

Main decommissioning work and steps

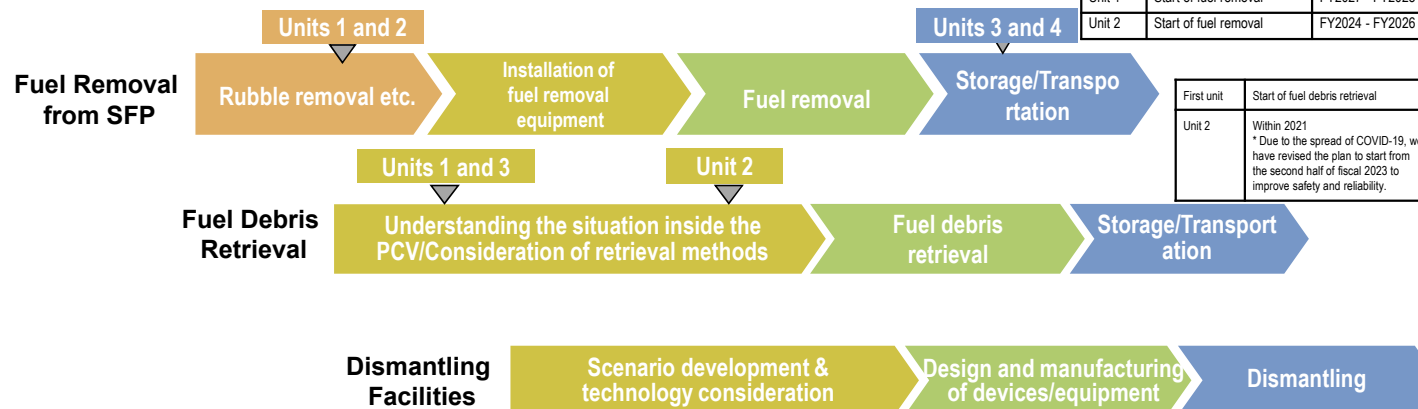
Fuel removal from the spent fuel pool was completed in December 2014 at Unit 4 and on February 28, 2021 at Unit 3.
Work continues sequentially toward the start of fuel removal from Units 1 and 2 and debris (Note 1) retrieval from Units 1-3.

(Note 1) Fuel assemblies having melted through in the accident with nearby metal materials etc.

<Milestones in the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap>

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

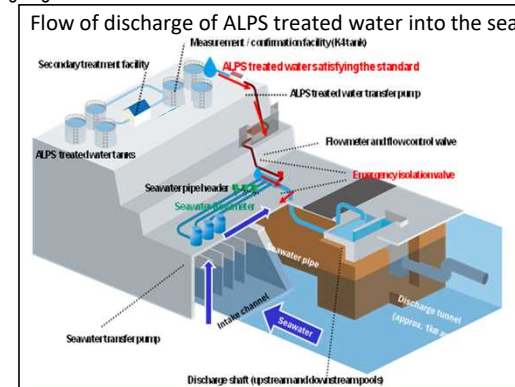
First unit	Start of fuel debris retrieval
Unit 2	Within 2021 * Due to the spread of COVID-19, we have revised the plan to start from the second half of fiscal 2023 to improve safety and reliability.



Measures for 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 and objectivity and transparency ensured by engaging with third-party experts and having safety checked by the IAEA. Moreover, accurate information will be disseminated with full transparency on an ongoing basis.



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

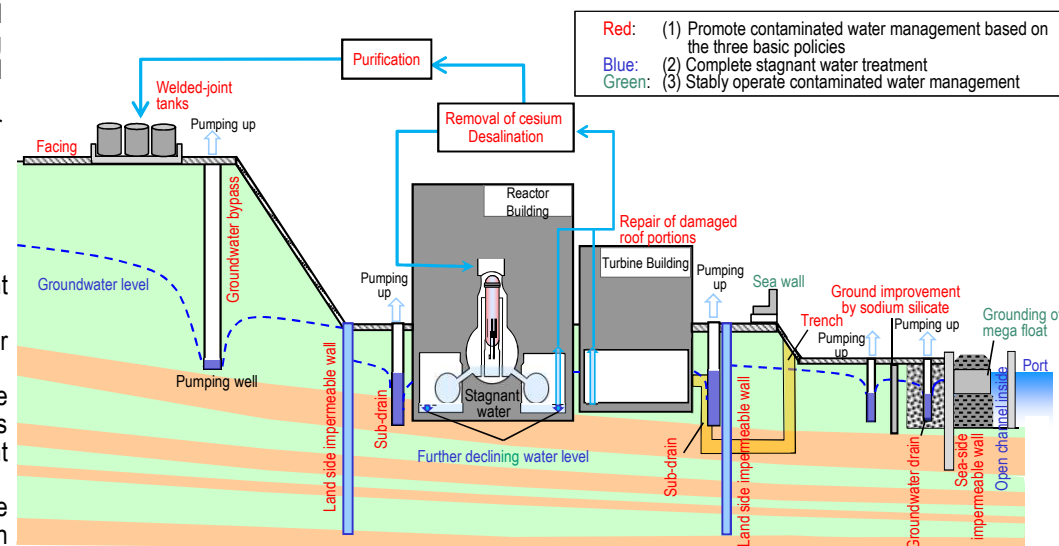
- Strontium-reduced water from other equipment is being re-treated in the Advanced Liquid Processing System (ALPS: multi-nuclide removal equipment) and stored in welded-joint tanks.
- Multi-layered contaminated water management measures, including land-side impermeable walls and sub-drains, have stabilized 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. Through these measures, the generation of contaminated water was reduced from approx. 540 m³/day (in May 2014) to approx. 90 m³/day (in FY2022).
- 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 reduce the stagnant water levels in buildings as planned, work to install additional stagnant water transfer equipment is underway.
- 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.
- While conducting the dust impact assessment, measures to reduce the stagnant water level were implemented. In March 2023, the target water level in each building was achieved. For the Units 1-3 Reactor Buildings, "reducing stagnant water in the Reactor Buildings to about half the amount at the end of 2020 during the period FY2022-2024" was achieved.
- 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

- Various measures were carried out to prepare for tsunamis. As countermeasures for heavy rain, sandbags are being installed to suppress direct inflow into buildings while work to close openings in buildings and install sea walls to enhance drainage channels and other measures are being implemented as planned.



Progress status

- ◆ The temperatures of the Reactor and the Primary Containment Vessel of Units 1-3 have been maintained stable. There was no significant change in the concentration of radioactive materials newly released from Reactor Buildings into the air. It was concluded that the comprehensive cold shutdown condition had been maintained.

Status of discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea

From October 5, 2023, discharge of ALPS treated water from Tank Group C of the measurement / confirmation facility into the sea (2nd discharge) commenced.

The 2nd discharge was conducted safely as planned while confirming that the discharge satisfied the national government's requirement and was completed on October 23. During the discharge period, no abnormality was detected by the sea area monitoring conducted by the national government, Fukushima Prefecture and TEPCO. (Discharge amount 7,810 m³)

In addition, based on the analytical results of Tank Group A of the measurement / confirmation facility, for which the 3rd discharge was scheduled, it was confirmed that the discharge requirement had been satisfied.

In readiness for the 3rd discharge, inspection of the facility is underway.

< Measurement status for the 2nd discharge of ALPS treated water >
(* Detailed information described on the right on Page 5 >

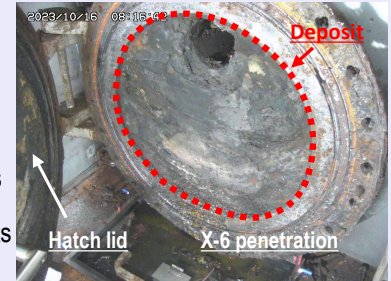
Measurement status	Requirement satisfaction
Attributes of the treated water from Tank Group C (Concentration of the 29 types of radionuclides within the measurement / evaluation scope and regulatory requirements) [TEPCO] (Sampled on June 26)	○
Downstream of discharge shaft and seawater pipe header [TEPCO] (As of October 23)	○
Results of sea area monitoring at 10 points within 3km of the Power Station [TEPCO] (Sampled on October 22)	○
Ministry of the Environment (11 points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture, sampled on October 12 and 13)	○
Fisheries Agency (Flounder and others, sampled on October 19)	○
Fukushima Prefecture (9 points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture, sampled on October 8)	○
IAEA (Seawater analysis result, published on September 8)	○

Unit 2 Status of preparation for PCV internal investigation and trial retrieval

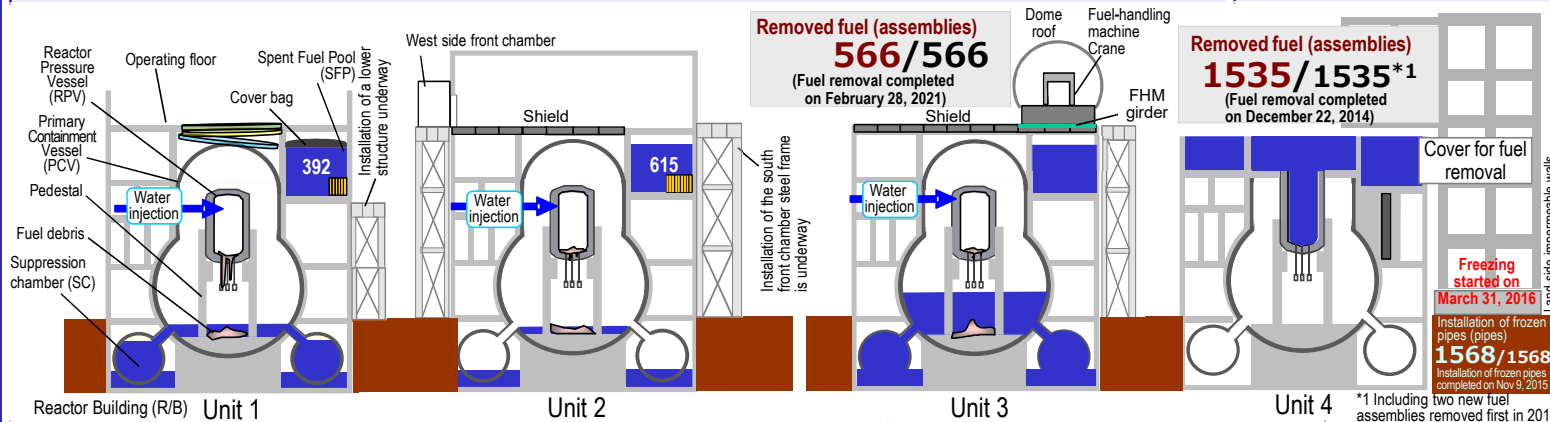
Toward the internal investigation of the Primary Containment Vessel (PCV) and trial retrieval at Unit 2, arm-type equipment will be inserted from X-6 penetration into the PCV to remove interferences inside the PCV and investigate there.

Cutting and removal of all bolts and nuts, which secured the X-6 penetration hatch, was completed on October 12. Subsequently, the hatch was opened on October 16 and deposits covering around the inlet were detected.

At present, preparation for removing deposits inside X-6 penetration is underway.



< Status after opening the X-6 penetration hatch >



Technical Strategic Plan 2023 was published

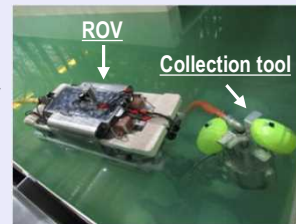
The Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation (NDF) published the "Technical Strategic Plan 2023 for Decommissioning of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc" on October 18.

The Strategic Plan describes: Unit 1, investigation and evaluation of the soundness of the pedestal; Unit 2, preparation related to trial retrieval (internal investigation and fuel debris sampling); Unit 3, examination on selection of a method to further expand the scale of fuel debris retrieval; disposal of ALPS treated water into the sea and enhancement of the analysis system.

Status of actual-scale mockup test to treat zeolite sandbags

In the Process Main Building and High-Temperature Incinerator Building, after installing zeolite and activated-carbon sandbags, contaminated water in buildings had been received. To reduce risks, collection of high-dose sandbags is planned.

At the Naraha Center for Remote Control Technology Development of the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA), a mockup test of "enclosing into container" simulating the on-site environment has been conducted. The test has confirmed possibility in a series of basic work operations carried out by the remotely operated vehicle (ROV). After reflecting feedbacks to help make the on-site work safer and more reliable, including issues identified in the test, the results will be reflected in the design of the actual machine.



< Mockup test >

Unit 1 Progress status of work toward fuel removal

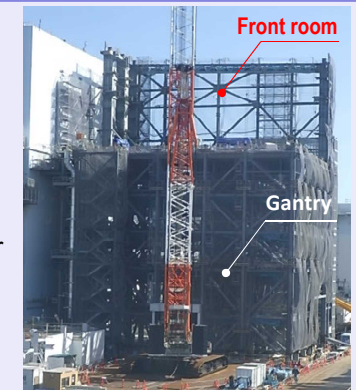
Toward installing the large cover, installation of a lower structure has been underway on the west side since June and also on the north side following the installation of base plates completed in September.

Following the removal of rubble and SGTS pipes in the area of the Units 1/2 Radioactive Waste Treatment Building, which interfered with the work to install the large cover, preparation for installing the temporary gantry on the south side (installation of shielding and other work) commenced.

