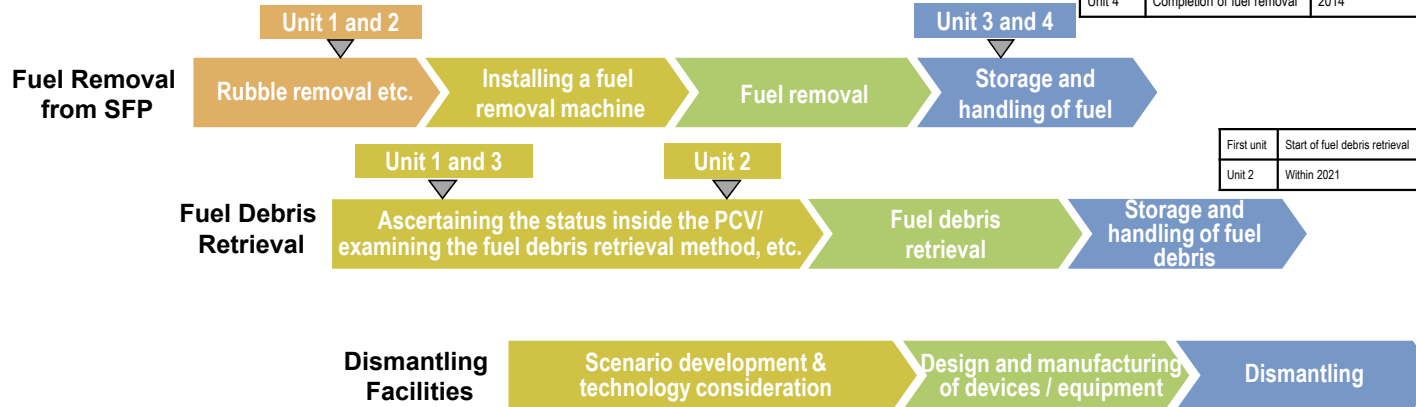


Main decommissioning work and steps

Fuel removal from the spent fuel pool was completed in December 2014 at Unit 4 and on February 28, 2021 at Unit 3.
 Work continues sequentially toward the start of fuel removal from Units 1 and 2 and debris (Note 1) retrieval from Units 1-3.
 (Note 1) Fuel assemblies having melted through in the accident.

Units 1-6	Completion of fuel removal	Within 2031
Unit 1	Start of fuel removal	FY2027 - FY2028
Unit 2	Start of fuel removal	FY2024 - FY2026
Unit 3	Completion of fuel removal	Within FY2020
Unit 4	Completion of fuel removal	2014



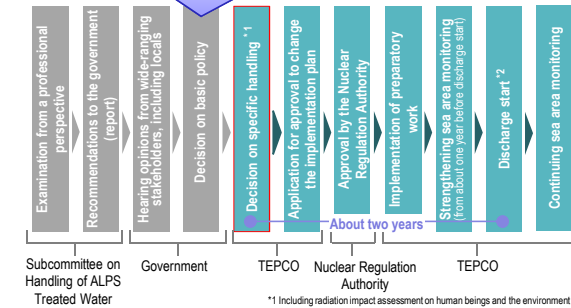
First unit	Start of fuel debris retrieval
Unit 2	Within 2021

Measures of treated water

Handling of ALPS treated water

Regarding the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea, TEPCO must comply with regulatory and other safety standards to safeguard the public, the surrounding environment and agricultural, forestry and fishery products. To minimize adverse impacts on reputation, monitoring will be further enhanced, objectivity and transparency ensured by engaging with third-party experts and safety checked by the IAEA. Moreover, accurate information will be disseminated continuously and fully transparently.

Decided in "The Inter-Ministerial Council for Contaminated Water, Treated Water and Decommissioning issues" held on April 13.



