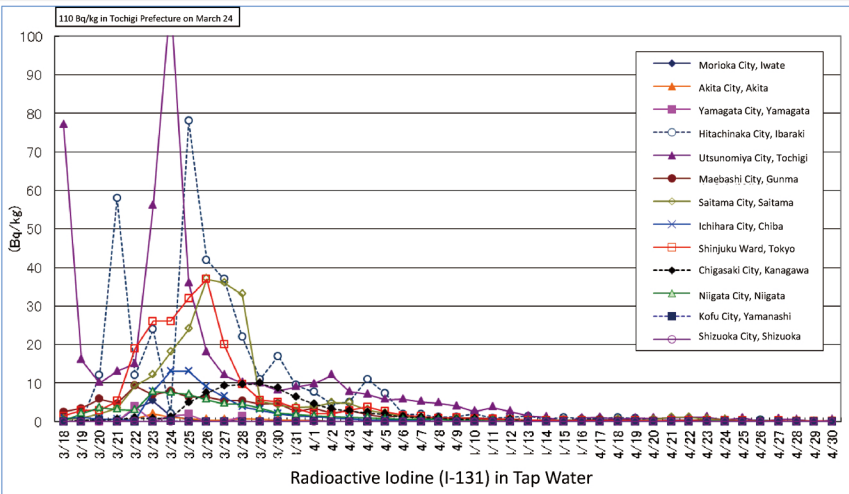


Radioactive Iodine (I-131) (the Tokyo Metropolis and 12 Prefectures)



Bq/kg: becquerels per kilogram

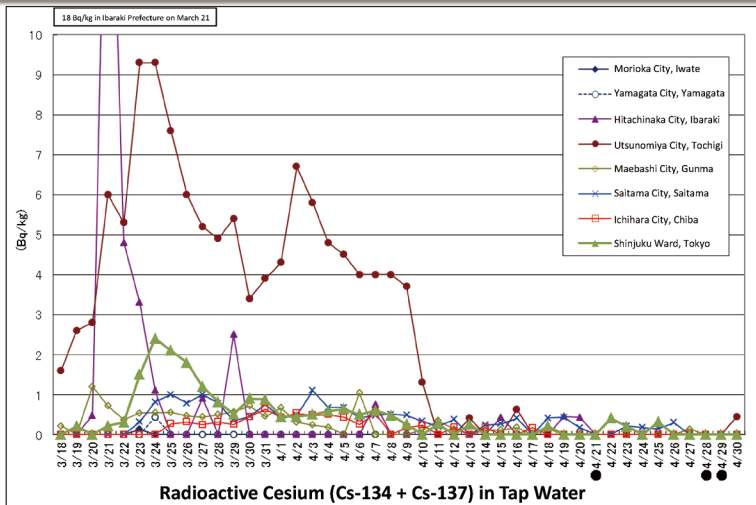
* In the figure above, values below the detection lower limit are treated as 0 for convenience.

* Only prefectures where radioactive iodine was detected in the measurement are indicated in the figure.

Interim Report on Measures for Radioactive Materials in Tap Water

Prepared based on the reference material for the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)'s Study Meeting on Measures for Radioactive Materials in Tap Water (June 2011)

Radioactive Cesium (Cs-134 + Cs-137) (the Tokyo Metropolis and 7 Prefectures)



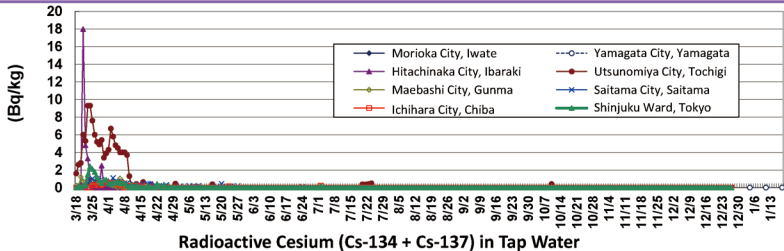
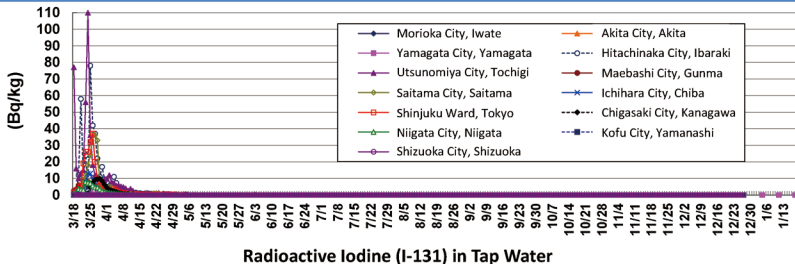
* In the figure above, values below the detection lower limit are treated as 0 for convenience.

* Only prefectures where radioactive cesium was detected in the measurement are indicated in the figure.

* ● is marked on dates when the readings were ND (not detected; below the detection lower limit).