Unit 2 Progress status of work toward fuel removal

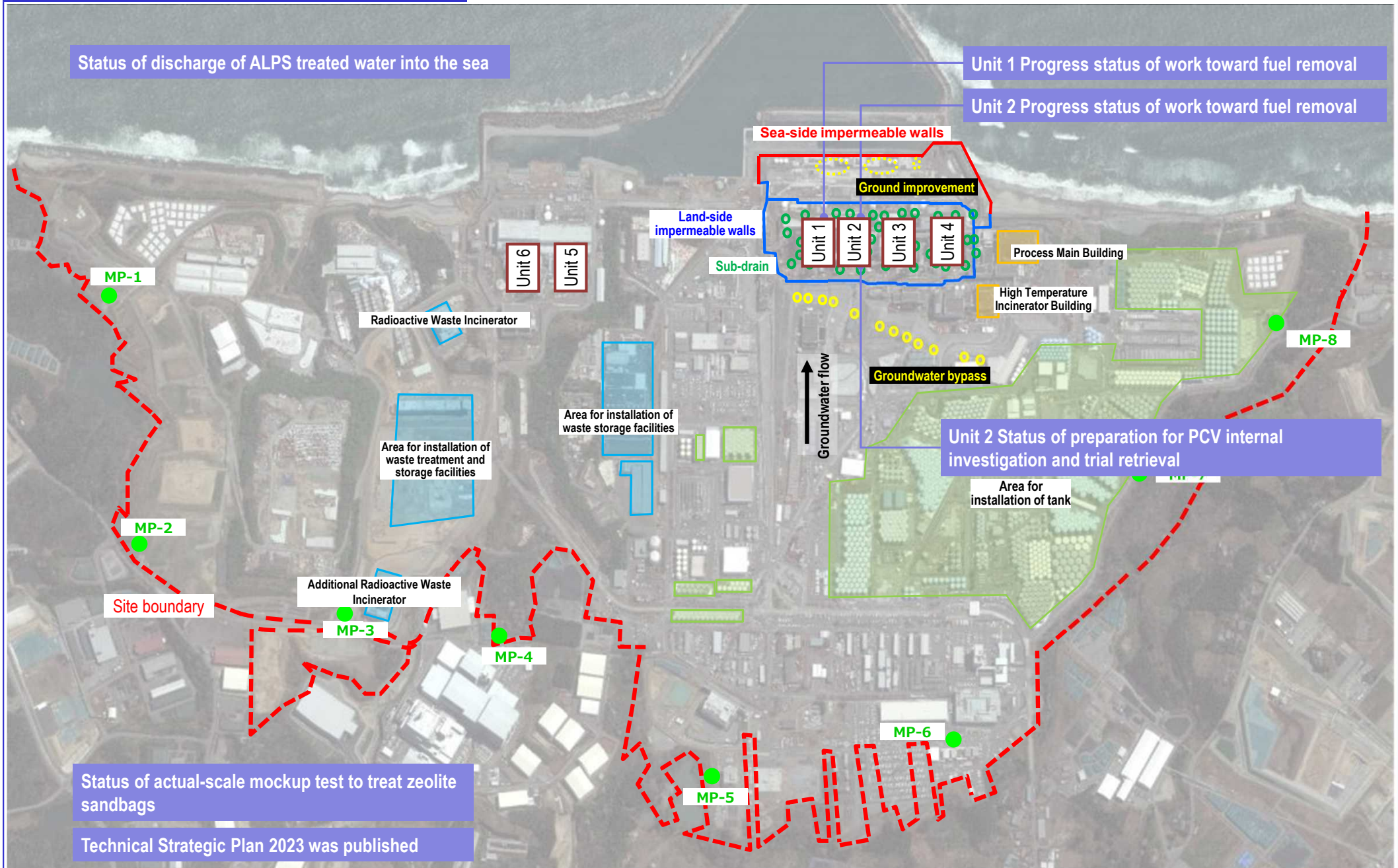
Inside the building, decontamination to reduce the radiation dose on the operating floor was completed on October 4. At present, preliminary work for installing the shielding is underway.

Outside the building, on the south side of the Reactor Building, installation of the concrete gantry floor was completed and work to install the front room has been underway. As of October 24, installation of 39 (among 45) units of the gantry for Unit 2 fuel removal was completed.



< Work on the south side of Unit 2 Reactor Building >
(October 6, 2023)

Major initiatives – Locations on site

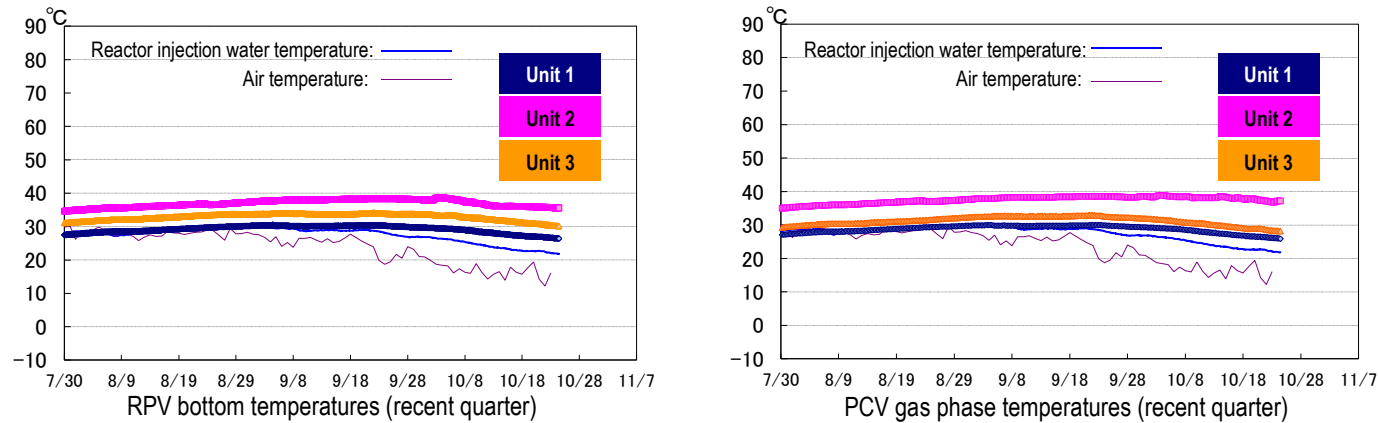


Provided by Japan Space Imaging Corp., photo taken on April 8, 2021
Product (C) [2020] DigitalGlobe, Inc., a Maxar company

I. Confirmation of the reactor conditions

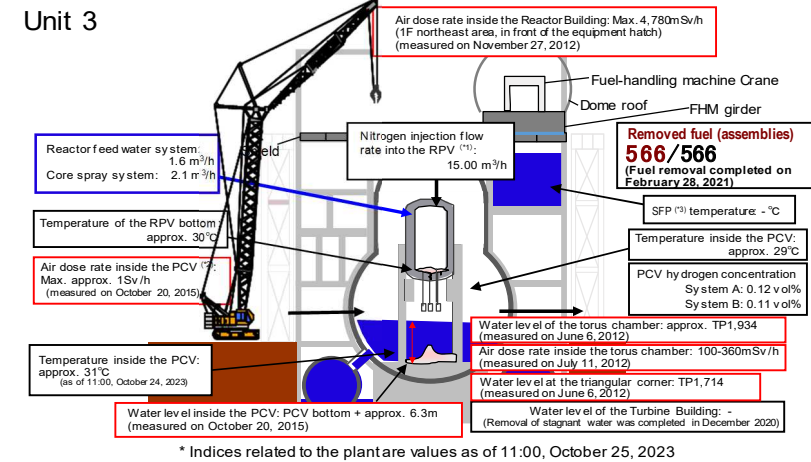
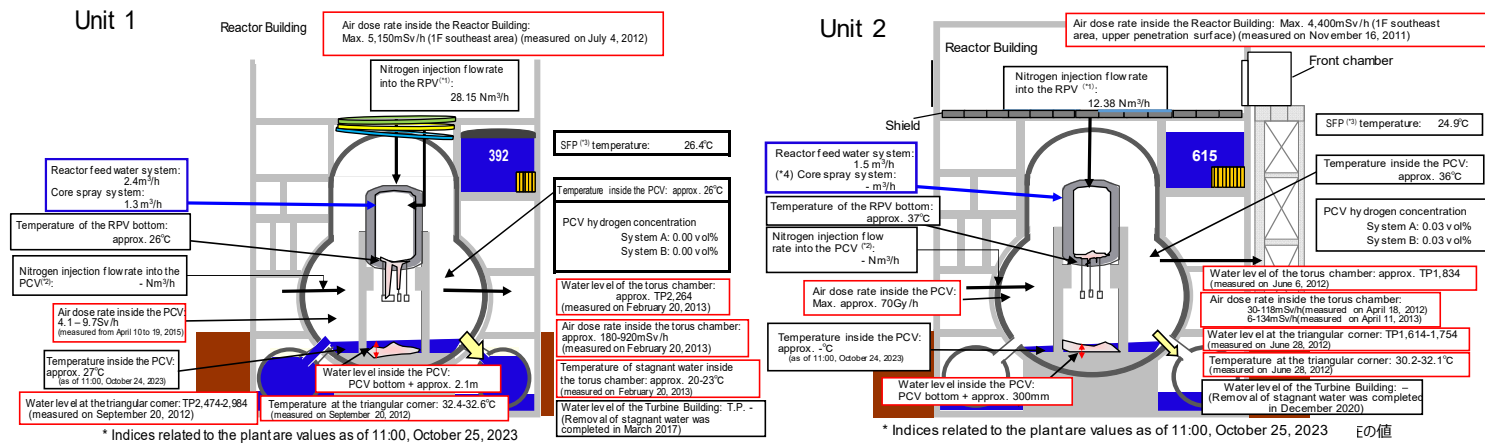
Temperatures inside the reactors

Through continuous reactor cooling by water injection, the temperatures of the Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV) bottom and the Primary Containment Vessel (PCV) gas phase were maintained as shown below for recent, though it varied depending on the unit and location of the thermometer.



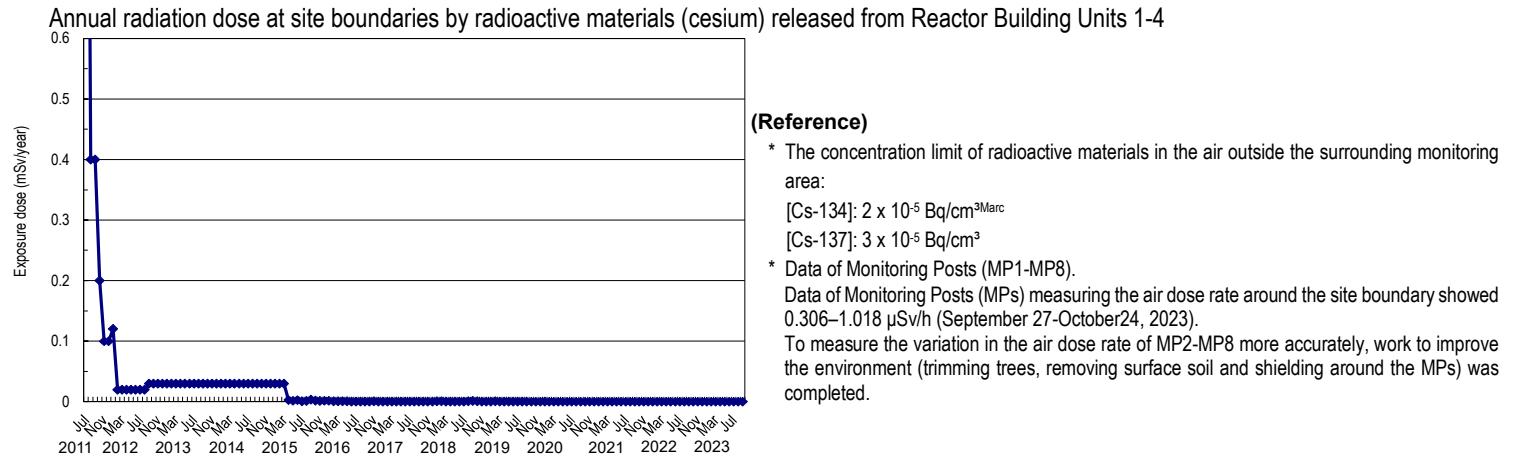
*1 The trend graphs show part of the temperature data measured at multiple points.

*2 A part of data could not be measured due to maintenance and inspection of the facility and other work.



Release of radioactive materials from the Reactor Buildings

As of September 2023, the concentration of radioactive materials newly released from Reactor Building Units 1-4 into the air and measured at the site boundary was evaluated at approx. 1.9×10^{-12} Bq/cm³ and 1.6×10^{-12} Bq/cm³ for Cs-134 and -137 respectively, while the radiation exposure dose due to the release of radioactive materials there was less than 0.00004 mSv/year.



Note 1: Different formulas and coefficients were used to evaluate the radiation dose in the facility operation plan and monthly report. The evaluation methods were integrated in September 2012. As the fuel removal from the spent fuel pool (SFP) commenced for Unit 4, the radiation exposure dose from Unit 4 was added to the items subject to evaluation since November 2013. The evaluation has been changed to a method considering the values of continuous dust monitors since FY2015, with data to be evaluated monthly and announced the following month.

