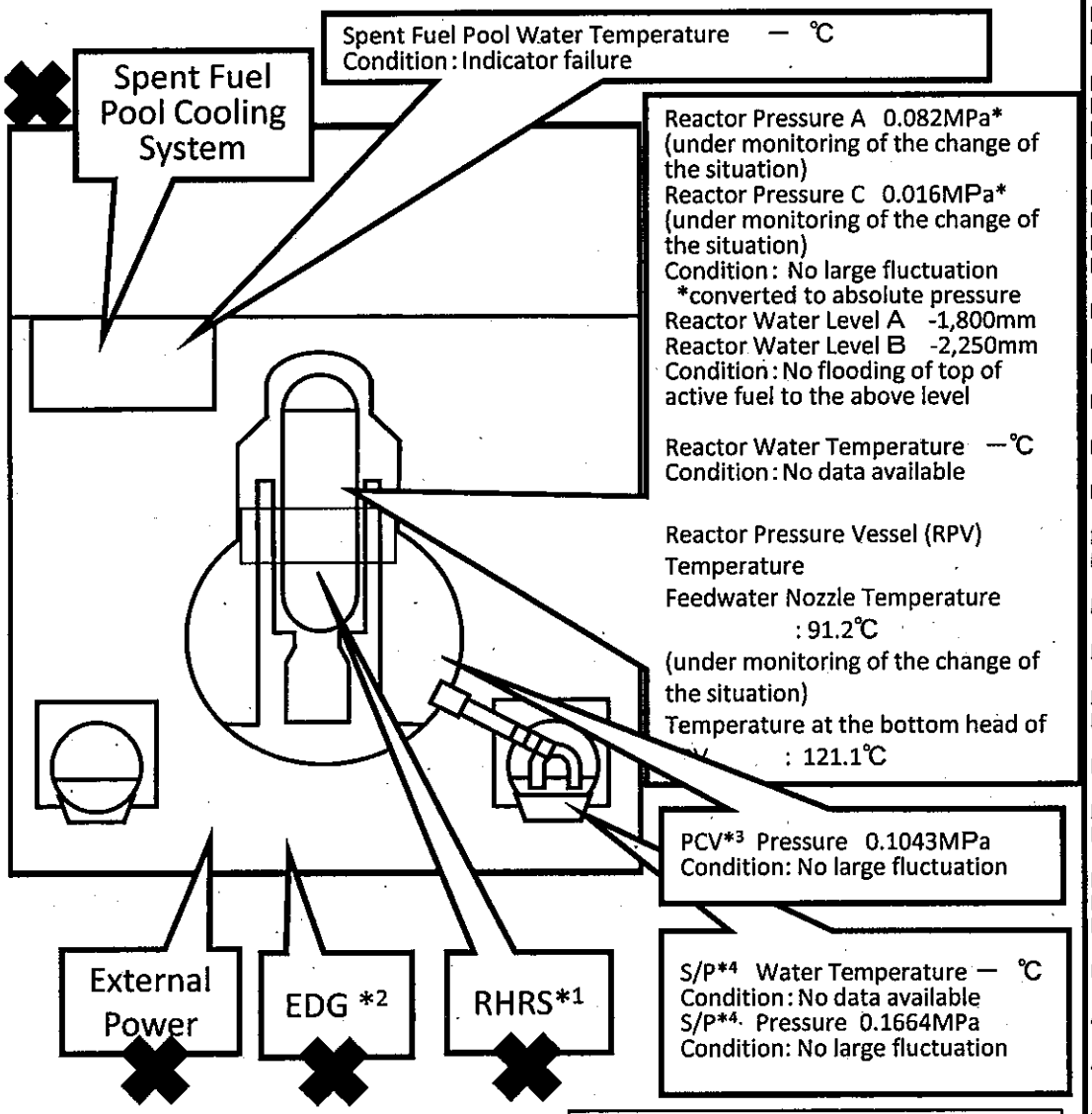
Current Conditions : Fresh water is being injected to the Spent Fuel Pool and the Reactor Core

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

Major Events after the Earthquake 1/2

March 11th 14:46 Under operation, Automatic shutdown by the earthquake
March 11th 15:42 Report based on the Article 10 (Total loss of A/C power)
March 11th 16:36 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Inability of water injection of the Emergency Core Cooling System)
March 13th 11:00 Started to vent.
March 14th 13:25 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Loss of reactor cooling functions)
March 14th 16:34 Started to inject seawater to the Reactor Core.
March 14th 22:50 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Unusual rise of the pressure in PCV)
March 15th 00:02 Started to vent.
March 15th 06:10 Sound of explosion
March 15th around 06:20 Possible damage of the suppression chamber
March 20th 15:05～17:20 Approximately 40 ton seawater injection to the Spent Fuel Pool (SFP) via the Fuel Pool Cooling Line (FPC)
March 20th 15:46 Power Center received electricity.
March 21st 18:22 White smoke generated. The smoke died down and almost invisible at 07:11 March 22nd.
March 22nd 16:07 Injection of around 18 tons of seawater to SFP
March 25th 10:30～12:19 Sea water injection to SFP via FPC
March 26th 10:10 Started to inject fresh water to the Reactor Core.
March 26th 16:46 Lighting in the Central Control Room was recovered.
March 27th 18:31 Switched to the water injection to the core using the temporary motor-driven pump.
March 29th 16:30～18:25 Switched to the temporary motor-driven pump injecting fresh water to SFP.
March 29th 16:45～1st 11:50 Transferred the water from the Condensate Storage Tank (CST) to the Surge Tank of Suppression Pool Water (SPT)
March 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)
April 1st 14:56～17:05 Freshwater injection to SFP via FPC using the temporary motor-driven pump.
April 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.
April 2nd 17:10 Started to transfer the water from the Condenser to the CST.
April 3rd 12:12 The power supply to the temporary motor-driven pump was switched from the temporary power supply to the external power supply.
April 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.
April 4th 7:08～7:11 Approximately 13kg of tracer (bath agent) was put in from the Pit for the Duct for Seawater Pipe.
April 4th 11:05～13:37 Freshwater injection to SFP via FPC using the temporary motor-driven pump.
April 5th 14:15 Tracer is confirmed to outflow through the permeable layer around the pit into the sea. 15:07 Started to inject coagulant.
April 6th around 5:38 The water outflow from the lateral surface of the pit was confirmed to stopped.
April 7th 13:29～14:34 Freshwater injection to SFP via FPC (Around 36 ton)
April 9th 13:10 Completed transferring the water from the Condenser to CST.
April 10th 10:37～12:38 Freshwater injection to SFP via FPC using the temporary motor-driven pump (Around 60 ton).
April 11th around 17:16 Loss of external power supply due to an earthquake occurred. Water injection to the Reactor Core was suspended.
April 11th 17:56 External power supply was recovered.
April 11th 18:04 Resumed injecting water to the Reactor Core.

Conditions of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 3
(As of 6:00 April 15th, 2011)