*1 Including radiation impact assessment on human beings and the environment
 *2 Discharges into the sea will be conducted gradually during the initial phase

Contaminated water management – triple-pronged efforts -

(1) Efforts to promote contaminated water management based on the three basic policies

- "Remove" the source of water contamination
- "Redirect" fresh water from contaminated areas
- "Retain" contaminated water from leakage

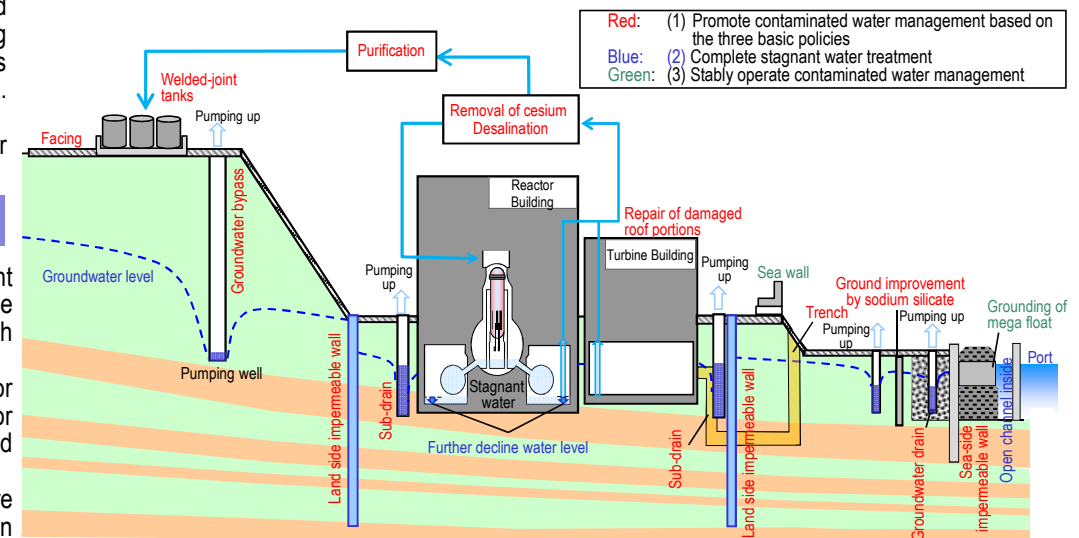
- Strontium-reduced water from other equipment is being re-treated in the multi-nuclide removal equipment (ALPS) and stored in welded-joint tanks.
- Multi-layered contaminated water management measures, including land-side impermeable walls and sub-drains, have stabilized the groundwater at a low level and the increased contaminated water generated during rainfall is being suppressed by repairing damaged portions of building roofs, facing onsite, etc. Through these measures, the generation of contaminated water was reduced from approx. 540 m³/day (in May 2014) to approx. 180 m³/day (in FY2019) and approx. 140 m³/day (in 2020).
- Measures continue to further suppress the generation of contaminated water to 100 m³/day or less within 2025.

(2) Efforts to complete stagnant water treatment

- To lower the stagnant water levels in buildings as planned, work to install additional stagnant water transfer equipment is underway. At present, the floor surface exposure condition can be maintained except for the Unit 1-3 Reactor Buildings, Process Main Building and the High Temperature Incinerator Building.
- In 2020, treatment of stagnant water in buildings was completed, except for the Unit 1-3 Reactor Buildings, Process Main Building and High-Temperature Incinerator Building. For Reactor Buildings, the amount of stagnant water there will be reduced to about half the amount at the end of 2020 during the period FY2022-2024.
- For Zeolite sandbags on the basement floors of the Process Main Building and High-Temperature Incinerator Building, measures to reduce the radiation dose are being examined with stabilization in mind.

(3) Efforts to stably operate contaminated water management

- To prepare for tsunamis, various measures are underway. For heavy rain, sandbags are being installed to suppress direct inflow into buildings while work closing building openings and installing sea walls to enhance drainage channels and other measures are being implemented as planned.



Progress status

◆ The temperatures of the Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV) and Primary Containment Vessel (PCV) of Units 1-3 have been maintained within the range of approx. 25-35°C¹ over the past month. There was no significant change in the concentration of radioactive materials newly released from Reactor Buildings into the air². It was concluded that the comprehensive cold shutdown condition had been maintained.