Note 2: Radiation dose was calculated using the evaluation values of release amount from Units 1-4 and Units 5 and 6. The radiation dose of Unit 5 and 6 was evaluated based on expected release amount during operation until September 2019 but the evaluation method was reviewed and changed to calculate based on the actual measurement results of Units 5 and 6 from October.

Other indices

There was no significant change in indices, including the pressure in the PCV and the PCV radioactivity density (Xe-135) for monitoring criticality, nor was any anomaly in the cold shutdown condition or criticality sign detected.

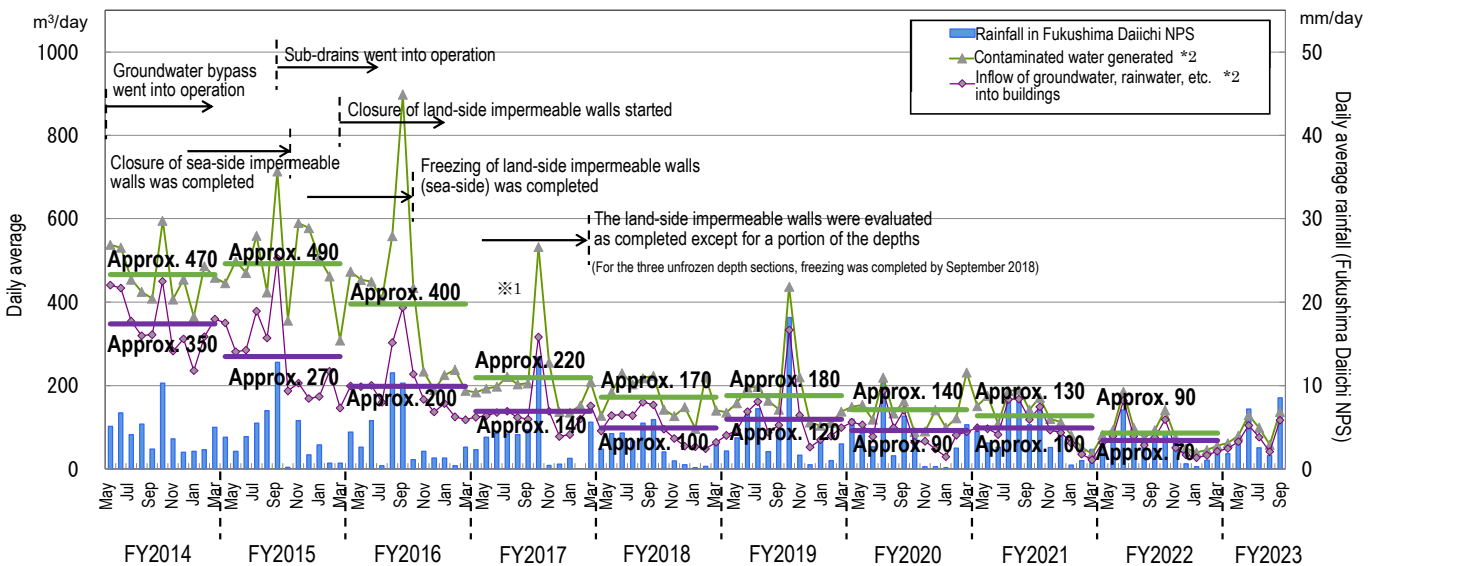
Based on the above, it was confirmed that the comprehensive cold shutdown condition had been maintained and the reactors remained in a stabilized condition.

II. Progress status by each plan

Measures for contaminated water and treated water

➤ Status of contaminated water generated

- Multi-layered measures, including pumping up by sub-drains and land-side impermeable walls, which were implemented to control the continued generation of contaminated water, suppressed the groundwater inflow into buildings.
- After implementing “redirecting” measures (groundwater bypass, sub-drains, land-side impermeable walls and others) and rainwater prevention measures, including repairing damaged portions of building roofs and due to less rainfall than in previous normal years without concentrated heavy rain of 100 mm/day or more, the amount of contaminated water generated within FY2022 declined to approx. 90 m³/day.
- Measures will continue to further reduce the amount of contaminated water generated.



*1 Values differ from those announced at the 20th Committee on Countermeasures for Contaminated Water Treatment (held on August 25, 2017) because the method of calculating the contaminated water volume generated was reviewed on March 1, 2018. Details of the review are described in the materials for the 50th and 51st meetings of the Secretariat of the Team for Countermeasures for Decommissioning and Contaminated Water Treatment.

*2: The monthly daily average is derived from the daily average from the previous Thursday to the last Wednesday, which is calculated based on the data measured at 7:00 on every Thursday.

Figure 1: Changes in contaminated water generated and inflow of groundwater and rainwater into buildings

- Operation of the Water-Treatment Facility special for Sub-drain & Groundwater drains
- At the Water-Treatment Facility Special for Sub-drain & Groundwater drains, release started from September 14, 2015 and up until October 16, 2023, 2,299 release operations had been conducted.
- The water quality of all temporary storage tanks satisfied the operational target.

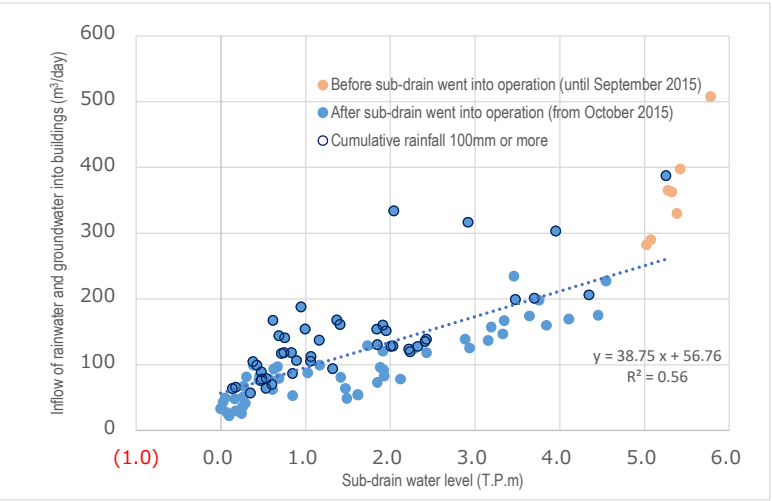
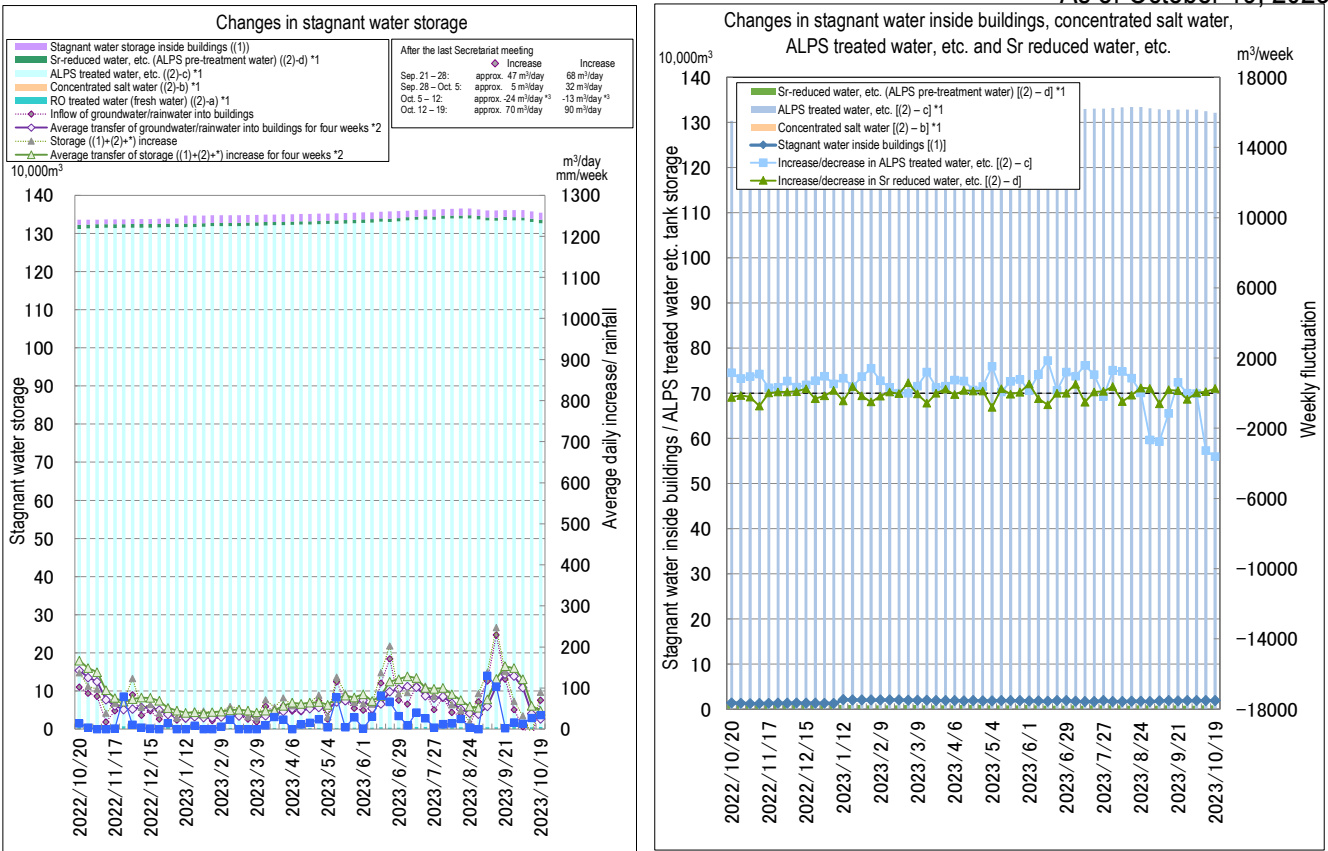


Figure 2: Correlation between inflow such as groundwater and rainwater into buildings and the water level of Units 1-4 sub-drains

- Implementation status of facing
- Facing is a measure that involves asphaltting the on-site surface to reduce the radiation dose, prevent rainwater infiltrating the ground and reduce the amount of underground water flowing into buildings. As of the end of September 2023, 95% of the planned area (1,450,000 m² on site) had been completed. For the area inside the land-side impermeable walls, implementation proceeds appropriately after constructing a yard from implementable zones that leave the decommissioning work unaffected. As of the end of September 2023, 40% of the planned area (60,000 m²) had been completed.
- Status of the groundwater level around buildings
- The groundwater level in the area inside the land-side impermeable walls has been declining each year due to the land-side impermeable walls and the decline in the set water level of the sub-drains. On the mountain side, the average difference between the inside and outside has remained at 4-5 m. The water level in the bank area has also remained low (T.P. 1.4 m) relative to the ground surface (T.P. 2.5 m).
 - As the set water level of the sub-drains declined slightly (T.P. -0.55 ⇒ -0.65 m) and others in FY2021, the groundwater level on the sea side of the Unit 1-4 buildings remained low (except during heavy rainfall) compared to the T.P. 2.5 m area.
- Operation of the multi-nuclide removal equipment and other water-treatment facilities
- Regarding the multi-nuclide removal equipment (existing), hot tests using radioactive water had been conducted (System A: from March 30, 2013, System B: from June 13, 2013, System C: from September 27, 2013). On March 23, 2022, a pre-service inspection certificate was granted by the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) and the entire pre-service inspection was completed. For the multi-nuclide removal equipment (additional), a pre-service inspection certificate was granted by the NRA on October 12, 2017. Regarding the multi-nuclide removal equipment (high-performance), hot tests using radioactive water had been conducted from October 18, 2014. On March 2, 2023, a pre-service inspection certificate was granted by the NRA and the entire pre-service inspection was completed.
 - Treatment measures comprising the removal of strontium by cesium-adsorption apparatus (KURION), the secondary cesium-adsorption apparatus (SARRY) and the third cesium-adsorption apparatus (SARRY II) continued. Up until October 19, 2023, approx. 734,000 m³ had been treated.
- Risk reduction of strontium-reduced water
- To reduce the risks of strontium-reduced water, treatment using existing, additional and high-performance multi-nuclide removal equipment is underway. Up until October 19, 2023, approx. 902,000 m³ had been treated.
- Storage status of contaminated water and amount of ALPS treated water, etc. stored in tanks
- Amount of ALPS treated water, etc. was approx. 1,323,658 m³ as of October 19, 2023.