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

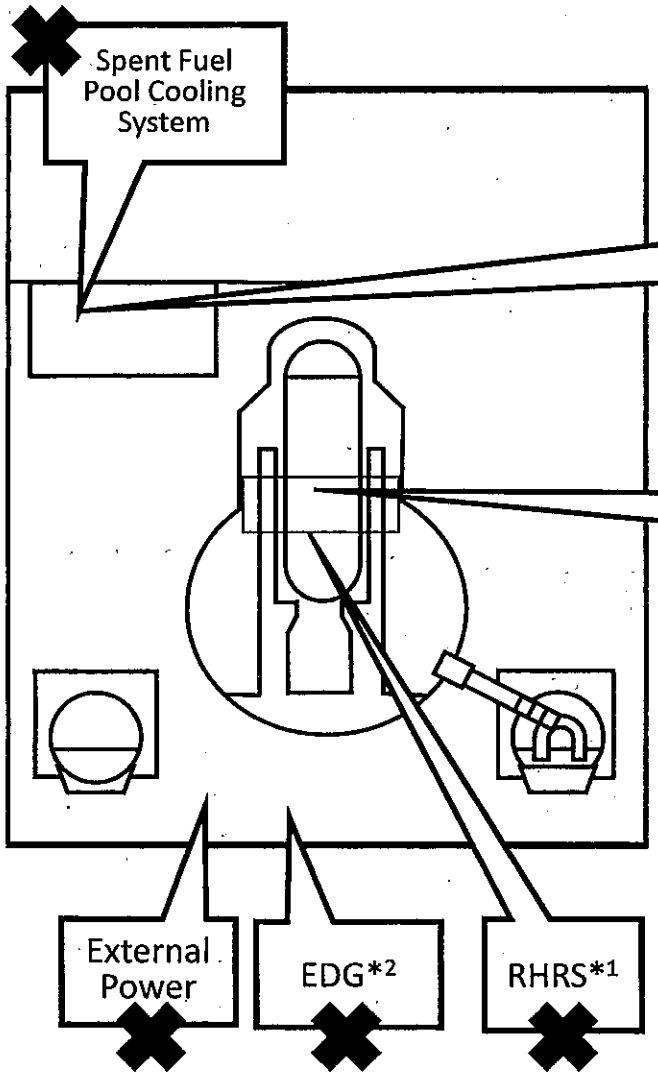
Major Events after the Earthquake

March 11th 14:46 Under operation, Automatic shutdown by the earthquake
March 11th 15:42 Report based on the Article 10 (Total loss of A/C power)
March 13th 05:10 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Inability of water injection of the Emergency Core Cooling System)
March 13th 08:41 Started to vent.
March 13th 13:12 Started to inject seawater and borated water to the Reactor Core.
March 14th 05:20 Started to vent.
March 14th 07:44 Occurrence of the Article 15 event (Unusual rise of the pressure in PCV)
March 14th 11:01 Sound of explosion
March 16th around 08:30 White smoke generated.
March 17th 09:48～10:01 Water discharge by the helicopters of Self-Defense Force
March 17th 19:05～19:15 Water spray from the ground by High pressure water-cannon trucks of Police
March 17th 19:35～20:09 Water spray from the ground by fire engines of Self-Defense Force
March 18th before 14:00～14:38 Water spray from the ground by 6 fire engines of Self-Defense Force
March 18th ～14:45 Water spray from the ground by a fire engine of the US Military
March 19th 00:30 ～01:10 Water spray by Hyper Rescue Unit of Tokyo Fire Department
March 19th 14:10 ～ 20th 03:40 Water spray by Hyper Rescue Unit of Tokyo Fire Department
March 20th 11:00 Pressure of PCV rose(320kPa).Afterward fell.
March 20th 21:36 ～ 21st 03:58 Water spray by Hyper Rescue Unit of Tokyo Fire Department
March 21st around 15:55 .Grayish smoke generated and was confirmed to be died down at 17:55.
March 22nd 15:10 ～16:00 Water spray by Hyper Rescue Unit of Tokyo Fire Department and Osaka City Fire Bureau.
March 22nd 22:46 Lighting in the Central Control Room was recovered.
March 23rd 11:03 ～13:20 Injection of about 35 ton of sea water to the Spent Fuel Pool (SFP) via the Fuel Pool Cooling Line (FPC)
March 23rd around 16:20 Black smoke generated and was confirmed to died down at around 23:30 and 24th 04:50.
March 24th 05:35～16:05 Injection of around 120 ton of sea water to SFP via FPC
March 25th 13:28～16:00 Water spray by Kawasaki City Fire Bureau supported by Tokyo Fire Department
March 25th 18:02 Started fresh water injection to the core.
March 27th 12:34～14:36 Water spray by Concrete Pump Truck
March 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)
March 28th 20:30 Switched to the water injection to the core using a temporary motor-driven pump.
April 3rd 12:18 The power supply to the temporary motor-driven pump was switched from the temporary power supply to the external power supply.
April 11th around 17:16 Loss of external power supply of Unit 1 and 2 occurred and water injection to the Reactor Core was suspended.
April 11th 18:04 External power supply of Units 1 and 2 recovered (April 11th 17:56). Resumed injecting water to the Reactor Core.
<Water spray by Concrete Pump Truck (Fresh water)>
March 29th 14:17～18:18, March 31st 16:30～19:33, April 2nd 09:52～12:54, April 4th 17:03～19:19, April 7th 06:53 ～08:53, April 8th 17:06～20:00, April 10th 17:15 ～19:15, April 12th 16:26～17:16, April 14th 15:56～16:32

Major Events after the Earthquake 2/2

April 12th 19:35～April 13th 17:04 Transfer from the trench of the turbine building to the Condenser.
April 13th 11:00 Suspended the transfer for checking leaks, etc.
April 13th 13:15～14:55 Freshwater injection to SFP via FPC using the temporary motor-driven pump.

Conditions of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 4
(As of 6:00 April 15th, 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
March 14th 04:08 Water temperature in the Spent Fuel Pool (SFP), 84℃
March 15th 06:14 Confirmed the partial damage of wall in the 4th floor.
March 15th 09:38 Fire occurred in the 3rd floor. (12:25 extinguished)
March 16th 05:45 Fire occurred. TEPCO couldn't confirm any fire on the ground. (06:15)
March 20th 08:21～09:40 Water spray over SFP by Self-Defense Force
March 20th around 18:30～19:46 Water spray over SFP by Self-Defense Force
March 21st 06:37～08:41 Water spray over SFP by Self-Defense Force
March 21st around 15:00 Work for laying cable to Power Center was completed.
March 22nd 10:35 Power Center received electricity.

<Water spray by Concrete Pump Truck (Seawater)>
March 22nd 17:17～20:32, March 23rd 10:00～13:02, March 24th 14:36～17:30, March 25th 19:05～22:07, March 27th 16:55～19:25

March 25th 06:05～10:20 Sea water injection to SFP via the Fuel Pool Cooling Line (FPC)
March 29th 11:50 Lighting in the Central Control Room was recovered.
April 11th around 17:16 An earthquake occurred.
April 12th 12:00～13:04 Sampled the water in SFP.

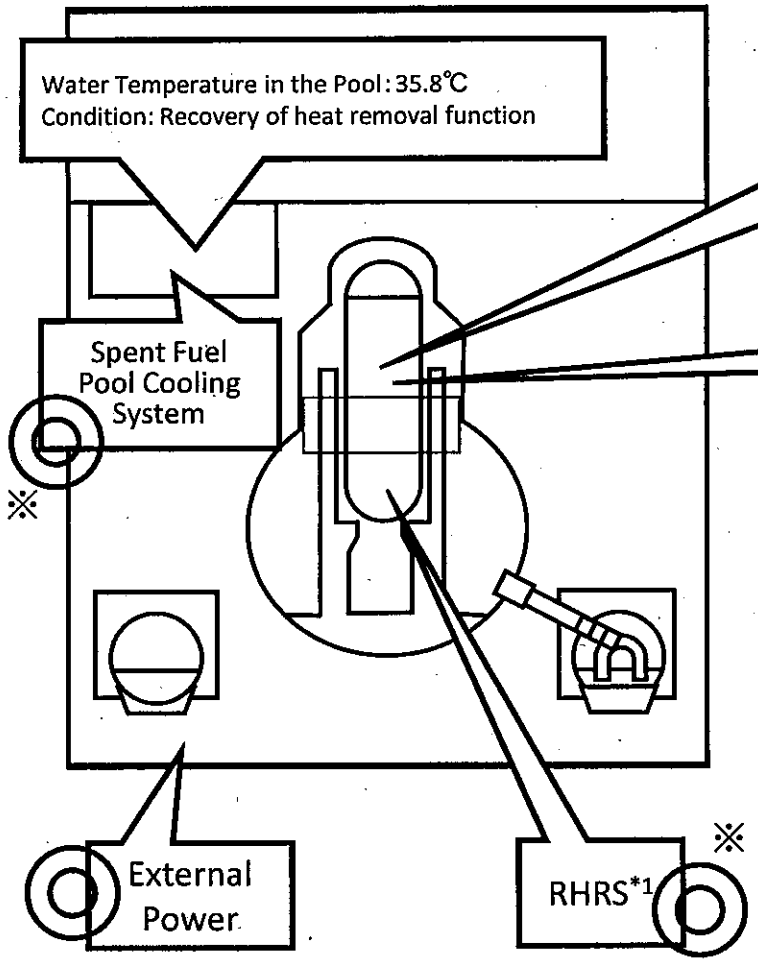
< Water spray by Concrete Pump Truck (Fresh water)>
March 30th 14:04～18:33, April 1st 08:28～14:14, April 3rd 17:14～22:16, April 5th 17:35～18:22, April 7th 18:23～19:40, April 9th 17:07～19:24, April 13th 0:30～6:57

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 15th, 2011)

In periodic inspection outage



Reactor Pressure: 0.104MPa*
Reactor Water Level: 1,701mm
Reactor Water Temperature: 33.9℃
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

Major Events after the Earthquake:

March 20th 14:30 Cold shutdown

March 21st 11:36 Receiving electricity from external power supply

March 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.

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

March 24th 16:35 Started to cooling.