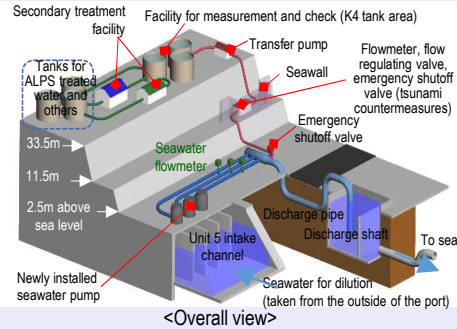
* 1 The values varied somewhat, depending on the unit and location of the thermometer.
 * 2 In June 2021, the radiation exposure dose due to the release of radioactive materials from the Unit 1-4 Reactor Buildings was evaluated at less than 0.00003 mSv/year at the site boundary. The annual radiation dose from natural radiation is approx. 2.1 mSv/year (average in Japan).

Interim government measures and status of TEPCO's review regarding the handling of ALPS treated water

On August 24, at the "Inter-Ministerial Council for Steady Implementation of the Basic Policy on Handling of ALPS Treated Water," interim measures were decided.

Regarding the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea, TEPCO announced the status of review including specific design of the facility to ensure safety and operation, measures to minimize reputational damage and others on August 25.

Examination will continue while eliciting feedback from stakeholders.

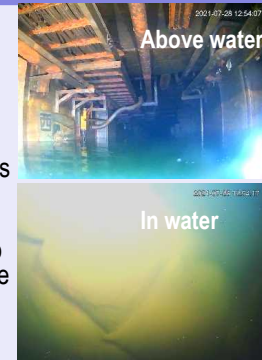


The basement of the Process Main Building was investigated assuming the work to treat zeolite sandbags and others

For the period July 26 – August 6, the basement of the Process Main Building was investigated for the area assuming the work to treat zeolite sandbags and others, which were installed as a part of contaminated water management measures and to identify specific locations of the sandbags.

The investigation collected the specific data of sandbag locations that would help the removal work and confirmed that there was no remarkable obstacles.

The results of this investigation will be refined and treatment method will be examined.



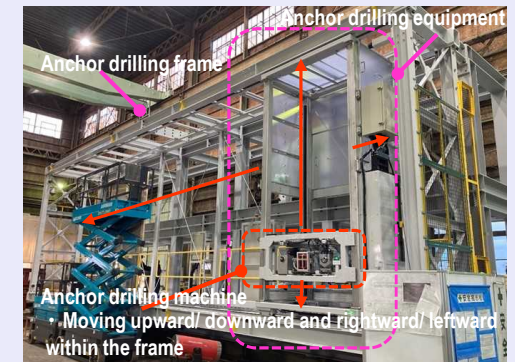
<Investigation of the environment>

Steady progress toward installing a large cover for Unit 1 fuel removal

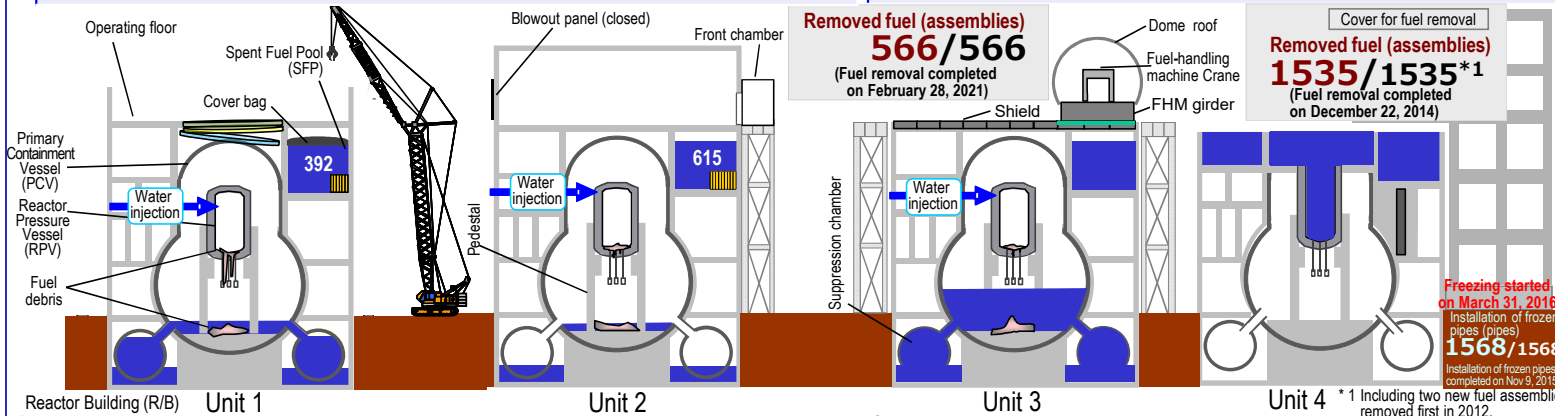
For Unit 1, a large cover will be installed prior to fuel removal, which is designed to be anchor-supported to the Reactor Building. As preparatory work, anchor drilling will start from late August using equipment set up for the work.