- Amount of ALPS treated water, discharged into the sea was approx. 15,599 m³ as of October 24, 2023. As of October 19, 2023



(1): Stagnant water storage inside buildings (Units 1-4, Process Main Building, High Temperature Incinerator Building, Waste Liquid Supply Tank, SPT (A), SPT (B), Units 1-3 CST, buffer tank)
(2): Units 1-4 tank storage ((2)-a RO treated water (fresh water)) + ((2)-b Concentrated salt water) + ((2)-c ALPS treated water, etc.) + ((2)-d Sr-reduced water, etc. (ALPS pre-treatment water))
*: Water amount from tank bottom to water-level gauge 0% (DS)
*1: Water amount for which the water-level gauge indicates 0% or more
*2: Calculated in the method of contaminated water generated ((inflow of groundwater/rainwater into buildings) + (other transfer) + (chemical injection into ALPS)), amount of ALPS treated water discharged was not taken into account.
3: "Inflow of groundwater/rainwater into buildings" and "Storage ((1)+(2)+) increase" may be negative value due to error generated during calculation. (October 5-12, 2023)

Figure 3: Status of stagnant water storage As of October 23, 2023

Status of discharge of ALPS treated water		As of October 23, 2023	
	Requirement and operation target	Measurement results	Satisfaction of requirement
Treated water from Tank Group C in each group of tanks before discharge in K4 area (Concentrations of the 29 types of radionuclides within the measurement / evaluation scope and regulatory requirements) [TEPCO]	• Sum of the ratios to regulatory concentrations of radionuclides other than tritium: less than 1 • 1 million Bq/L	• 0.25 • 140,000 Bq/L	○ ○
Downstream of discharge shaft and seawater pipe header [TEPCO]	• 1,500 Bq/L	• Less than 1,500Bq/L	○
Results of sea area monitoring at 10 points within 3 km from the Power Station [TEPCO]	• Discharge suspension level: 700 Bq/L or less • Investigation level: 350 Bq/L or less	• 700 Bq/L or less • 350 Bq/L or less	○ ○
Concentrations of tritium in seawater monitored by the Ministry of the Environment (19 points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture)	• National safety requirement: 60,000 Bq/L • WHO drinking water guidelines: 10,000 Bq/L	• Below the lower detection limit (less than 8-9 Bq/L)	○ ○
Concentrations of tritium in marine products (flounder and others) by the Fishery Agency	• National safety requirement: 60,000 Bq/L • WHO drinking water guidelines: 10,000 Bq/L	• Below the lower detection limit (less than 8.4 Bq/kg)	○ ○
Concentration of tritium in seawater monitored by Fukushima Prefecture (9 points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture)	• National safety requirement: 60,000 Bq/L • WHO drinking water guidelines: 10,000 Bq/L	• Below the lower detection limit (less than 3.7-4.6 Bq/L)	○ ○
IAEA concentrations of tritium in seawater (published on September 8)	• Discharge suspension level: 700 Bq/L or less • Investigation level: 350 Bq/L or less	• 700 Bq/L or less • 350 Bq/L or less	○ ○

- From October 5 to 23, 2023, the second discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea in FY2023 was conducted.
- Regarding Tank Group C discharged, concentration of the 29 types of radionuclides (excluding tritium) within the measurement and assessment scope was 0.25 in terms of the sum of the ratios to regulatory concentrations and satisfied the national government's requirement of less than 1. The concentration of tritium was 140,000 Bq/L. Regarding 39 nuclides for which no significant existence was voluntarily confirmed, the absence of any significant presence was confirmed and the water quality satisfied the requirements of national and prefectural governments. The water temperature was almost the same as the air temperature and after approx. 740x dilution, the same as the seawater used for dilution (different from the warm water discharged from the power plant).
- The second amount discharged was 7,810 m³ and the total amount of tritium was Approx. 1.1 trillion Bq.
- Analysis before the discharge showed a tritium concentration in the water of the upstream seawater pipe of the discharge shaft (upstream pool) below 1,500 Bq/L as of October 23 and therefore there was no problem. (During discharge, daily checks are performed to ascertain that the calculated value and actual concentrations are at the same level and less than 1,500 Bq/L*.)

* 1,500 Bq/L: The value stipulated by the national government, which is 1/40 of the legal requirement (60,000 Bq/L) and approx. 1/7 of WHO drinking water guidelines (10,000 Bq/L).

Basic Policy on handling ALPS treated Water (refer to page 9)

https://www.meti.go.jp/english/earthquake/nuclear/decommissioning/pdf/bp_alps.pdf

- Regarding the status of sea area monitoring on handling ALPS treated water, more measurement points for seawater and fish were established near the power station and off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture and measurements of tritium and Iodine-129 of seaweed near the power station were added from April 20, 2022. As of October 25, 2023, no significant variation was detected.
- Regarding sea area monitoring conducted by TEPCO at ten points within 3 km from the power station, quick measurements taken of the tritium concentration in the seawater sampled on October 22 showed concentrations of 16 Bq/L at the nearest point (approx. 200m) from the discharge outlet and under the detection limit (less than 5.2-7.3 Bq/L) at other points, which was below the TEPCO operation indices of 700 Bq/L (discharge suspension level) and 350 Bq/L (investigation level).
- The quick measurement results obtained by each organization are as follows:
Ministry of the Environment: MOE Japan is to analyze tritium concentrations on a weekly basis for the purpose of a flash report, alongside gamma ray nuclides (Cesium-137 and others), for the time being. The analytical results (obtained via quick measurements) for seawater sampled on October 12 and 13 at 19 points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture showed tritium concentrations below the lower detection limit (less than 8-9 Bq/L) at all sampling points, which would have no adverse impact on human health and the environment.
Fisheries Agency: Immediately after discharge, analysis is conducted daily as far as possible (including Saturdays and Sundays) for about one month. Quick analytical results for tritium in flounder sampled on October 19 showed tritium concentrations below the lower detection limit (approx. less than 8.4 Bq/kg) of all samples.
Fukushima Prefecture: Quick analysis of tritium concentration is conducted monthly and as required. On October 8, tritium concentrations in seawater at nine sampling points off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture below the lower detection limit were recorded (less than 3.7-4.6 Bq/L) at all sampling points, which would have no adverse impact on human health and the environment.
- The analytical results of Tank Group A of the measurement / confirmation facility, for which the third discharge was scheduled, showed that the discharge requirement has been satisfied. Preparation for the third discharge continues, with safety as the top priority.

➤ Progress status of tsunami countermeasures (construction to install the Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall and transfer of sub-drains and other water collection facilities in T.P.+2.5m area)

- To prepare for an imminent emergency of the Japan Trench tsunami, construction to install the Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall" has been underway since June 2021.
- As of October 2023, construction of the seawall and roads on the Units 1-4 side and the south side of Unit 4 has continued. The Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall will be completed in the 2nd half of FY2023.
- As tsunami countermeasures, work to transfer sub-drains and other water collection facilities, currently installed in

T.P.+2.5m area, to T.P.+33.5m area has continued.

- Sub-drains and other water collection facilities will be installed by FY2024 and subsequently go into operation.

➤ Progress of the rearing test of marine organisms in the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

- To eliminate concerns and reassure the public, a rearing test of marine organisms (flounder and abalones) in seawater with ALPS treated water added and normal seawater for comparison is underway.
- Regarding the flounder test, on September 5, 2023, in the series 4 tank (ALPS treated water diluted with seawater), one flounder died. Since September 6, no further death or abnormality was detected (as of October 19).
- For abalones, since the test started on October 25, 2022, approx. 50% had survived (49% in normal seawater and 48% in ALPS treated water diluted with seawater) (as of October 19).
- Rearing of flounder and others in diluted ALPS treated water (less than 1,500 Bq/L) will continue.
- Organically-bonded tritium (OBT) concentration tests on flounder (less than 1,500 Bq/L) will continue.

Fuel removal from the spent fuel pools

Work to help remove spent fuel from the pool is progressing steadily while ensuring seismic capacity and safety.

➤ Main work to remove spent fuel at Unit 1

- Toward installing the large cover, installation of a lower structure has been underway on the west side since June and also on the north side following the installation of base plates completed on September 8.
- Following the removal of rubble and SGTS pipes in the area of the Units 1/2 Radioactive Waste Treatment Building, which interfered with the work to install the large cover, preparation for installing the temporary gantry on the south side (installation of shielding and other work) commenced.

➤ Main work to remove spent fuel at Unit 2

- Inside the building, decontamination to reduce the radiation dose on the operating floor was completed on October 4. At present, preliminary work for installing the shielding is underway.
- Outside the building, on the south side of the Reactor Building, installation of the concrete floor of the gantry was completed and work to install the front room has been underway. As of October 24, installation of 39 (among 45) units of the gantry for Unit 2 fuel removal was completed.

Retrieval of fuel debris

➤ Unit 2 Progress status toward PCV internal investigation and trial retrieval

- Toward trial debris retrieval, a mockup test using the robot arm and simulating the site is underway at the mockup facility in Naraha Town. To reduce the risk of contact while retrieving fuel debris, work to correct the control program and make other improvements is also currently underway.
- On site, cutting and removal of all bolts and nuts, which fixed the PCV X-6 penetration hatch, was completed on October 12. Subsequently, the hatch was opened on October 16 and deposits covering around the inlet were detected.

➤ Unit 2 Sampling results before work to reduce the radiation dose in reactor instrumentation pipes toward PCV internal investigation

- To reduce the radiation dose in work areas of the internal investigation of the Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV) using existing Unit 2 instrumentation pipes of Unit 2, the inside of instrumentation pipes for X-28 and X-29 penetrations on the 2nd floor of the Reactor Building was cleaned.
- From the perspective of the accident investigation and work safety, inclusive water in pipes was sampled from downstream of the reactor instrumentation rack drain valve before pipe cleaning.
- At all three sampling points on the X-28 penetration side, the radioactivity concentration of Cs-137 was at high levels exceeding the 10⁷ Bq/L order. Cs-137 concentration in the RPV lid flange leak detection line for the X-28 penetration was approx. 5×10⁹ Bq/L, which was higher than other two points at the 10⁷ Bq/L order.
- The high radioactivity concentration (Cs-137) was considered attributable to radioactive materials flowing into each instrumentation pipe at the time of accident (after fuel damage) and contaminating the pipes and regarding the RPV

lid flange leak detection line, radioactive materials inside the RPV flowing into the pipes via metal O-ring in the RPV lid flange at the time of the accident.

- Sampling of inclusive water from X-29 penetration was unavailable and this was considered attributable to signs of clogging in pipes detected during pipe cleaning.
- The results acquired in this sampling will also be utilized during the accident investigation in the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.

Plans to store, process and dispose of solid waste and decommission of reactor facilities

Promoting efforts to reduce and store waste generated appropriately and R&D to facilitate adequate and safe storage, processing and disposal of radioactive waste

➤ Management status of rubble and trimmed trees

- As of the end of September 2023, the total storage volume for concrete and metal rubble was approx. 392,500 m³ (+400 m³ compared to the end of August with an area-occupation rate of 77%). The total storage volume of trimmed trees was approx. 93,500 m³ (-2,600 m³, with an area-occupation rate of 53%). The total storage volume of used protective clothing was approx. 21,500 m³ (+700 m³, with an area-occupation rate of 85%). The total storage volume of radioactive solid waste (incinerated ash and others) was approx. 38,200 m³ (a slight increase, with an area-occupation rate of 60%). The increase in rubble was attributable to decontamination of flanged tanks, construction related to areas around the Units 1-4 buildings and others.

➤ Management status of secondary waste from water treatment

- As of October 5, 2023, the total storage volume of waste sludge was 446 m³ (area-occupation rate: 64%), while that of concentrated waste fluid was 9,477 m³ (area-occupation rate: 92%). The total number of stored spent vessels, High-Integrity Containers (HICs) for multi-nuclide removal equipment and others, was 5,645 (area-occupation rate: 87%).

➤ Status of examination on installation of the ALPS slurry stabilizing treatment facility

- Slurry generated in the process of ALPS treatment is contained in the High Integrity Container (HIC) and stored in the cesium absorption vessel temporary storage.
- The slurry stabilizing treatment facility extracts slurry from inside the HIC and dehydrates it to reduce risk of slurry leakage.
- A feasibility study was conducted for the “slurry extraction equipment” and the “slurry dehydration equipment,” which collectively comprise the slurry stabilizing treatment facility.
- Regarding the “slurry extraction equipment,” it was confirmed that the slurry liquidity increased by adding water and that stirring and slurry could be extracted as planned.
- Regarding the “slurry dehydration equipment,” the feasibility of slurry dehydration was confirmed by a dehydration test using mockup slurry. A series of operations were conducted by the remote-control test using a manipulator and the absence of any problem in the equipment arrangement inside the cell and operability was confirmed. It was also confirmed that no significant dust scattering would occur during dehydration treatment and dehydrate filling.
- Basic designing is underway toward completion around the end of FY2023.

Reactor cooling

The cold shutdown condition will be maintained by cooling the reactor by water injection and measures to complement the status monitoring continue

➤ Unit 1 Status of measures to strengthen the PCV confinement function

- Regarding the Unit 1 Primary Containment Vessel (PCV), to prevent a hydrogen explosion caused by hydrogen generated by the radiation decomposition of water and stagnant hydrogen at the time of the accident, the inactive state is maintained by injecting nitrogen. Nitrogen injection also prevents oxygen inflow from damaged parts of the PCV and suppresses corrosion inside the PCV.

- In the Unit 1 PCV internal investigation conducted in 2022 and 2023, damage was detected in the pedestal, which was the foundation of the Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV). It was evaluated that even if the RPV were to lean or sink, causing radioactive dust to stir up inside the PCV, this would not pose any significant radiation exposure risk to the surrounding public. However, countermeasures are being examined to prepare for circumstances where stirring of radioactive dust inside the PCV is assumed (during work necessary to proceed with decontamination such as fuel debris retrieval (normal time) and at the time of abnormal occurrences attributable to earthquakes).
- Regarding the strengthening of the PCV confinement function, a test will be conducted to collect data before examining future PCV operation management and suppressing the radioactive dust release. Specifically in the test, change of the PCV supply and exhaust flow rate and nitrogen injection will be temporarily suspended to check the impact mainly on the PCV pressure, PCV temperature, oxygen concentration and radioactive dust concentration.
- When the PCV supply and exhaust flow rate were changed previously, a temperature increase was detected in some PCV thermometers. A similar temperature increase may also be assumed in this test and the Limiting Conditions for Operation for the reactor water injection system, namely “there must be no significant tendency of a PCV temperature increase as a whole” may not be satisfied. In response, the test will be conducted after defining safety measures in advance and transferring to the outside of the Limiting Conditions for Operation in a planned way.
- Moreover, nitrogen injection will be temporarily suspended in this test. Therefore, the Limiting Conditions for Operation for the function to maintain inert atmosphere inside the PCV “one of the nitrogen gas separation equipment must be operating” will not be satisfied (nitrogen injection is suspended by closing the valve of the injection line, which means the same state where this requirement is not satisfied), a test will be conducted after defining safety measures in advance and transferring to the outside of the Limiting Conditions for Operation in a planned way.