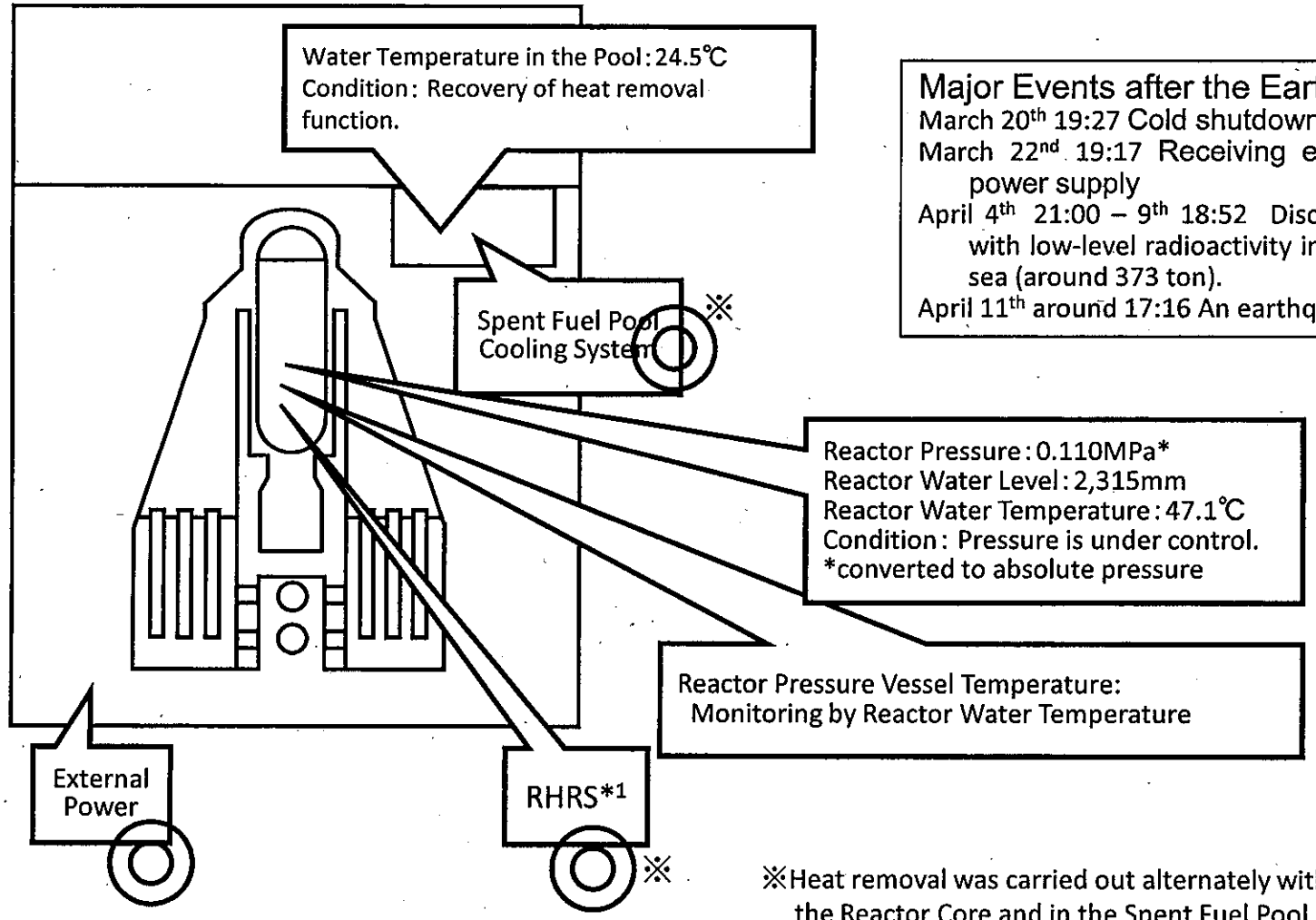
April 4th 21:00 – 8th 12:14 Discharged the groundwater with low-level radioactivity in the Sub Drain Pit to the sea (around 950 ton).

April 11th around 17:16 An earthquake occurred.

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

Conditions of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 6
(As of 6:00 April 15th, 2011)

In periodic inspection outage



*1 Residual Heat Removal System

Major Events after the Earthquake:

March 20th 19:27 Cold shutdown

March 22nd 19:17 Receiving electricity from external power supply

April 4th 21:00 – 9th 18:52 Discharged the groundwater with low-level radioactivity in the Sub Drain Pit to the sea (around 373 ton).

April 11th around 17:16 An earthquake occurred.

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

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

Regarding the discharge of the waste water, of which the concentration of radioactive materials exceeds the concentration limit by the notification to the sea (Report)

April 15, 2011
Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency

1. Course of the event

(1) Tokyo Electric Power Co., Inc. (TEPCO) discharged the radioactive waste water of low concentration collected in the Sub Drain Pits of Units 5 and 6 of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station (NPS) as well as the Radioactive Waste Treatment Facilities to the sea, as an emergency measure in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 64 of the Nuclear Regulation Act.

(2) Prior to this, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA) collected reports from TEPCO in advance regarding the views on discharge and impact assessment, etc. and confirmed those contents. NISA also requested technical advices from the Nuclear Safety Commission. As a result, NISA judged that there was no significant impact on human health and the discharge was imperative in order to avoid substantial risks. Furthermore, NISA directed TEPCO to survey and confirm the impact of the spread of radioactive materials by strengthening the monitoring of the sea and make efforts to share information, etc. (Press Released on April 4th)

(3)Today, TEPCO reported the result of the discharge to the sea as well as the impact assessment, etc.

2. Outlines of the report by TEPCO

(1) Regarding the stagnant water accumulated inside the Radioactive Waste Treatment Facilities, it was discharged to the sea on the south side of the Water Discharge Canal from 19:03 April 4th till 17:40 April 10th. (Amount of discharge was about 9,070t). Regarding the stagnant water collected in Sub Drain Pits of Units 5 and 6, it was discharged to the sea on the north side of the Water Discharge Canal from 21:00 April 4th till 18:52 April 9th(Amount of discharge was about 1,323t). The total amount of discharged stagnant water was 10,393 tons and the gross amount of

released radioactive materials was about 1.5×10^{11} Becquerels.

(2) As a result of monitoring of the sea along the shore as well as off the coast, obvious deviation was not confirmed. The influence accompanied with the discharge of stagnant water to the sea is approximately 0.6 mSv/year of effective doses per year for adults even if they are supposed to eat fish and seaweeds etc. near the site every day.

(3) Further observation on the results of ocean monitoring currently in operation and continuous implementation of impact assessment are needed.

3. Evaluation etc. by NISA

(1)The relationship between the report by TEPCO dated April 4th and the items directed by NISA

According to the report by TEPCO dated April 4th, it was stated that the amount of stagnant water to be discharged would be 11,500 tons and the gross amount of radioactive materials to be released would be approximately 1.7×10^{11} Becquerels. However it was confirmed that the actual amount of discharged stagnant water and radioactive materials were below the amount above.

Regarding the strengthening of monitoring, it was confirmed that TEPCO carried it out through increasing the number of monitoring points off the coast (From 3points to 6points) as well as the frequency of monitoring (From once a day to twice a day). Also it was confirmed that even if compared to the data of transition since a week prior to the discharge, an outstanding deviation to the radioactive concentrations including ones in the vicinity of the NPS had not occurred as below.

(a) The result of monitoring adjacent to Units 1to 4 (Near the Southern Water Discharge Canal)

- Regarding this area, the high-level contaminated water has already been flowed out. (The outflow from the Pits for Conduit around the Intake Channel of Unit 2 on 2 April) The radioactive concentration in the peripheral area is still in the situation that it has once risen. (Iodine131: Approximately 1~100 Bq/ cm3, Cesium 137: Approximately 0.1~20 Bq/ cm3)
- In this environment, the radioactive concentrations of contaminated

water discharged this time are 10 Bq/cm3 of Iodine 131 and 5 Bq/cm3 of Cesium 137, which are not outstandingly different from those of the surrounding environment.

- Even though some slight deviation is found, the results of measurement were obtained within the range almost similar to those measured before the discharge and none of the significant differences are found.

(b) The result of monitoring adjacent to Units 5 and 6 (Northern Water Discharge Canal)

- Regarding this area, the contaminated water with the highest level of radioactive dose of all the discharged water this time, has been discharged. (Approximately 20 Bq/ cm3 of Iodine 131 regarding the water in the Sub Drain Pit of Unit 6)
- Accompanied with the discharge this time, the radioactive concentrations were observed to have once risen. However they have shifted to decline.
- However the deviation of the radioactive concentrations are within the range almost similar to those measured before the discharge and none of the significant differences are found.

(c) The result of monitoring adjacent to the Fukushima Dai-ni NPS

- Accompanied with the discharge this time, the radioactive concentrations were observed to have once risen. However they have shifted to decline.
- However the deviation of the radioactive concentrations are within the range almost similar to those measured before the discharge and none of the significant differences are found.

(d) The results of monitoring at the points 15km off the coast.

- Compared to the environment adjacent to the Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS, the level of radiation is lower by numbers in two digits. Significant differences are not found accompanied with the discharge of contaminated water this time.
- The results measured at the newly installed 3 measuring points are at the almost same level as those at the existing 3 measuring points.

The addition of measuring points is thought to have contributed to the improvement of credibility of the measurement results.

