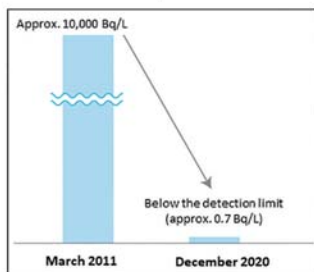


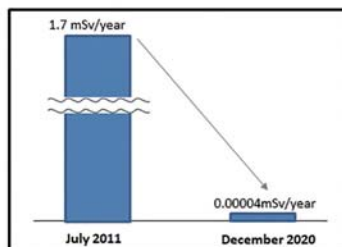
Efforts and Progress for Decommissioning

Reduction of Effects in Surrounding Environment and Preventive Measures against Earthquakes and Tsunamis

■ Radioactivity concentrations (Cesium 137) in Seawater near the NPS (around the south outlet)



■ Assessed annual exposure dose at the boundary of the premises due to the radioactive materials (Cesium) discharged from reactor buildings of Units 1 to 4



Source: Prepared based on "Important Information on Decommissioning 2021" by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

■ Measures against earthquakes and tsunamis

Securing of power sources in an emergency

In preparation for power loss, ordinary power sources have been made multifaceted and emergency power supply vehicles and gas turbine vehicles are put in place. These vehicles are to be used to supply power to water injection facilities in an emergency.



Backup power sources such as emergency power supply vehicles and water injection means such as fire engines are placed at a higher area where tsunamis are unlikely to reach.



Tide embankment
(Source: Website of Tokyo Electric Power Company)



During work, the monitoring of changes in radiation doses at work sites and the monitoring of water and air at the boundary of the premises of the NPS have simultaneously been conducted regularly. In preparation for any event of an abnormal increase in ambient dose rates or concentrations of radioactive materials in dust, a system for promptly reporting the incident has been put in place.

As measures against earthquakes and tsunamis, computer analysis has confirmed that important buildings will not collapse even in the event of an earthquake of the same magnitude as the Great East Japan Earthquake. In addition, a tide embankment against the Chishima-trench Tsunami was installed in September 2020. Measures against Japan-trench Tsunami, which is expected to be larger, have also been deliberated. While the work to block openings of the buildings has been underway to prevent inflow of seawater in the event of a tsunami. Additionally, preparing backup power sources such as emergency power supply vehicles and water injection means such as fire engines are placed at a higher area where tsunamis are unlikely to reach.

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