Reduction in radiation dose and mitigation of contamination

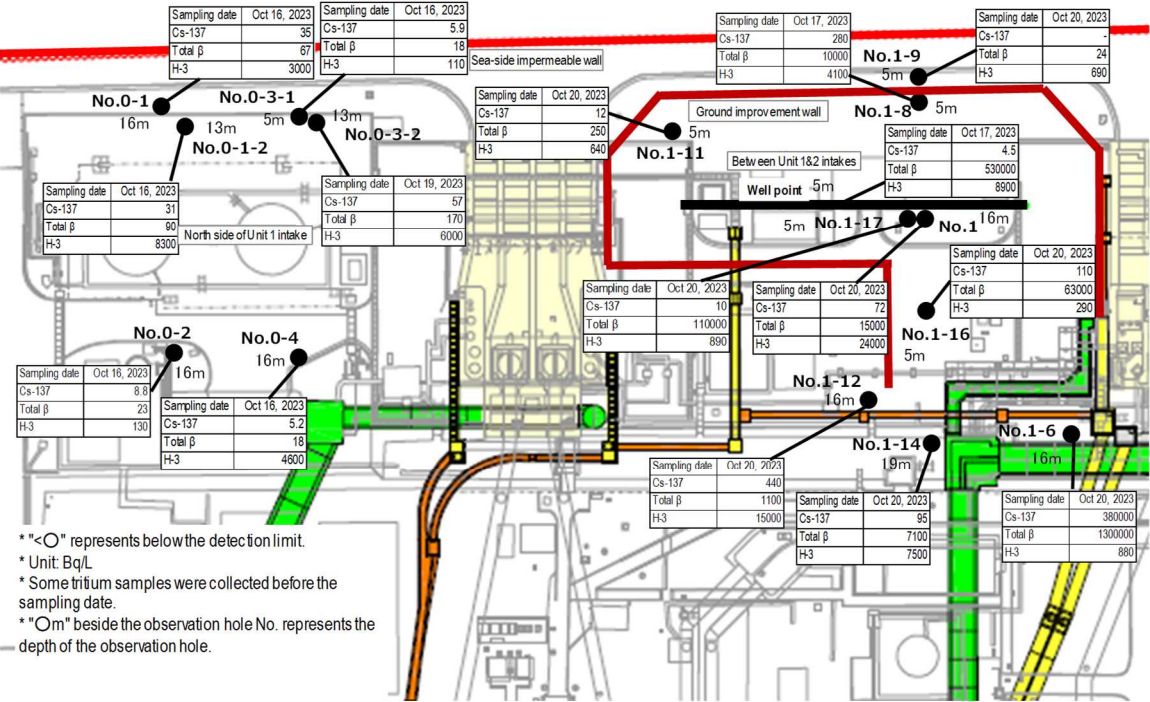
Effective dose-reduction at site boundaries and purification of port water to mitigate the impact of radiation on the external environment

➤ Status of the groundwater and seawater on the east side of Turbine Building Units 1-4

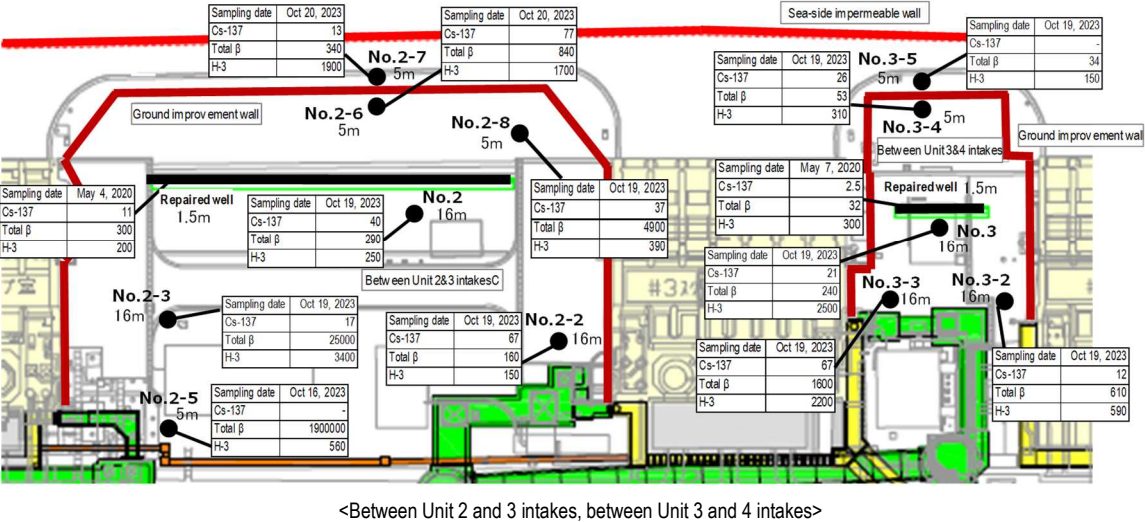
- In the Unit 1 intake north side area, the H-3 concentration was below the legal discharge limit of 60,000 Bq/L at all observation holes and remained constant or has been declining overall. The concentration of total β radioactive materials has remained constant overall but increased temporarily from April 2020 and is even increasing or declining at many observation holes at present, including Nos. 0-1-2, 0-3-1, 0-3-2 and 0-4. The trend continues to be carefully monitored.
- In the area between the Unit 1 and 2 intakes, the H-3 concentration has remained below the legal discharge limit of 60,000 Bq/L at all observation holes. It has been increasing or declining at Nos. 1-14, 1-16 and 1-17 but has otherwise remained constant or been declining overall. The concentration of total β radioactive materials has remained constant overall but has been increasing or declining at many observation holes, including Nos. 1-6, 1-9, 1-11, 1-12, 1-14, 1-16 and 1-17. The trend continues to be carefully monitored.
- In the area between the Unit 2 and 3 intakes, the H-3 concentration has been below the legal discharge limit of 60,000 Bq/L at all observation holes. It has been increasing and declining at Nos. 2-3, 2-5, 2-6 and 2-7 but has remained constant overall. The concentration of total β radioactive materials has remained constant overall but has been increasing or fluctuating at No. 2-5. The trend continues to be carefully monitored.
- In the area between the Unit 3 and 4 intakes, the H-3 concentration has been below the legal discharge limit of 60,000 Bq/L at all observation holes and remained constant or been declining overall. The concentration of total β radioactive materials has remained constant overall but has been increasing or declining at many observation holes, including Nos. 3-4 and 3-5. The trend continues to be carefully monitored.
- In the groundwater on the east side of the Turbine Buildings, as with the total β radioactive materials, the concentration of cesium has also remained constant as the overall area but been increasing or declining and exceeded the previous highest record at some observation holes. Investigations into the fluctuation are underway for Nos. 0-3-2, 1, 1-6, 2-5, 2-6 and 3-3.
- The concentration of radioactive materials in drainage channels has remained constant overall, despite increasing

during rainfall. In Drainage Channel D, drainage of the low-dose area on the west side of the site started to pass from August 30, 2022. It has remained low, despite increasing in concentrations of cesium and total β radioactive materials during rainfall. From November 29, 2022, continuous monitors were installed and drainage around the Units 1 and 2 switch yard started to pass.

- In the open channel area of seawater intake for Units 1 to 4, the concentration of radioactive materials in seawater has remained below the legal discharge limit and been declining long term, despite the temporary increases in Cs-137 and Sr-90 observed during rainfall. They have also been declining following the completed installation and the connection of steel pipe sheet piles for the sea-side impermeable walls. The concentration of Cs-137 remained slightly higher in front of the south-side impermeable walls and slightly lower on the north side of the east breakwater since March 20, 2019, when the silt fence was transferred to the center of the open channel due to mega float-related construction.
- In the port area, the concentration of radioactive materials in seawater has remained below the legal discharge limit and has been declining long term, despite temporary increases in Cs-137 and Sr-90 observed during rainfall. They have remained below the level of those in the Units 1-4 intake open channel area and been declining following the completed installation and connection of steel pipe sheet piles for the sea-side impermeable walls.
- In the area outside the port, regarding the concentration of radioactive materials in seawater, those of Cs-137 and Sr-90 declined and remained low after steel pipe sheet piles for the sea-side impermeable walls were installed and connected. Regarding the concentration of Cs-137, a temporary increase was sometimes observed on the north side of the Unit 5 and 6 outlets and near the south outlet due to the influence of weather, marine meteorology and other factors. Regarding the concentration of Sr-90, variation was observed in FY2021 in the area outside the port (north and south outlets). Monitoring of the tendency continues, including the potential influence of the weather, marine meteorology and others.



<Unit 1 intake north side, between Unit 1 and 2 intakes>



- The average exposure doses of workers were approx. 2.60, 2.51 and 2.16 mSv/person-year during FY2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively (The legal exposure dose limits are 100 and 50 mSv/person-year respectively over five years, the TEPCO HD management target is 20 mSv/person-year).
- For most workers, the exposure dose remained sufficiently within the limit and allowed them to continue engaging in radiation work.

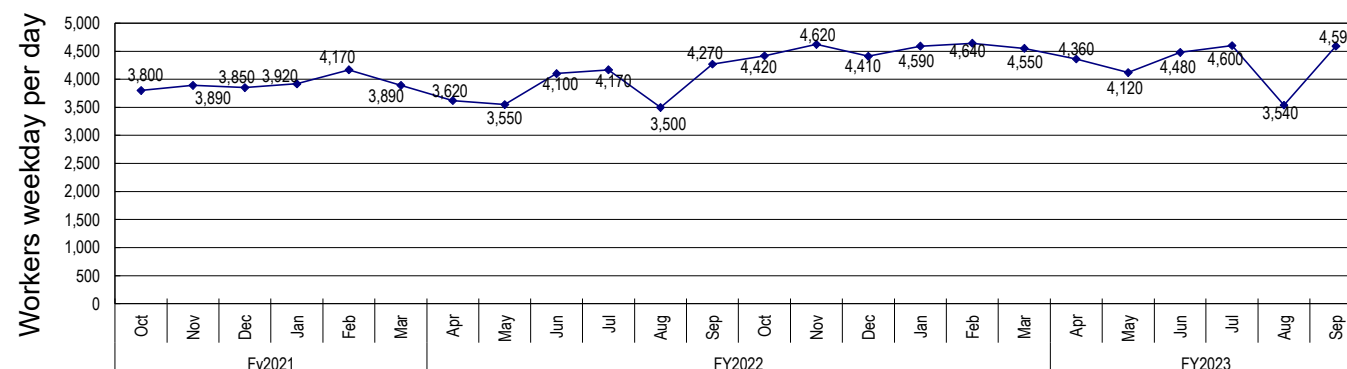


Figure 6: Changes in the average number of workers weekday per day for each month of the most recent 2 years (actual values)

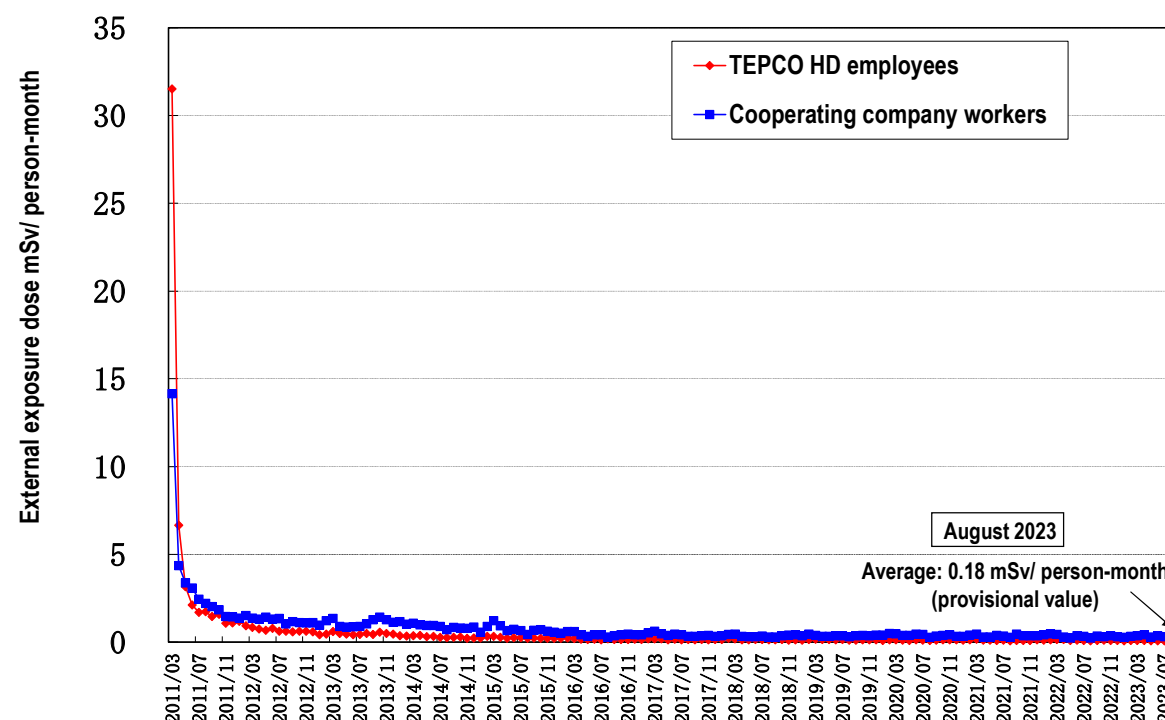


Figure 7: Changes in monthly average exposure dose of individual worker (monthly exposure dose since March 2011)

➤ Health management of workers in the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

- As health management measures in line with the guidelines of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (issued in August 2015), a scheme was established and operated, whereby prime contractors confirmed reexamination at medical institutions and the subsequent status of workers who were diagnosed as requiring “detailed examination and treatment” in the health checkup, with TEPCO confirming the operation status by the prime contractors.
- The recent report on the management status of the health checkup during the first quarter (April – June) in FY2023 confirmed that the prime contractors had provided appropriate guidance and managed operations properly under the scheme. The report on the follow-up status during the fourth quarter in FY2022 and before confirmed that responses to workers, which had not been completed by the time of the previous report, were being provided on an ongoing basis and checking of operations will continue.