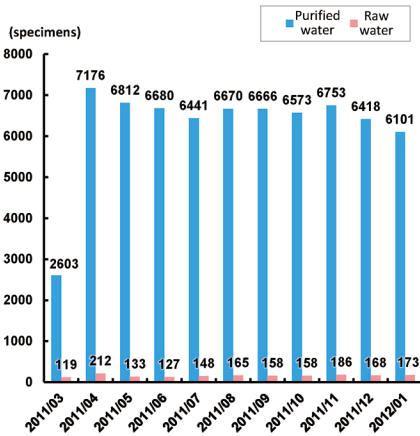
Bq/kg: becquerels per kilogram

Results of Radiation Monitoring of Tap Water (until Jan. 2012)



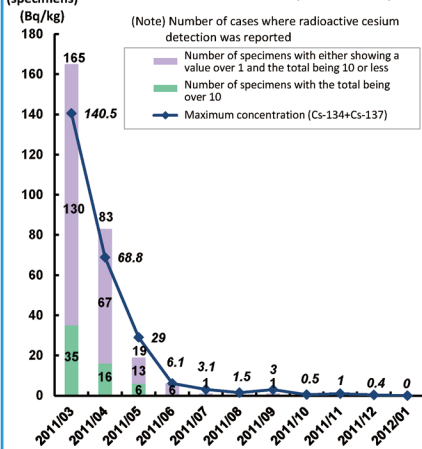
Inspections by Water Suppliers

Changes in Number of Specimens for Radioactive Cesium Inspection



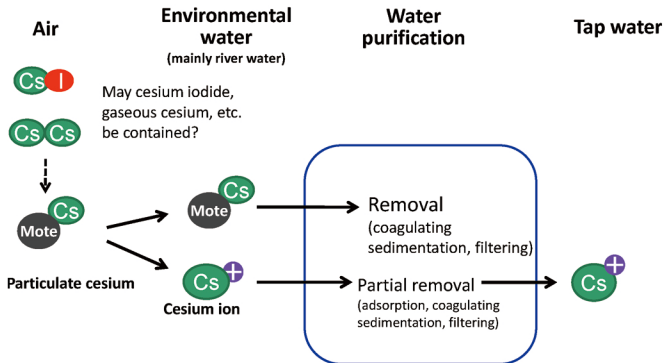
Bq/kg: becquerels per kilogram

Detection of Radioactive Cesium (Purified Water)



Behavior of Radioactive Cesium

Conceptual Diagram of Behavior of Radioactive Cesium

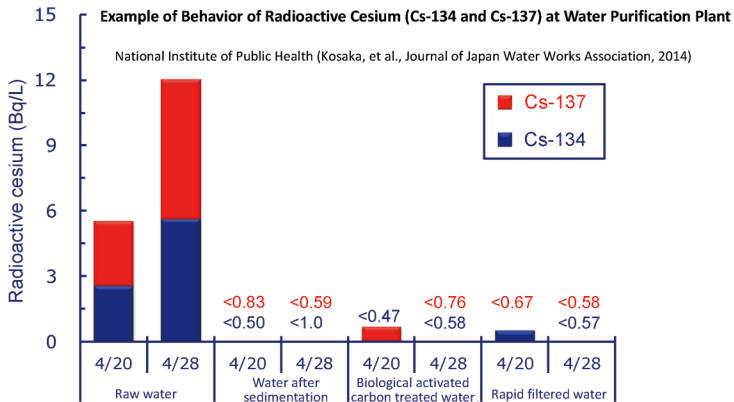


Cesium may exist in such forms as particulate cesium or Cs^+ (cation) in environmental water. Generally, cations are easily adsorbed by adsorptive suspensoids with exchange capacity.

I Iodine Cs^+ Cesium ion

Control of Radioactive Cesium

Most of the radioactive cesium that reaches sources of tap water is adsorbed into suspensoids such as soil and flows out. Therefore, radioactive cesium can be controlled through strict turbidity management.



Zeolite, ion exchangers, nanofiltration membranes and reverse osmosis membranes are professionally used for removing radioactive materials, but these cannot be used for ordinary water purification due to high cost, required facilities and inefficiency (in particular, the use of nanofiltration membranes and reverse osmosis membranes is power consuming).

Waterworks System

Changes in Radioactive Cesium Concentrations at Water
Purification Plants in Fukushima Prefecture as of April 28, 2011
National Institute of Public Health

Sampling
points

- 1 Intake tower (raw water)
- 8 Sedimentation pond (water after sedimentation)
- 12 Distributing reservoir (rapid filtered water)

General purification system (rapid filtration)



Approx. 12 Bq/L
(Cs-134 + Cs-137)

**Below quantitation
limit**

Cs-137 <0.58
Cs-134 <0.57

**Below quan
titation limit**

Cs-137 <0.59
Cs-134 <1.0

① Intake tower ② Sand basin ③ Intake pump ④ Receiving well ⑤ Flocculant injection facility ⑥ Chemical mixing basin ⑦ Floc forming basin ⑧ Sedimentation pond ⑨, ⑪ Chlorine injection facility ⑩ Filter basin ⑫ Distributing reservoir ⑬ Water pump

Bq/L: becquerels per liter