Regarding the strengthening of the measurement to decrease the discharge to the sea that NISA directed, it was confirmed that TEPCO discharged from the Water Discharge Canal of NPS to the outskirts of the bay to heighten the effect of diffusion and dilution.

It was confirmed that TEPCO opened the information to the public appropriately by making press releases, etc. regarding the result of monitoring.

Observing the measured data at 30km off the coast that were obtained through the monitoring that the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) is carrying out, the data had a tendency to decrease as a whole. However the result that was obtained at the measuring points 30km off the coast of Fukushima Dai-ichi and Dai-ni NPS, had a tendency to increase. Even though it had not happened intentionally, as there is the course of the radioactive water of high concentration to leak from Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS, observation on the further trend is needed.

(2) Actions to be taken

Regarding before and after of the discharge, even though outstanding deviation had not been confirmed, on the other hand, as there is the course of the radioactive water of high concentration to leak in the past from Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS without any intentions, continuous observation is necessary for its effects. Therefore, TEPCO needs to continue monitoring including the effects caused by the outflow of high level radioactive water as well as the impact assessment. NISA carries on confirming the results of monitoring, etc.

For this purpose, NISA gives directions to TEPCO as follows.

① Regarding the impact of the discharge to the sea this time, to implement the detailed assessment based on the amount of discharge this time and the results of monitoring, and to submit the outcome.

② In order to grasp more extensive effect in long term, to increase the numbers of monitoring points, to implement the monitoring, and to

announce publicly the results of the monitoring.

③ To sample fish, shellfish, etc. from the sea area in the vicinity of the NPS, to carry out the measurement of radiation dose, to assess the effect, and to announce publicly the result.

Discharge amount of the stagnant water with low-level radioactivity, etc. from the Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS

< Table 1 >

	Radioactive Concentration (Bq/cm^3)				Discharge Amount (m^3)	Periods of Discharge
	I-131	Cs-134	Cs-137	sum		
Stagnant water in the Radioactive Waste Treatment Facilities	6.3E+00	4.4E+00	4.4E+00	1.5E+01	9,070	4/4 19:03 - 4/6 6:30 4/6 18:00 - 4/8 22:20 4/8 23:45 - 4/10 17:40
Water in the Sub Drain Pit of the Unit 5	1.6E+00	2.5E-01	2.7E-01	2.1E+00	950	4/5 17:20 - 4/8 12:14
Water in the Sub Drain Pit of the Unit 6	2.0E+01	4.7E+00	4.9E+00	3.0E+01	373	4/4 21:00 - 4/9 18:52

※Radioactive Concentration (Bq/cm3) of the stagnant water in the Radioactive Waste Treatment Facilities is assessed by the maximum value of the samples in the two Facilities shown in the following table.

	Radioactive Concentration (Bq/cm3)			
	I-131	Cs-134	Cs-137	Sum
Stagnant water in the Radioactive Waste Treatment Facilities (In the Non-Controlled	6.3E+00	2.7E+00	2.8E+00	1.2E+01
Stagnant water in the Radioactive Waste Treatment Facilities (In the Controlled Area)	8.7E-01	4.4E+00	4.4E+00	9.7E+00

< Table 2 >

	Total Amount of Radioactivity (Bq)			
	I-131	Cs-134	Cs-137	Sum
Stagnant water in the Radioactive Waste Treatment Facilities	5.7E+00	4.0E+10	4.0E+10	1.4E+11
Water in the Sub Drain Pit of the Unit 5	1.5E+09	2.4E+08	2.6E+08	2.0E+09
Water in the Sub Drain Pit of the Unit 6	7.5E+09	1.8E+09	1.8E+09	1.1E+10
Total	6.6E+10	4.2E+10	4.2E+10	1.5E+11

※O.OE - O means O.O×10 - O

Sampling points

Measuring once a day at the following points

①┌ Near Southern Water Discharge Canal of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS (approx. 330m from South of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS 1-4Us Water Discharge Canal)

② Point of Approx. 30m Northward from the Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS 5-6Us Water Discharge Canal

③ Near Northern Water Discharge Canal of Fukushima Dai-ni NPS (approx. 10km from Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS)

④ Near Iwasawa shore (approx. 16km from Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS)

⑤ Point of 15km off the coast of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS

⑥ Point of 15km off the coast of Fukushima Dai-ni NPS

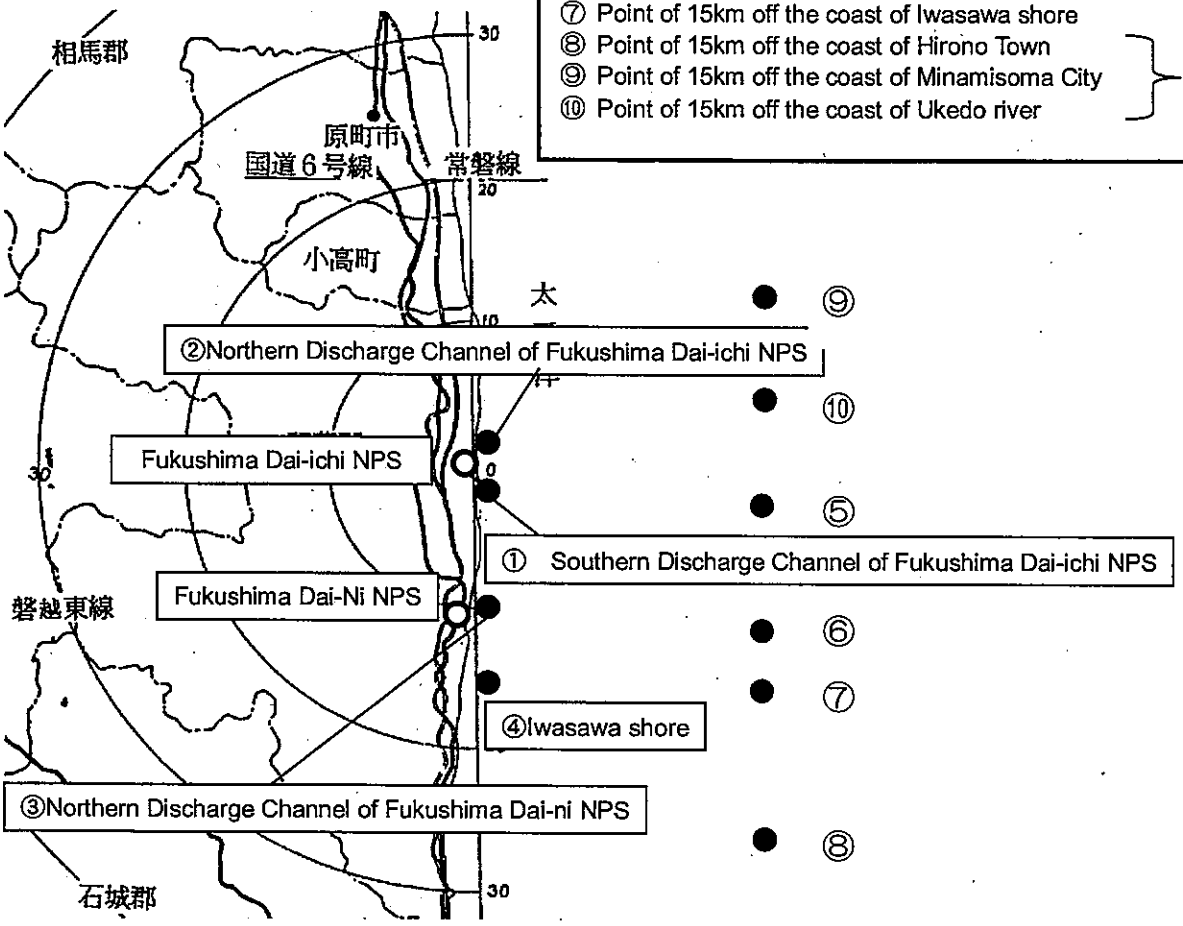
⑦ Point of 15km off the coast of Iwasawa shore

⑧ Point of 15km off the coast of Hirono Town

⑨ Point of 15km off the coast of Minamisoma City

⑩ Point of 15km off the coast of Ukedo river

} Added sampling points



⑤Point of 15km off the coast of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS 37°25'N, 141°12'E