➤ Abolition of countermeasures to suppress the spread of COVID-19 infections

- At the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, in accordance with the TEPCO HD policy, each of the countermeasures to suppress the spread of infections has been abolished in principle since May 8, 2023. However, from the BCP (business continuity plan) perspective, certain countermeasures to suppress the spread of infections within the workplace remained in place, including the wearing of masks in crowded and closed areas, a gradual review of operations for commuting and on-site buses and avoidance of contact with duty staff.
- Since the beginning of October 2023, the infection status within the workplace has been declining. In response, the same as the policy of the TEPCO HD, inc., countermeasures to suppress the spread of COVID-19 will be abolished as of October 31, 2023 and it will be left to the individual's judgment after November 1, 2023.
- Basic countermeasures (visiting medical institutions when feeling unwell, ventilation, avoidance of the “Three Cs,” frequent handwashing, etc.) will continue to be implemented appropriately by each worker and TEPCO will proceed with decommissioning while prioritizing safety.

➤ Status of heat stroke cases

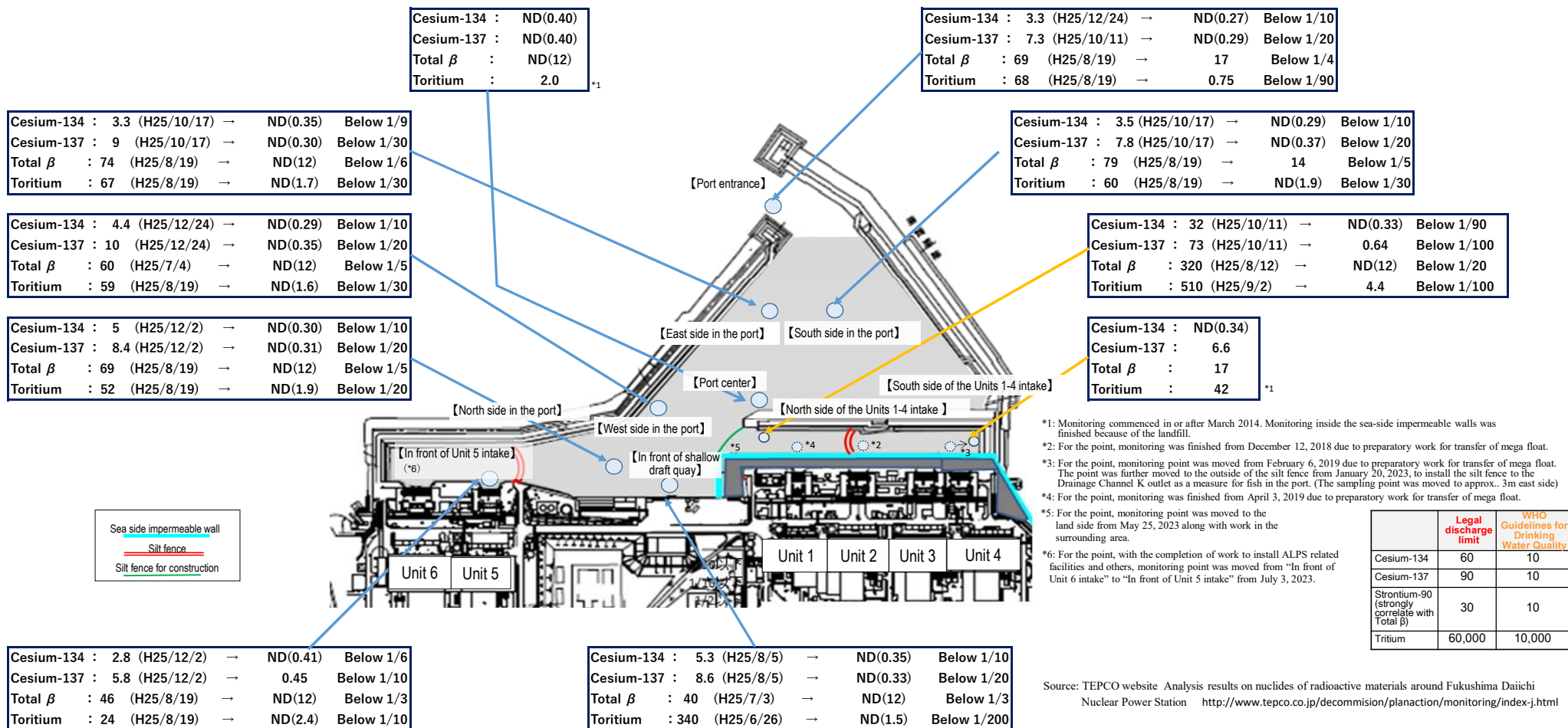
- In FY2023, further measures to prevent heat stroke commenced from April to cope with the hottest season.
- In FY2023, seven workers suffered heat stroke due to work up until October 23 (in FY2022, ten workers up until the end of October). Continued measures will be taken to prevent heat stroke.

Status of seawater monitoring within the port (comparison between the highest values in 2013 and the latest values)

“The highest value” → “the latest value (sampled during October 2 - 23)”; unit (Bq/L); ND represents a value below the detection limit

Summary of TEPCO data as of October 24, 2023

Note: The Total β measurement values include natural potassium 40 (approx. 12 Bq/L). They also include the contribution of yttrium 90, which radioactively balance strontium 90.



Status of seawater monitoring around outside of the port (comparison between the highest values in 2013 and the latest values)

Unit (Bq/L); ND represents a value below the detection limit; values in () represent the detection limit; ND (2013) represents ND throughout 2013

(The latest values sampled during October 2- 23)

Summary of TEPCO data as of October 24, 2023

	Legal discharge limit	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality
Cesium-134	60	10
Cesium-137	90	10
Strontium-90 (strongly correlate with Total β)	30	10
Tritium	60,000	10,000

【Northeast side of port entrance (offshore 1 km)】

Cesium-134	: ND (H25)	→	ND(0.33)
Cesium-137	: ND (H25)	→	ND(0.35)
Total β	: ND (H25)	→	14
Torium	: ND (H25)	→	-

【East side of port entrance (offshore 1 km)】

Cesium-134	: ND (H25)	→	ND(0.30)
Cesium-137	: 1.6 (H25/10/18)	→	ND(0.34) Below 1/2
Total β	: ND (H25)	→	13
Torium	: 6.4 (H25/10/18)	→	-

【Southeast side of port entrance (offshore 1 km)】

Cesium-134	: ND (H25)	→	ND(0.28)
Cesium-137	: ND (H25)	→	ND(0.32)
Total β	: ND (H25)	→	13
Torium	: ND (H25)	→	-

Cesium-134	: ND (H25)	→	ND(0.33)
Cesium-137	: ND (H25)	→	ND(0.26)
Total β	: ND (H25)	→	ND(12)
Torium	: 4.7 (H25/8/18)	→	-

【North side of north breakwater (offshore 0.5 km)】

Cesium-134	: 3.3 (H25/12/24)	→	ND(0.27) Below 1/10
Cesium-137	: 7.3 (H25/10/11)	→	ND(0.29) Below 1/20
Total β	: 69 (H25/8/19)	→	17 Below 1/4
Torium	: 68 (H25/8/19)	→	0.75 Below 1/90

【Port entrance】

【South side of south breakwater (offshore 0.5 km)】

Cesium-134	: ND (H25)	→	ND(0.34)
Cesium-137	: ND (H25)	→	ND(0.34)
Total β	: ND (H25)	→	ND(12)
Torium	: ND (H25)	→	-

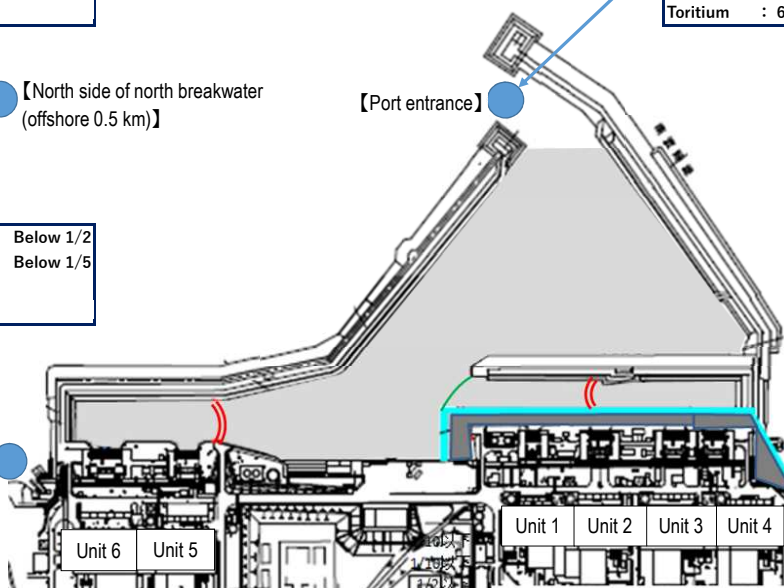
Cesium-134	: 1.8 (H25/6/21)	→	ND(0.75) Below 1/2
Cesium-137	: 4.5 (H25/3/17)	→	ND(0.85) Below 1/5
Total β	: 12 (H25/12/23)	→	11
Torium	: 8.6 (H25/6/26)	→	-

【North side of Unit 5 and 6 release outlet】

Sea side impermeable wall

Silt fence

Silt fence for construction



Note: The Total β measurement values include natural potassium 40 (approx. 12 Bq/L). They also include the contribution of yttrium 90, which radioactively balance strontium 90.

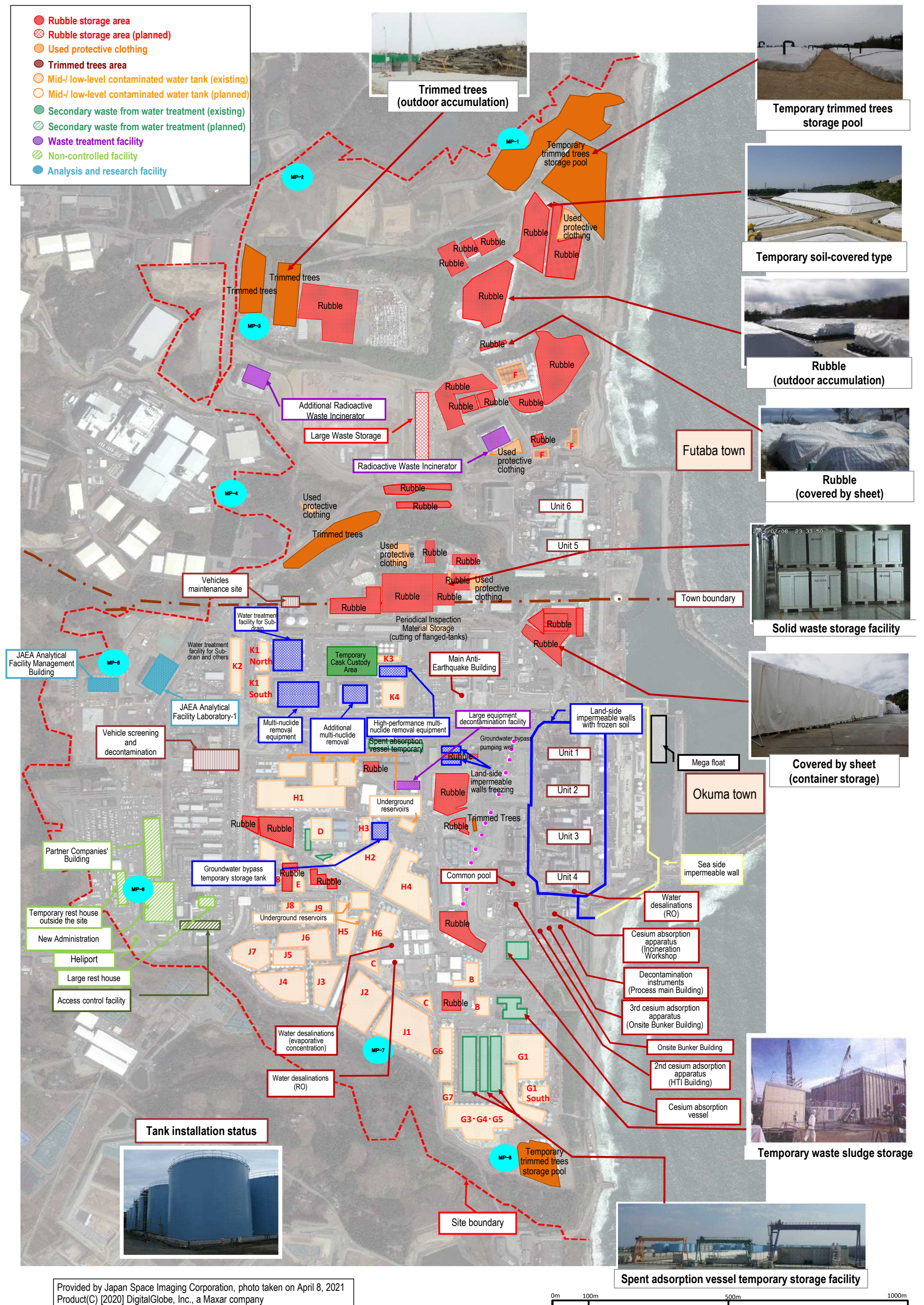
Cesium-134	: ND (H25)	→	ND(0.55)
Cesium-137	: 3 (H25/7/15)	→	ND(0.67) Below 1/4
Total β	: 15 (H25/12/23)	→	9.9
Torium	: 1.9 (H25/11/25)	→	-