To install ancillary equipment (ventilating equipment, radioactivity concentration measuring instrument and others) for the large cover, an application for a change of the Implementation Plan was submitted on August 23.

Work will continue toward completing the installation of the large cover by around FY2023.



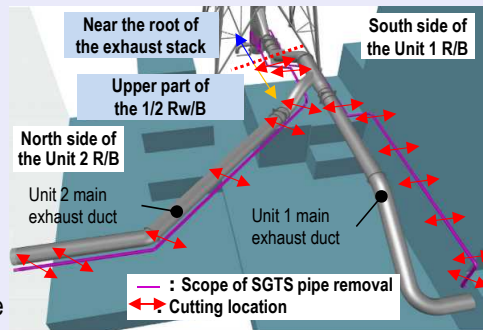
<Anchor drilling equipment>



Plan to remove a portion of pipes for the Unit 1 and 2 standby gas treatment system (SGTS) that interferes with decommissioning work

A portion of pipes for the outdoor-installed Unit 1 and 2 standby gas treatment system (SGTS) will be removed because they interfere with the rainwater prevention measures for the Unit 1/2 Radioactive Waste Treatment Building (Rw/B) and the work to install a large cover for Unit 1 fuel removal.

After implementing measures to prevent dust scattering during pipe cutting, removal of pipes will start from October.



<Cutting parts of SGTS pipes>

Work on rainwater prevention measures for the Unit 1/2 Radioactive Waste Treatment Building to be resumed

Rainwater prevention measures will be resumed for the Unit 1 Reactor Building and a portion of the Unit 1/2 Rw/B, for which these measures were incomplete.

Preparatory work will start from September. After completing the removal of the SGTS pipe hindrance, rubble will be removed and the drainage route will be switched.

To further reduce the amount of contaminated water generated, additional measures will be implemented.