⑥Point of 15km off the coast of Fukushima Dai-ni NPS 37°20'N, 141°12'E

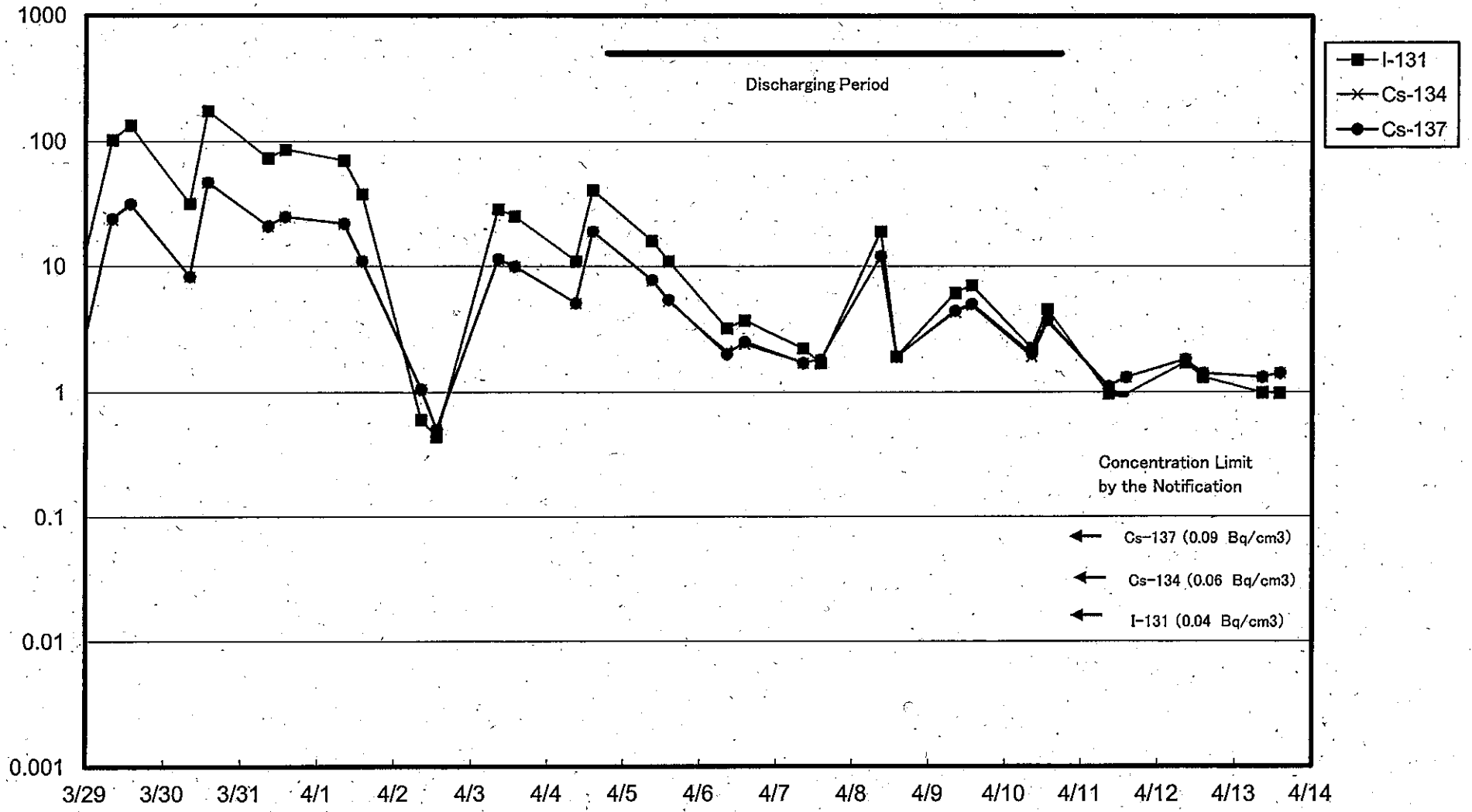
⑦Point of 15km off the coast of Iwasawa 37°15'N, 141°12'E

⑧Point of 15km off the coast of Hirono Town 15km 37°10'N, 141°12'E

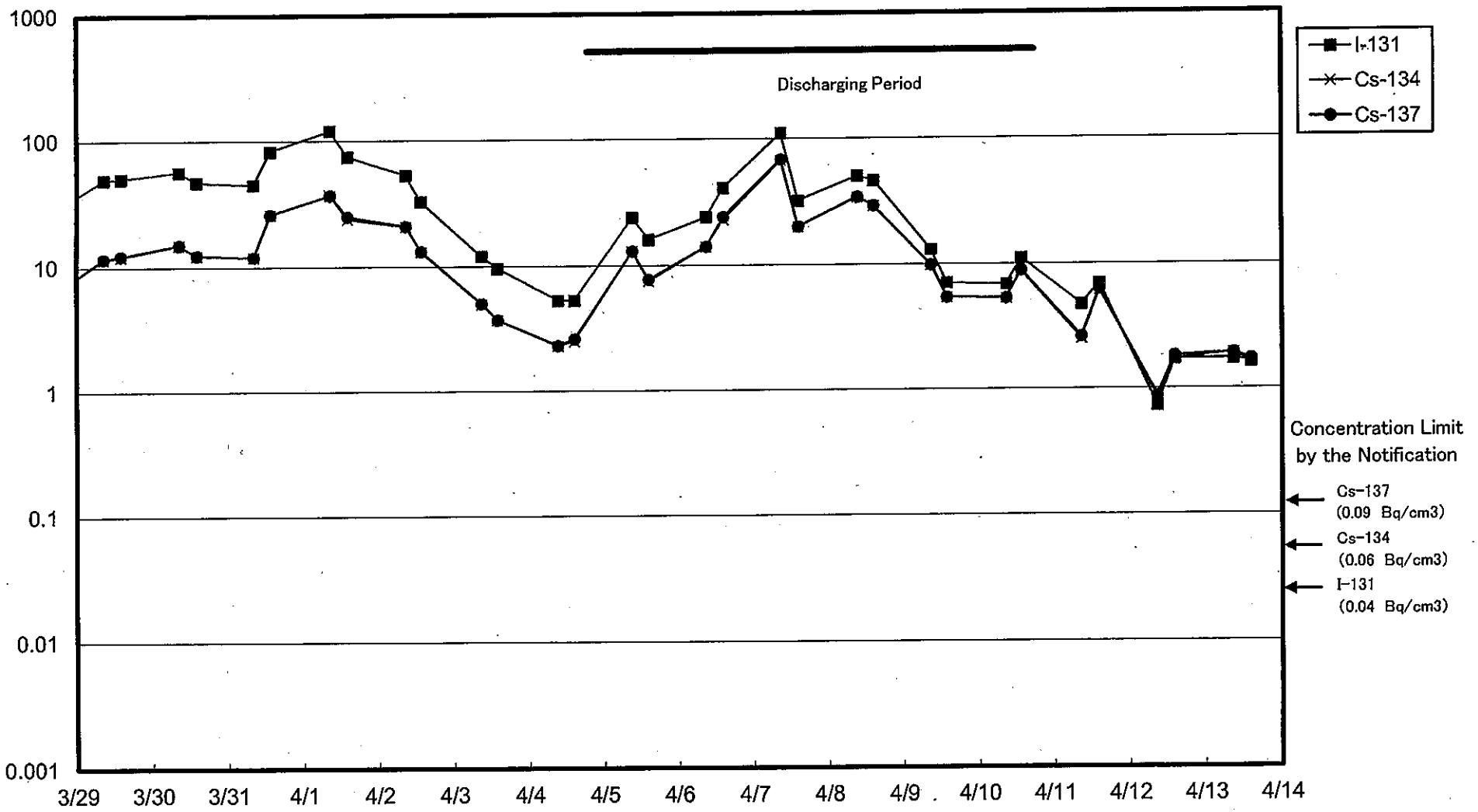
⑨Point of 15km off the coast of Minamisoma City 37°35'N, 141°12'E