【Near south release outlet (*)】

*: Because safety of the sampling points was unassured due to the influence of Typhoon No. 10 in 2016, samples were taken from approx. 330 m south of the Unit 1-4 release outlet. Samples were also taken from a point approx. 280m south from the same release outlet from January 27, 2017 and approx. 320m from March 23, 2018.

Source: TEPCO website, Analysis results on nuclides of radioactive materials around Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station <http://www.tepco.co.jp/decommission/planaction/monitoring/index-j.html>

Appendix 2
October 26, 2023



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

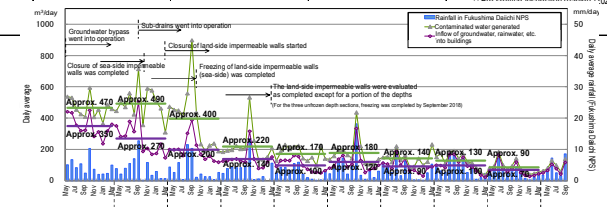
1 Contaminated water management

Milestones of the Mid- and Long-term Roadmap

- [Completed] Suppressing the amount of contaminated water generated to 150 m³/day or less (within 2020)
- [Completed] Suppressing the amount of contaminated water generated to 100 m³/day or less (within 2025)
- [Completed] Treatment of contaminated water in buildings was completed* (within 2020) *Except for Units 1-3 Reactor Buildings, Process Main Building and High Temperature Incinerator Building.
- [Completed] Contaminated water in Reactor Buildings was reduced to about a half of the level at the end of 2020 (FY2022-FY2024)

Reference 1/6
October 26, 2023
Secretariat of the Team for
Countermeasures for Decommissioning,
Contaminated Water and Treated Water

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Contaminated water management (Remove)	Contaminated water treatment facility	▽ Reception start of contaminated water to Central Waste Treatment Building ▽ Decontamination equipment (AREVA) ▽ Evaporative concentration equipment ▽ Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (KURION) ▽ 2nd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY)				▽ Treatment of RO-condensed salt water complete ▽ Reduction of strontium by Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (KURION) (from 2015.1.6) ▽ Reduction of strontium by 2nd Cesium Adsorption Apparatus (SARRY) (from 2014.12.26)				▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water in flanged tanks complete	▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water complete				
	Removal of contaminated water from seawater pipe trench					▽ Multi-nuclide Removal Equipment (ALPS) (System A: from 2013.3.30, System B: from 2013.6.13, System C: from 2013.9.27, hot tests conducted) ▽ Multi-nuclide Removal Equipment (additional ALPS) ▽ Multi-nuclide Removal Equipment (high performance ALPS) (from 2014.10.18, hot tests conducted)		▽ Start of full-scale operation (from 2017.10.16)							
Contaminated water management (Retain)	Groundwater bypass		▽ Installation start of groundwater bypass		▽ Operation start of groundwater bypass (drainage started from 2014.5.21)										
	Sub-drain		▽ Recovery of existing sub-drain pit and start of new installation ▽ Installation start of Water Treatment Facility special for Sub-drain & Groundwater drains			▽ Operation start of sub-drain (drainage started from 2015.9.14) (Treatment capacity: 1000 m ³ /day)			▽ Enhancement of treatment capacity (2000 m ³ /day)						
	Land-side impermeable wall					▽ Freezing start		▽ Start of maintenance operation on east side	▽ Freezing completion (except for some parts)						
	Facing					▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for areas of 2.5 and 6.5m above sea level and around Unit 1-4) ▽ Completion				▽ Completion of waterproof pavement (facing) (except for around Unit 1-4)					
Contaminated water management (Retain)	Bank groundwater measures		High concentration of radioactive materials detected from observation well of bank ▽ Installation start of seaside impermeable walls	Area 2.5m above sea level - Start of ground improvement by water glass ▽ Start of pumping of water from contaminated areas (well point)		▽ Installation of seaside impermeable walls complete ▽ Operation start of groundwater drain (pumping-up started on 2015.11.5)									
	Storage facility	▽ Storage in steel square tanks ▽ Storage in flanged cylindrical tanks ▽ Water leakage (10L) from flanged tank		▽ Water leakage (300L) from flanged tank ▽ Completion of fence to prevent leakage expanding ▽ Work to raise fence height complete		▽ Completion of purification treatment of RO concentrated salt water ▽ Completion of replacement of steel square tanks			▽ Purification of strontium-reduced water in flanged tanks complete ▽ Transfer and storage of all treated water in welded-joint tanks						
Treatment of stagnant water		▽ Installation of stagnant water transfer equipment/transfer start		▽ Completion of work to improve reliability of transfer line (replacement with PE pipes) ▽ Start to maintain water-level difference with sub-drain water level ▽ Transfer start from each building to Central RW Building				▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 T/B ▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 3 and 4	▽ Separation of stagnant water between Units 1 and 2 ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 1 R/B			▽ Floor exposure of Unit 2 T/B, R/B ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 3 T/B, R/B ▽ Floor exposure of Unit 4 R/B, T/B, R/B	▽ Completed lowering to target water level of Unit 2 R/B ▽ Completed lowering to target water level of Unit 1, 3 R/B		
	Closure of openings		▽ Examination start of measures to close building openings ▽ Work for common pool complete	▽ Work for Units 1 and 2 T/B complete ▽ Work for HTI building complete					▽ Work for Process Main Building complete ▽ Work for Unit 3 T/B complete		▽ Work for Unit 1-3 R/B complete	▽ Measures to close openings were completed ▽ Work for Units 1-4 R/B was completed			
Countermeasures to tsunami	Seawall	▽ Installation of outer-rise tsunami seawall complete								▽ Construction start of Chishima Trench Tsunami Seawall ▽ Completion of installation	Japan Trench tsunami seawall ▽ On-site start				
	Mega float							▽ Start of marine construction Temporary grounding of mega float			▽ Internal filling complete (reduction of tsunami risks)				

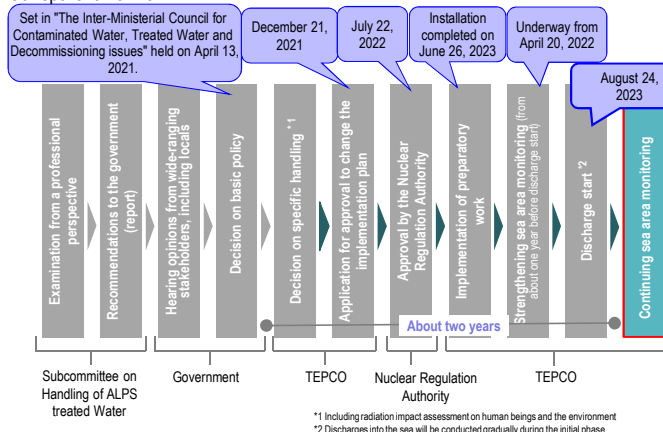


Chishima Trench Tsunami Seawall complete
Construction of Japan Trench Tsunami Seawall

2 Handling of ALPS treated water

In "The Inter-Ministerial Council for Contaminated Water, Treated water and Decommissioning" held on April 13, the basic policy on how to handle ALPS treated water was set. Based on this, the response of TEPCO was announced on April 16.

Regarding the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea, TEPCO must comply with regulatory and other safety-related standards to ensure the safety of the public, 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 in a highly transparent manner.



Information provision and communication to foster understanding

- Occasions to deepen the understanding are organized by communications related to decommission via various media and visit to the power station.



- On the dedicated website "Treated Water Portal Site" (Japanese, English, Chinese and Korean) within the TEPCO website, monitoring results of radioactive materials are published timely.



Dialogue meeting

- Visit and dialogue meeting of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station have been held since 2019 for 13 cities, towns and villages.



- Through various opportunities such as visit and on-site explanations, communications continue where opinions of related parties are heard, their thought is taken seriously, and TEPCO conveys its efforts, thought and countermeasures for reputational damage.

Examination concerning handling of ALPS treated water

Tritiated Water Taskforce (2013.12 – 2016.5, 15 meetings)



Tank area viewed from the Large Rest House (2015.10.29)

2016.6 Report of Tritiated Water Taskforce

Subcommittee on Handling of ALPS treated water (2016.11 – 2020.1, 17 meetings)

2018.8 Explanatory and hearing meeting, receiving opinions

2020.2 Report of Subcommittee on Handling of ALPS treated water

Opportunity for receiving opinions from parties concerned concerning handling of ALPS treated water (2020.4 – 2020.10, 7 meetings)

2021.4.13 The basic policy on the handling of ALPS treated water was set
2021.4.16 The response of TEPCO was announced

Review meeting concerning the implementation plan on handling of ALPS treated water (from 2021.7 to 2022.4, 15 meetings)

2022.4.28, 5.13, 7.15

Application to partially revise the Application Documents for Approval to Amend the Implementation Plan was submitted

2022.7.22 Application for the Application Documents for Approval to Amend the Implementation Plan was approved

2022.8.4 Work has commenced

2023.2.14, 20 Application for the Application Documents for Approval to Amend the Implementation Plan was submitted (amendment of organizational structure, and nudes to be measured and assessed, and others)

2023.8.24 Commencement of discharge

Operation by duty staff (2nd phase)



Tank group discharged	Tank Group B
Tritium concentration	140,000 Bq/L
Discharge commencement	August 24, 2023
Discharge termination	September 11, 2023
Discharge amount	7,788 m ³
Total tritium amount	1.1 trillion Bq

Publication of the Comprehensive Report of the IAEA safety review

The Comprehensive Report on the safety review concerning handling of ALPS -treated water was published by the IAEA on July 4, 2023.

In the Executive Summary of the IAEA Comprehensive Report, the IAEA concluded the following: (1) the activities by Japan associated with the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea are consistent with relevant international safety standards, (2) the discharge of the ALPS treated water will have a negligible radiological impact on people and the environment.

We will continue to share necessary information with the IAEA, while striving to foster further understanding of the international community about the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea.



Sampling of ALPS treated water in the presence of the IAEA

Rearing test of marine organisms

- To alleviate concerns and lead to relief of local residents, related parties and the everyone in society, marine organisms are being reared in tanks of seawater containing ALPS treated water and the status is compared with the original seawater controls. The progress will be shown coherently and clearly.
- Regarding behaviors of tritium and others, a lot of research has been conducted in Japan and overseas. Based on the experimental results, firstly experimental data for a half year will be collected and subsequently, the same as past experimental results, the theory "tritium in vivo is not concentrated and the concentration of tritium in vivo will not exceed the level in the growing environment" will also be reaffirmed.

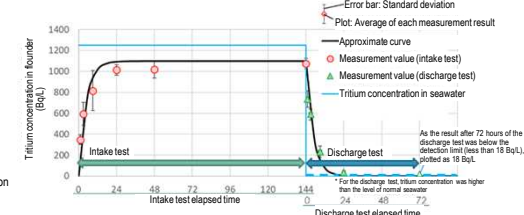


Overall view of mockup tanks

Measurement of tritium concentration of flounder (tritium concentration less than 1,500 Bq/L) and analysis of results

Based on the measurement results of tritium concentration, the following was confirmed as in the past insight:

- The tritium concentration did not exceed the level in the growing environment (in this test, the concentration exceeding the level in ALPS treated water diluted with seawater)
- The tritium concentration reached equilibrium in a certain period
- When flounder having reached equilibrium in the tritium concentration higher than the level of normal seawater is returned to normal seawater, the concentration decreased over time
- Daily rearing status is published in the TEPCO website and Twitter



- TEPCO website: <http://www.tepco.co.jp/decommission/information/newsrelease/breed/index-j.html>
- TEPCO X (Old Twitter): <https://twitter.com/TEPCOfishkeeper>



Status of discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea

On August 22, 2023, as the 1st phase of the 1st discharge of ALPS treated water, a small amount of ALPS treated water (approx. 1 m³) was diluted with seawater (approx. 1,200 m³), and to confirm that ALPS treated water was diluted as assumed, diluted ALPS treated water was stored in the discharge shaft (upstream pool) and sampled.