<Unit 1 Rw/B>

Visual inspection of containers in the temporary storage area was completed

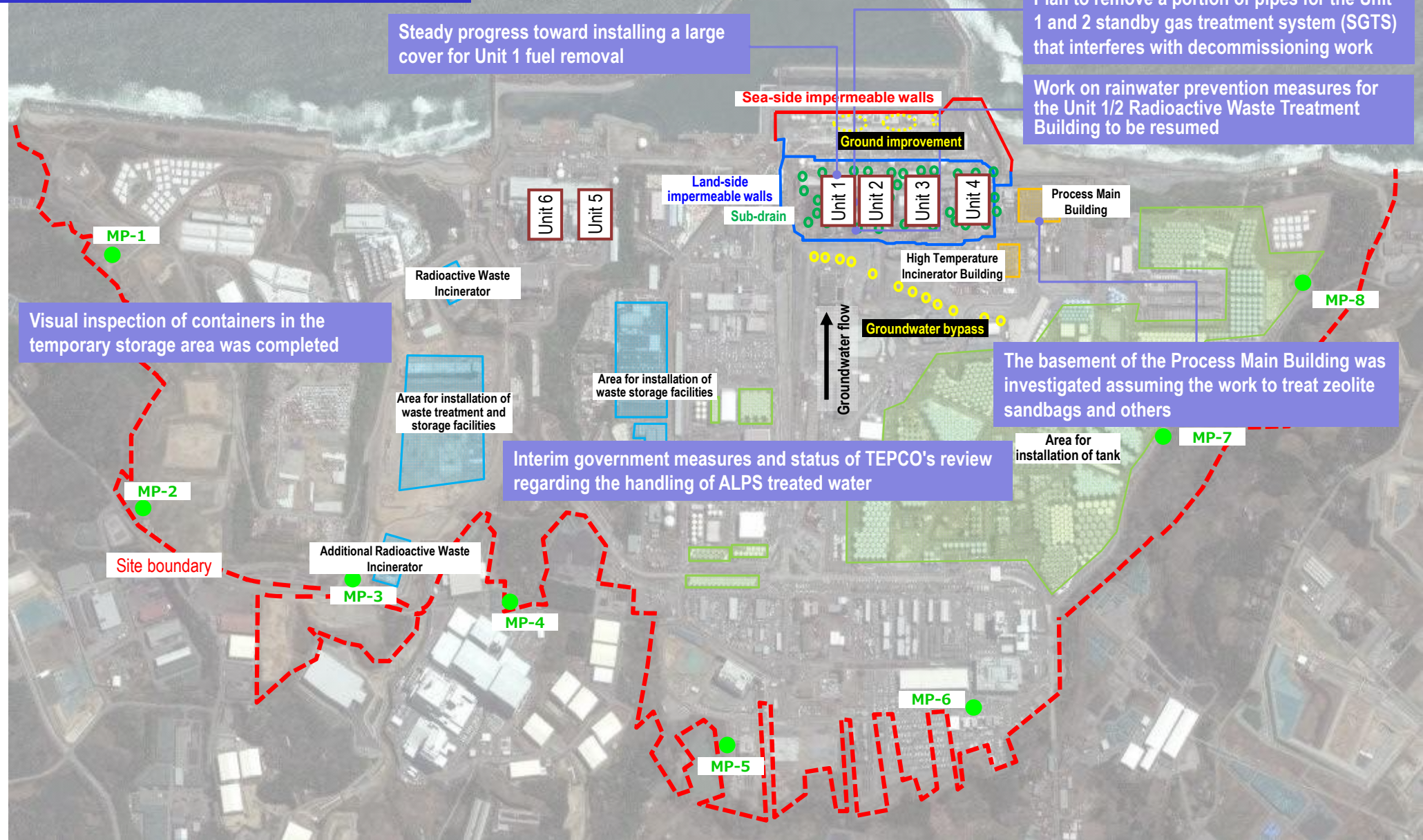
An visual inspection was completed on 5,338 containers in the temporary storage area in July 30. Repairs were made to containers that were found to have significant corrosion or dents.

To follow up, after covering the containers, periodical visual inspections will be conducted for these containers.

Unidentified contents in 4,011 containers are being investigated from August 3.

Based on the results of this and the past inspections, contents in containers in which corrosion was detected will be refilled into new ones.

Major initiatives – Locations on site



* Data of Monitoring Posts (MP1-MP8.)
 Data (10-minute values) of Monitoring Posts (MPs) measuring the airborne radiation rate around site boundaries showed 0.339 – 1.132 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ (July 28 – August 24, 2021).
 We improved the measurement conditions of monitoring posts 2 to 8 to measure the air-dose rate precisely. Construction work, such as tree-clearing, surface soil removal and shield wall setting, were implemented from February 10 to April 18, 2012.
 Therefore, monitoring results at these points are lower than elsewhere in the power plant site.
 The radiation shielding panels around monitoring post No. 6, which is one of the instruments used to measure the radiation dose at the power station site boundary, were taken off from July 10 - 11, 2013, since further deforestation, etc. had caused the surrounding radiation dose to decline significantly.

Provided by Japan Space Imaging Corp., photo taken on April 8, 2021
 Product (C) [2020] DigitalGlobe, Inc., a Maxar company

➤ Status of heat stroke cases

- Measures to further prevent heat stroke commenced from April 2021 to cope with the hottest season.
- In FY2021, six workers suffered heat stroke due to work up until August 23 (in FY2020, eight workers up until the end of August). Continued measures will be taken to prevent heat stroke.