


# Responses Immediately after the Accident

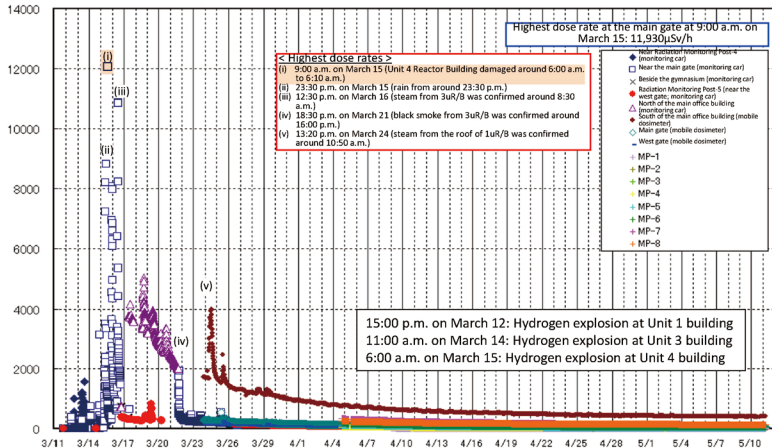
Time	Event	Responses by Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)	Responses by the national government (Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency)
March 11 14:46	The Great East Japan Earthquake occurred. (Seismic intensity 6 upper at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (NPS))	Fukushima Daiichi NPS Unit 1, Unit 2 and Unit 3 are automatically shut down by earth quake. Unit 4, Unit 5 and Unit 6 were under suspension due to periodic inspection.	The government established the Headquarters for Emergency Disaster Control, assembled officials at the Emergency Response Center, and dispatched officials to disaster-stricken areas by helicopter.
15:15			The Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency held a press conference and provided information online.
15:27 15:35	The first tsunami (4m in height) arrived. The second tsunami (15m in height) arrived.		
15:42		Report under Article 10 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency (Emergency generators activated at Units 1 to 5, which had lost all AC power, were damaged due to the tsunami.)	The government established the Nuclear Accident Vigilance Headquarters.
16:36		TEPCO judged that the events fall under Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency.	
19:03			The government issued a Declaration of a Nuclear Emergency Situation and established the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters.
21:23			The government issued an evacuation order to residents within a 3-km radius of the NPS and ordered those within a 10-km radius to shelter indoors.
March 12 5:44			The government issued an evacuation order to residents within a 10-km radius of the NPS.
18:25			The government issued an evacuation order to residents within a 20-km radius of the NPS.



Aftershocks with seismic intensity 5 upper or less occurred several times.

# Ambient Dose Rates during Two Months after the Accident (Within and around of the premises of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPS)

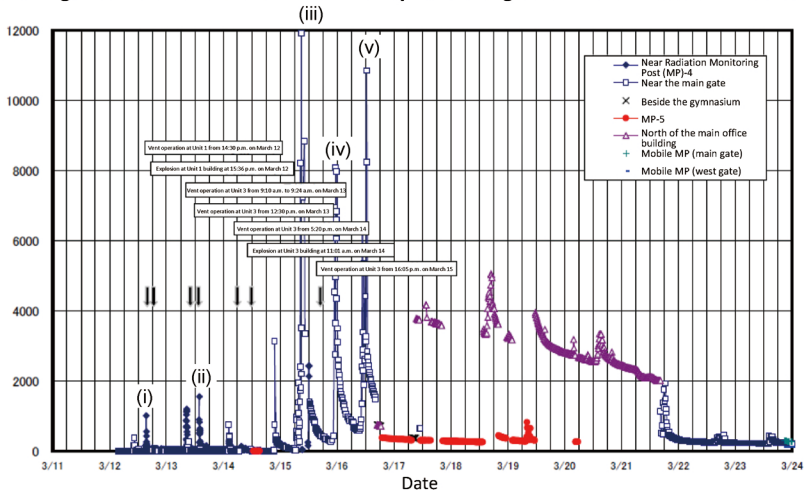
Hydrogen explosions occurred at buildings, etc. at Unit 1 to Unit 4 and the highest dose rates were measured in the morning of March 15.



Report of Japanese Government to the IAEA Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety, June 2011  
 Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, Attachment V-9

# Ambient Dose Rates during Two Weeks after the Accident (Within and around of the premises of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPS)

## Changes in ambient dose rates measured by monitoring cars within and around the NPS



Additional Report of the Japanese Government to the IAEA - The Accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Nuclear Power Stations - (Second Report)

# International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale(INES)

	Level	Accident examples
Accident	7 Major accident	Former Soviet Union: Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant accident (1986) Japan: Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)'s Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (NPS) accident (2011)
	6 Serious accident	Provisionally evaluated as Level 7 on April 12, 2011
	5 Accident with wider consequences	UK: Windscale Nuclear Power Plant fire accident (1957) US: Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant accident (1979)
Abnormal incident	4 Accident with local consequences	Japan: JCO criticality accident (1999) France: Saint-Laurent Nuclear Power Plant accident (1980)
	3 Serious incident	Spain: Fire at Vandellos Nuclear Power Plant (1989)
	2 Incident	Japan: Damage to steam generator heat exchanger tube at Unit 2, Mihama NPS (1991) Japan: Workers' radiation exposure due to an accident of scattering nuclear fuel materials at the Fuel Research Building, Oarai Research & Development Institute (2017)
Below scale	1 Anomaly	Japan: Sodium leak accident at Monju (1995) Japan: Primary coolant leak at Unit 2, Tsuruga NPS (1999) Japan: Pipe rupture in the residual heat removal system at Unit 1, Hamaoka NPS (2001) Japan: Pipe failure in the secondary system at Unit 3, Mihama NPS (2004)
	0 Below scale	(No safety significance)
	Not covered	(Events unrelated to safety)