⑩Point of 15km off the coast of Ukedo river 37°30'N, 141°12'E

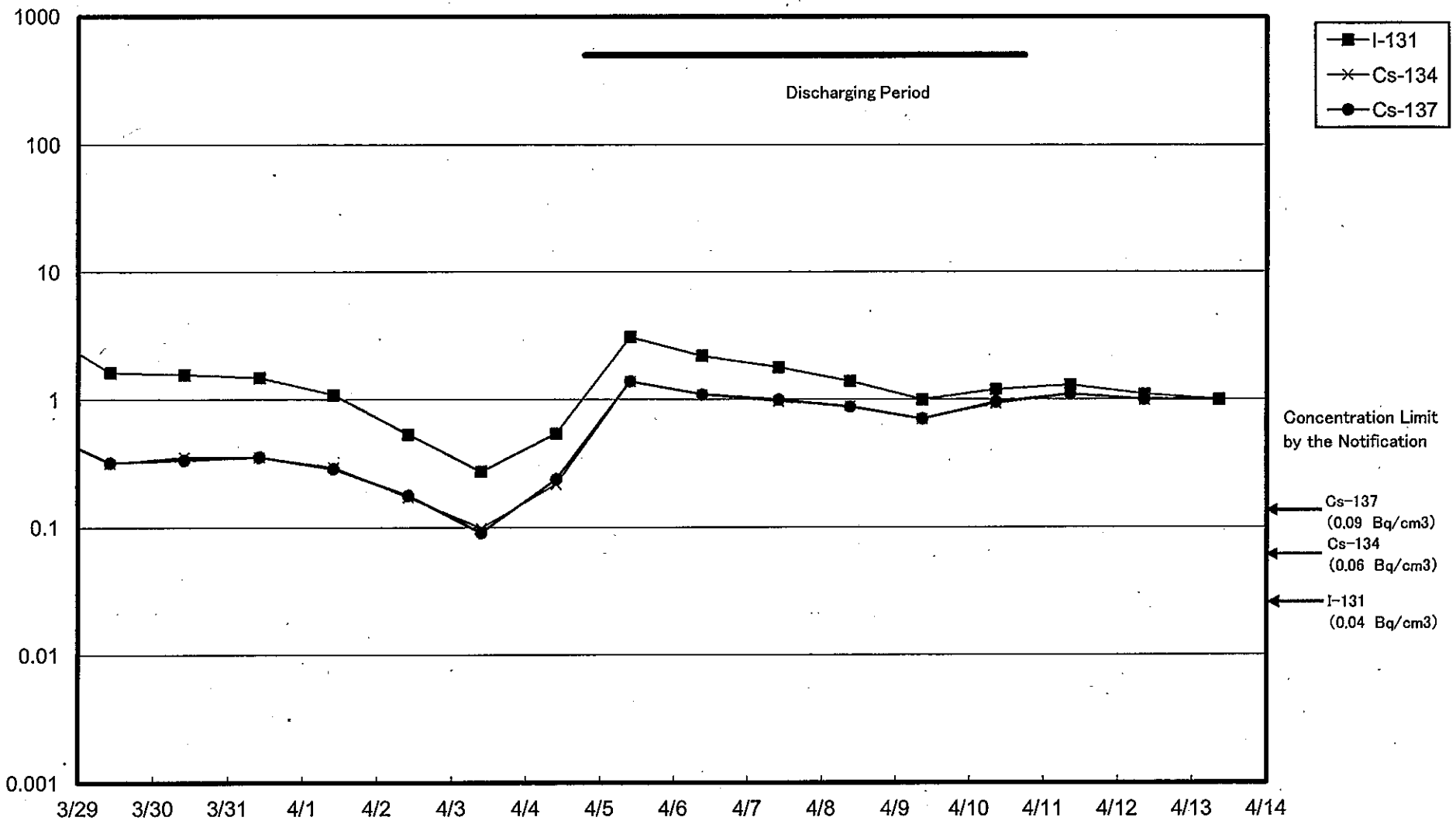
Radioactive Concentration of Seawater at Near Southern Water Discharge Canal of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS (Bq/cm^3)



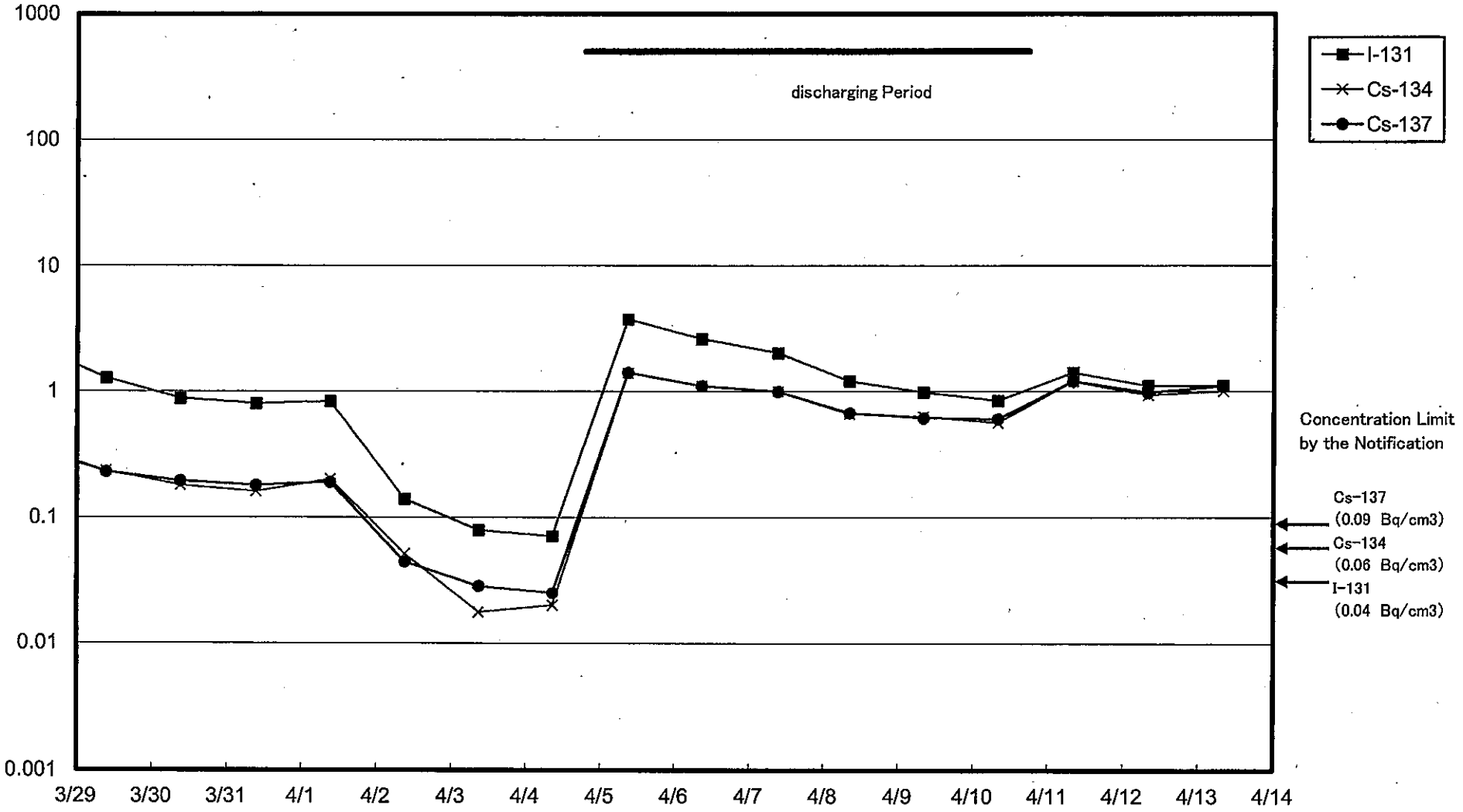
Radioactive Concentration of Seawater at the northern side of Water Discharge Canal of 5-6Us of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS (Bq/ cm3)



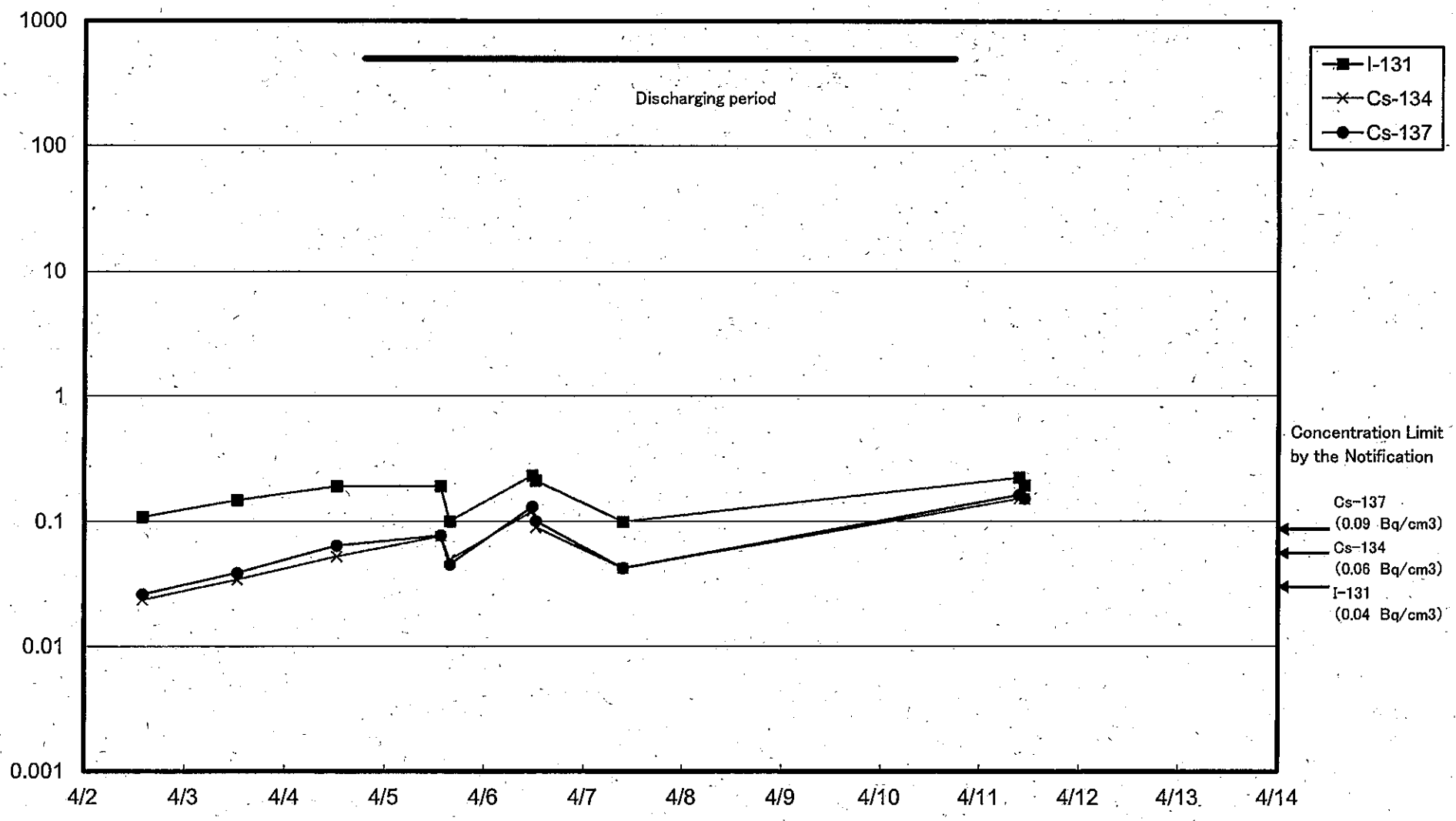
Radioactive Concentration of Seawater at Near Northern Water Discharge Canal of Fukushima Dai-ni NPS (Bq/cm3)



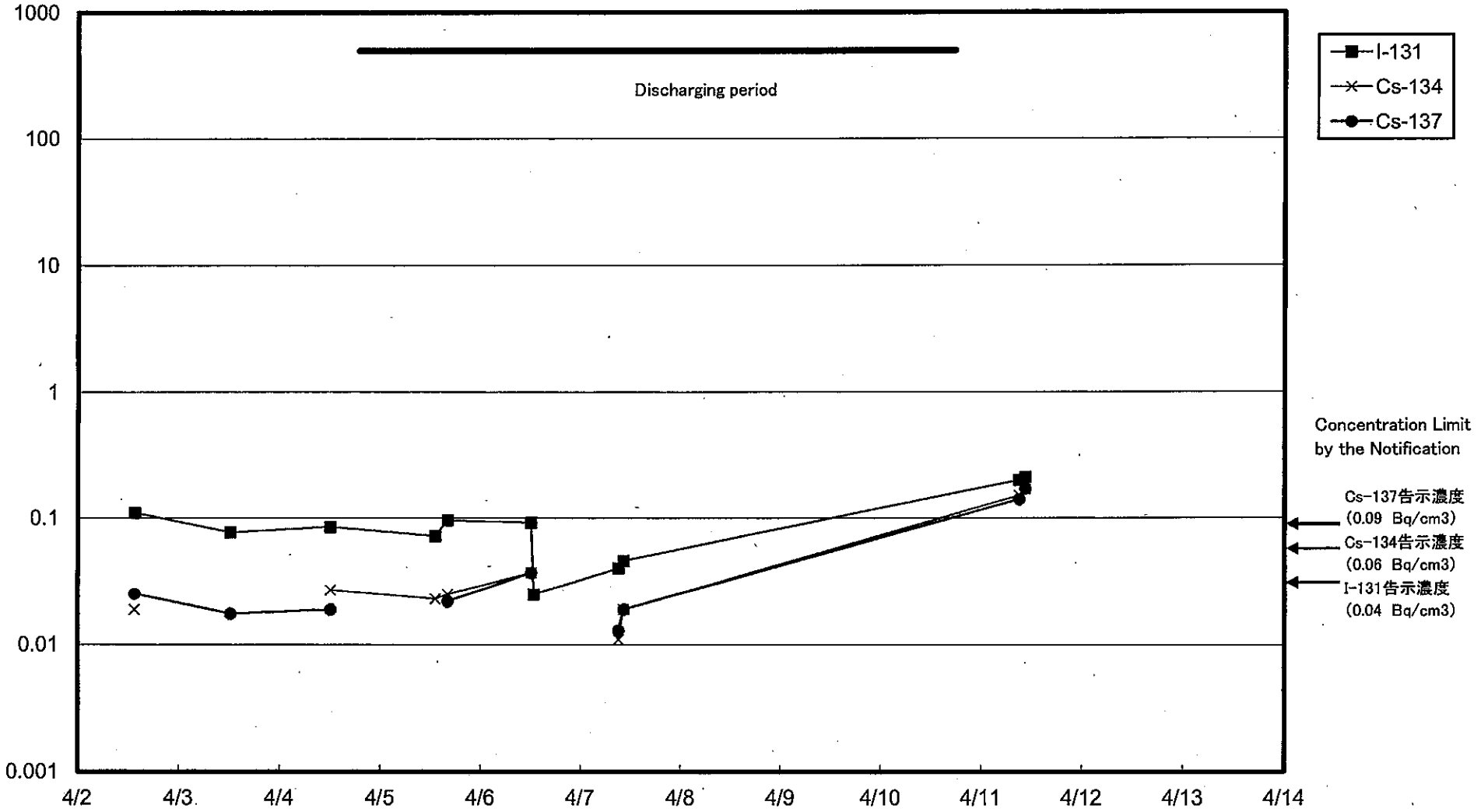
Radioactive Concentration of Seawater at Near Iwasawa Shore (Bq/cm3)



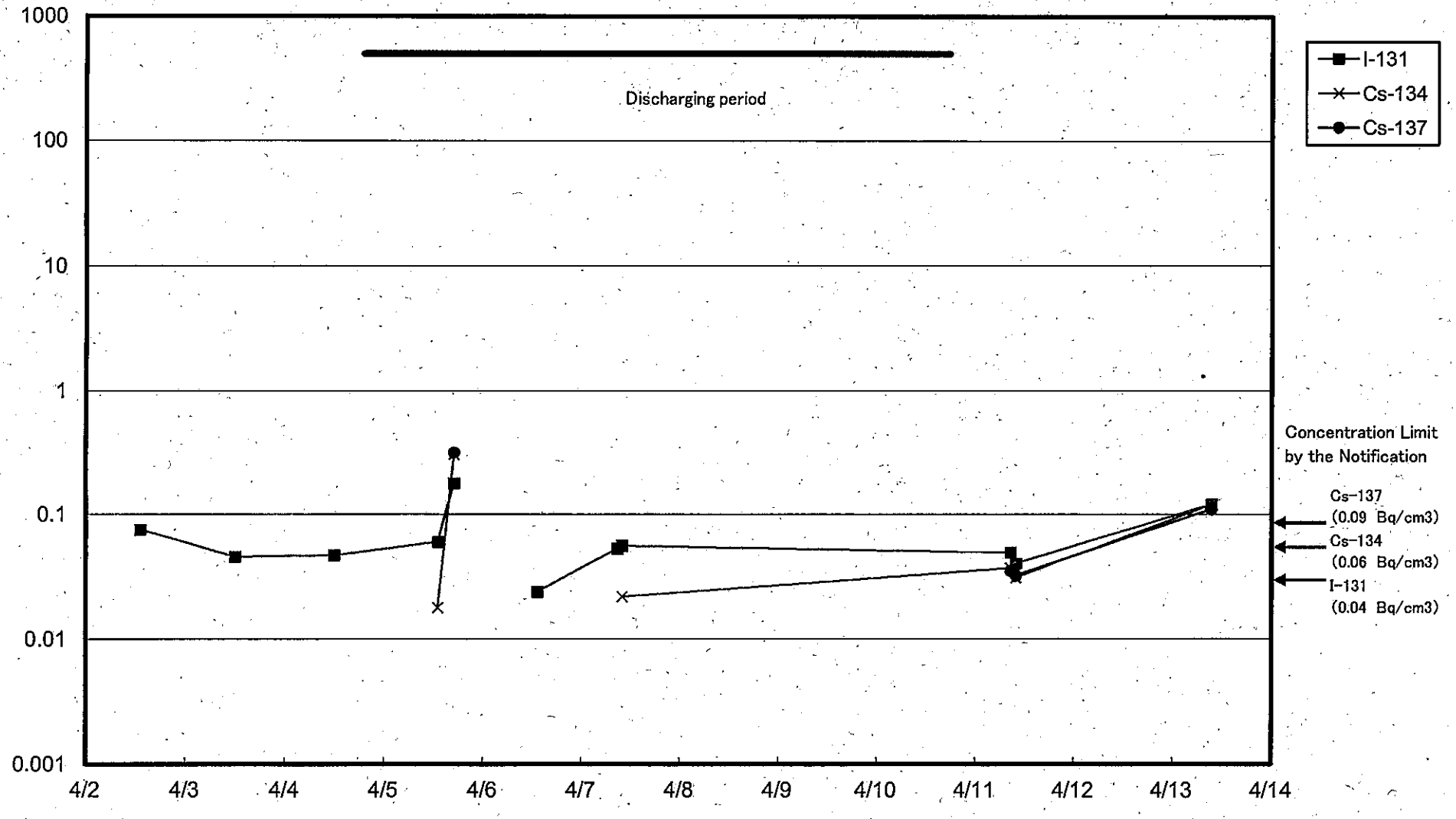
Radioactive Concentration of Seawater at the point of 15km off the coast of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS (Bq/cm3)



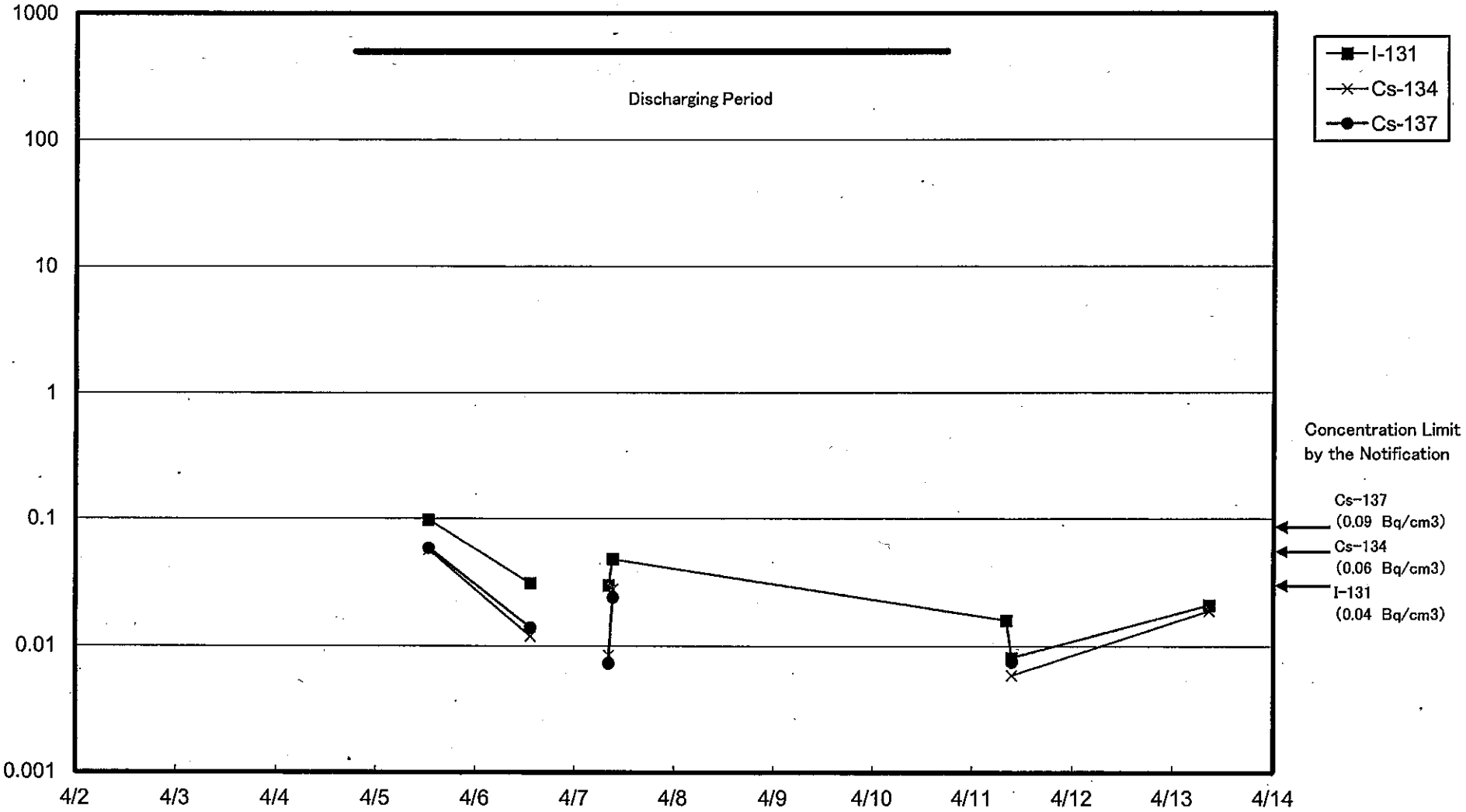
Radioactive concentration of Seawater at the point of 1-5km off the coast of Fukushima Dai-ni NPS (Bq/cm3)



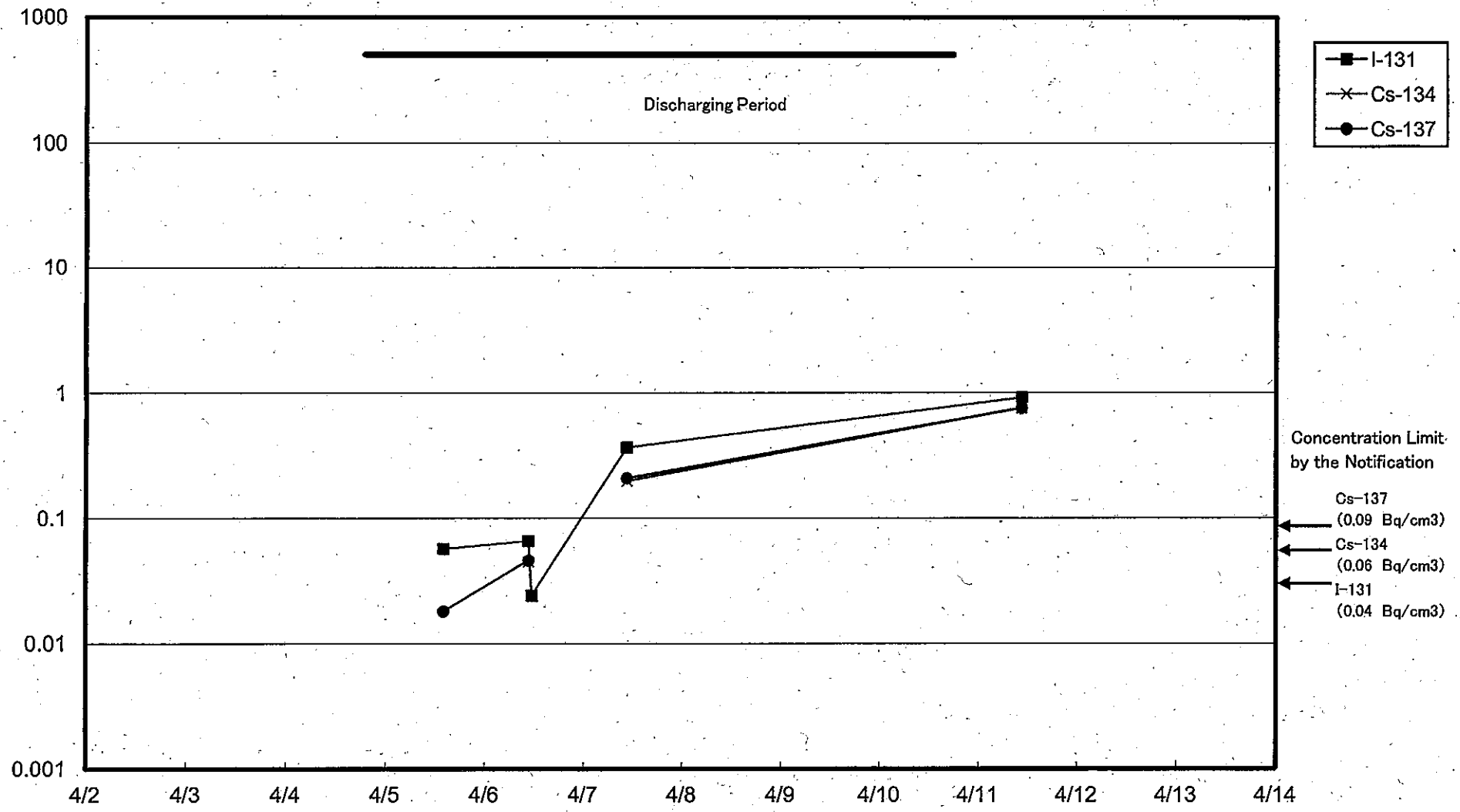
Radioactive Concentration of Seawater at the point of 15km off the coast of Iwasawa shore (Bq/cm3)



Radioactive Concentration of Seawater at the point of 15km off thecoast of Hirono town (Bq/cm3)



Radioactive Concentration of Seawater at the point 15km off the coast of Minamisoma City (Bq/cm3)



Radioactive Concentration of Seawater at the point of 15km off the coast of Ukedo river (Bq/cm3)