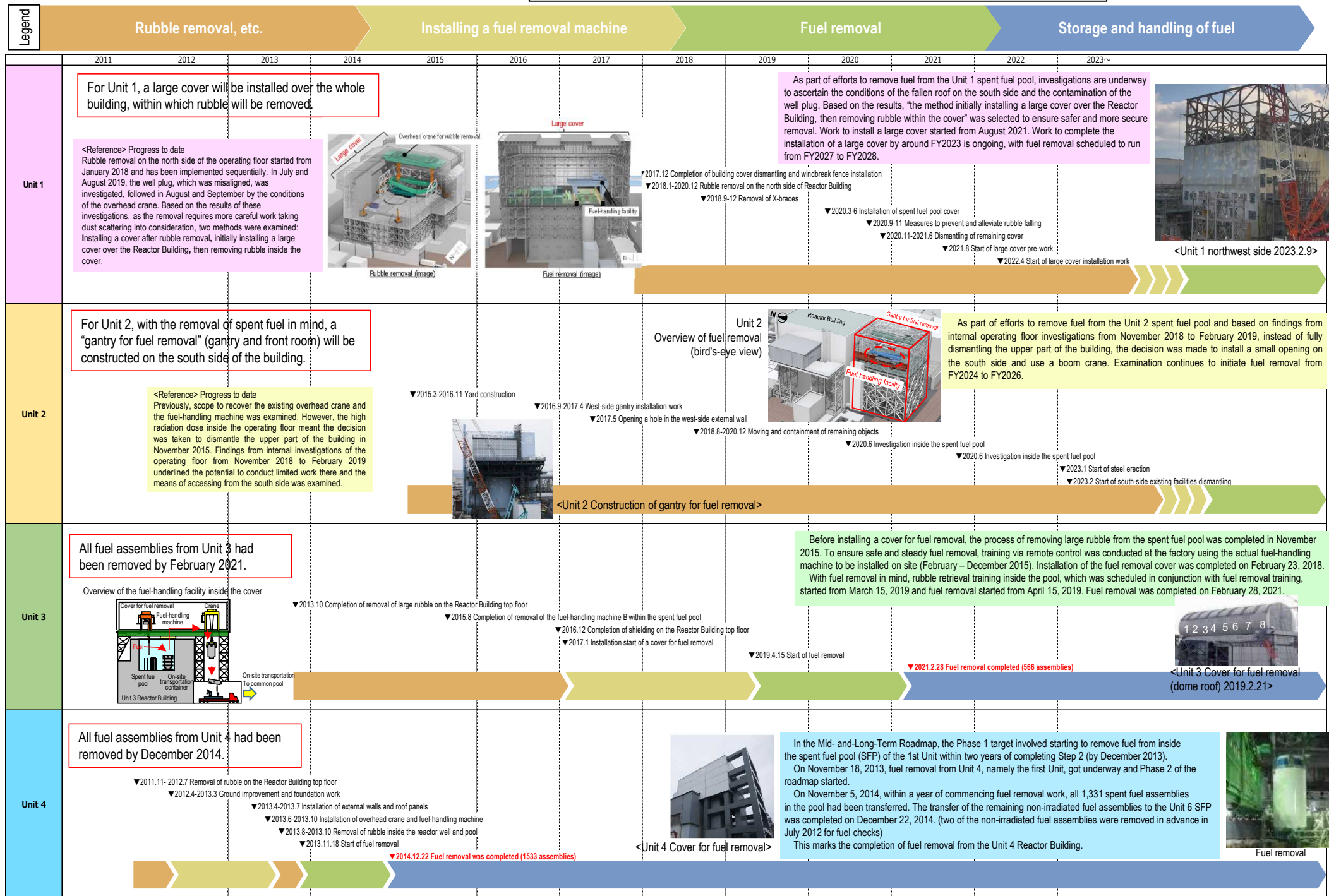
On August 24, regarding tritium concentration of diluted ALPS treated water, it was confirmed the analytical value was within the range of uncertainty of calculated concentration and below 1,500 Bq/L. Subsequently, discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea commenced from the same day (August 24) and the 1st discharge was completed on September 11.

3 Removal of fuel from spent pool

Milestones of the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap (major target processes)

- Completion of Unit 1-6 fuel removal (within 2031)
- Completion of installation of Unit 1 large cover (around FY2023), start of Unit 1 fuel removal (FY2027-2028)
- Start of Unit 2 fuel removal (FY2024-2026)

Reference 3/6
October 26, 2023
Secretariat of the Team for
Countermeasures for Decommissioning,
Contaminated Water and Treated Water



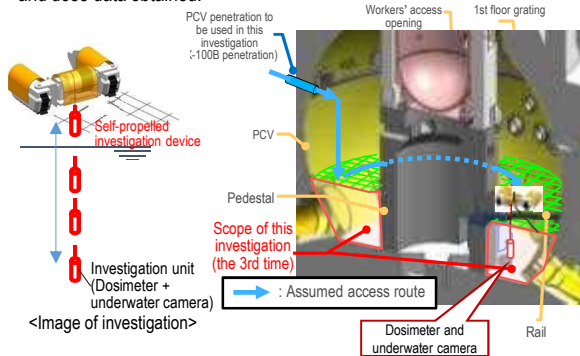
Milestones of the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap (major target processes)

Start of fuel debris retrieval from the first unit (Unit 2). Expanding the scale in stages (within 2021 * The schedule will be extended for about 1 year due to the spread of COVID-19 infections)

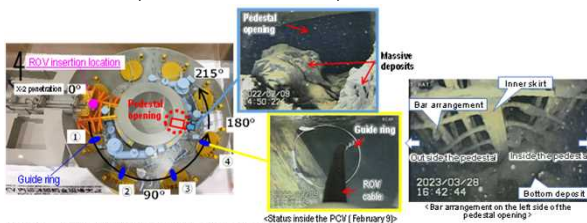
Before removing fuel debris, investigations inside the Primary Containment Vessel (PCV) are conducted to inspect the conditions there, including locations of fuel debris.

Unit 1 Investigation overview

- In April 2015, a device having entered the inside of the PCV via a narrow opening (bore: $\phi 100$ mm) collected information such as images and airborne dose inside the PCV 1st floor.
- In March 2017, an investigation using a self-propelled investigation device was conducted to inspect the spreading of debris to the basement floor outside the pedestal, with images taken of the PCV bottom status for the first time. The conditions inside the PCV will continue to be examined, based on the imagery and dose data obtained.



In February 2022, the guide ring* was installed to facilitate the investigation. From March 28, 2023, the investigation inside the pedestal by ROV-A2 started and confirmed that a portion of the bar arrangement was exposed. Regarding the soundness of the pedestal, based on the past earthquake resistant evaluation by the International Research Institute for Nuclear Decommissioning (IRID), it was evaluated that even though a portion of the pedestal was lost, there would be no serious risk. However, as the present information is very limited, the investigation will continue to acquire as much information as possible for continued evaluation.



Unit 1 PCV internal investigation

Investigations inside the PCV	1st (2012.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Acquiring images- Measuring the air temperature and dose rate- Measuring the water level and temperature- Sampling stagnant water- Installing permanent monitoring instrumentation
	2nd (2015.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Confirming the status of the PCV 1st floor- Acquiring images- Measuring the air temperature and dose rate- Replacing permanent monitoring instrumentation
	3rd (2017.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Confirming the status of the PCV 1st basement floor- Acquiring images- Measuring the dose rate- Sampling deposit- Replacing permanent monitoring instrumentation
	4th (From 2022.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Acquiring information inside PCV (inside/outside of the pedestal)- Acquiring images- Measuring deposit thickness and sampling deposit- Detecting deposit debris, 3D mapping
Leakage points from PCV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- PCV vent pipe vacuum break line bellows (identified in 2014.5)- Sand cushion drain line (identified in 2013.11)	
<u>Evaluation of the location of fuel debris inside the reactor by measurement using muons</u> Confirmed that there was no large fuel in the reactor core. (2015.2-5)		

Unit 2 Investigation overview

- In January 2017, a camera was inserted from the PCV penetration to inspect the conditions of the rail on which the robot traveled. The results of a series of investigations confirmed some gratings had fallen and deformed as well as a quantity of deposit inside the pedestal.
- In January 2018, the conditions below the platform inside the pedestal were investigated. Based on the analytical results of images obtained in the investigation, deposits, probably including fuel debris, were found at the bottom of the pedestal. Moreover, multiple parts exceeding the surrounding deposits were also detected. We presumed that there were multiple instances of fuel debris falling.
- In February 2019, an investigation touching the deposits at the bottom of the pedestal and on the platform was conducted and confirmed that the pebble-shaped deposits, etc. could be moved and that hard rock-like deposits that could not be gripped may exist.



- In October 2020, as part of work to prepare for the PCV internal investigation and trial retrieval, a contact investigation to study deposits inside the penetration (X-6 penetration) was conducted, which involved inserting a guide pipe incorporating an investigative unit into the penetration. This confirmed that deposits inside the penetration had not deformed and come unstuck. The investigative information obtained will be utilized in the mockup test of the equipment to remove deposits inside the X-6 penetration.

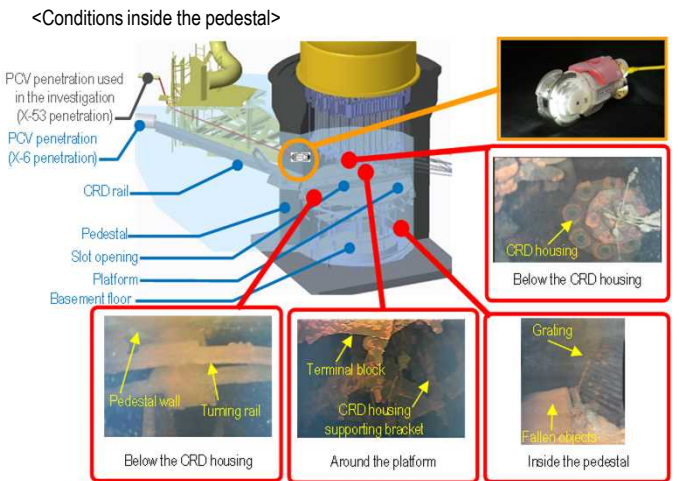


Unit 2 PCV internal investigation

Investigations inside the PCV	1st (2012.1)	- Acquiring images - Measuring the air temperature
	2nd (2012.3)	- Confirming water surface - Measuring the water temperature - Measuring the dose rate
	3rd (2013.2 – 2014.6)	- Acquiring images - Sampling stagnant water - Measuring water level - Installing permanent monitoring instrumentation
	4th (2017.1-2)	- Acquiring images - Measuring the dose rate - Measuring the air temperature
	5th (2018.1)	- Acquiring images - Measuring the dose rate - Measuring the air temperature
	6th (2019.2)	- Acquiring images - Measuring the dose rate - Measuring the air temperature - Determining characteristics of a portion of deposit
Leakage points from PCV	- No leakage from the torus chamber rooftop - No leakage from any internal/external surfaces of S/C	
<u>Evaluation of the location of fuel debris inside the reactor by measurement using muons</u> The existence of high-density materials, which were considered to constitute fuel debris, was confirmed at the bottom of RPV and in the lower part and outer periphery of the reactor core. It was assumed that a significant portion of fuel debris existed at the bottom of RPV. (2016.3-7)		

Unit 3 Investigation overview

- In October 2014, the conditions of X-53 penetration, which may be under water and which is scheduled for use to investigate the inside of the PCV, was investigated via remote-controlled ultrasonic test equipment. The results showed that the penetration was not under water.
- In October 2015, to confirm the conditions inside the PCV, an investigative device was inserted into the PCV from X-53 penetration to obtain images, data on dosage and temperature and sample stagnant water. No damage to the structure and walls inside the PCV was identified and the water level was almost identical to estimated values. In addition, the dose inside the PCV was confirmed to be lower than in other Units.
- In July 2017, the inside of the PCV was investigated using the underwater ROV (remotely operated underwater vehicle) to inspect the inside of the pedestal. Analysis of the imagery obtained in the investigation identified damage to multiple structures and the supposed core internals.
- Videos obtained in the investigation were reproduced in 3D. Based on the reproduced images, the relative positions of the structures, such as the rotating platform slipping off the rail with a portion buried in deposits, were visually understood.



Unit 3 PCV internal investigation

Investigations inside the PCV	1st (2015.10-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Acquiring images- Measuring the air temperature and dose rate- Measuring the water level and temperature- Sampling stagnant water- Installing permanent monitoring instrumentation (2015.12)
	2nd (2017.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Acquiring images- Installing permanent monitoring instrumentation (2017.8)
Leakage points from PCV	- Main steam pipe bellows (identified in 2014.5)	
<p>Evaluation of the location of fuel debris inside the reactor by measurement using muons</p> <p>The evaluation confirmed that no large lump existed in the core area where fuel had been placed and that a portion of the fuel debris potentially existed at the bottom of the RPV. (2017.5-9)</p>		

5 Management of solid radioactive waste

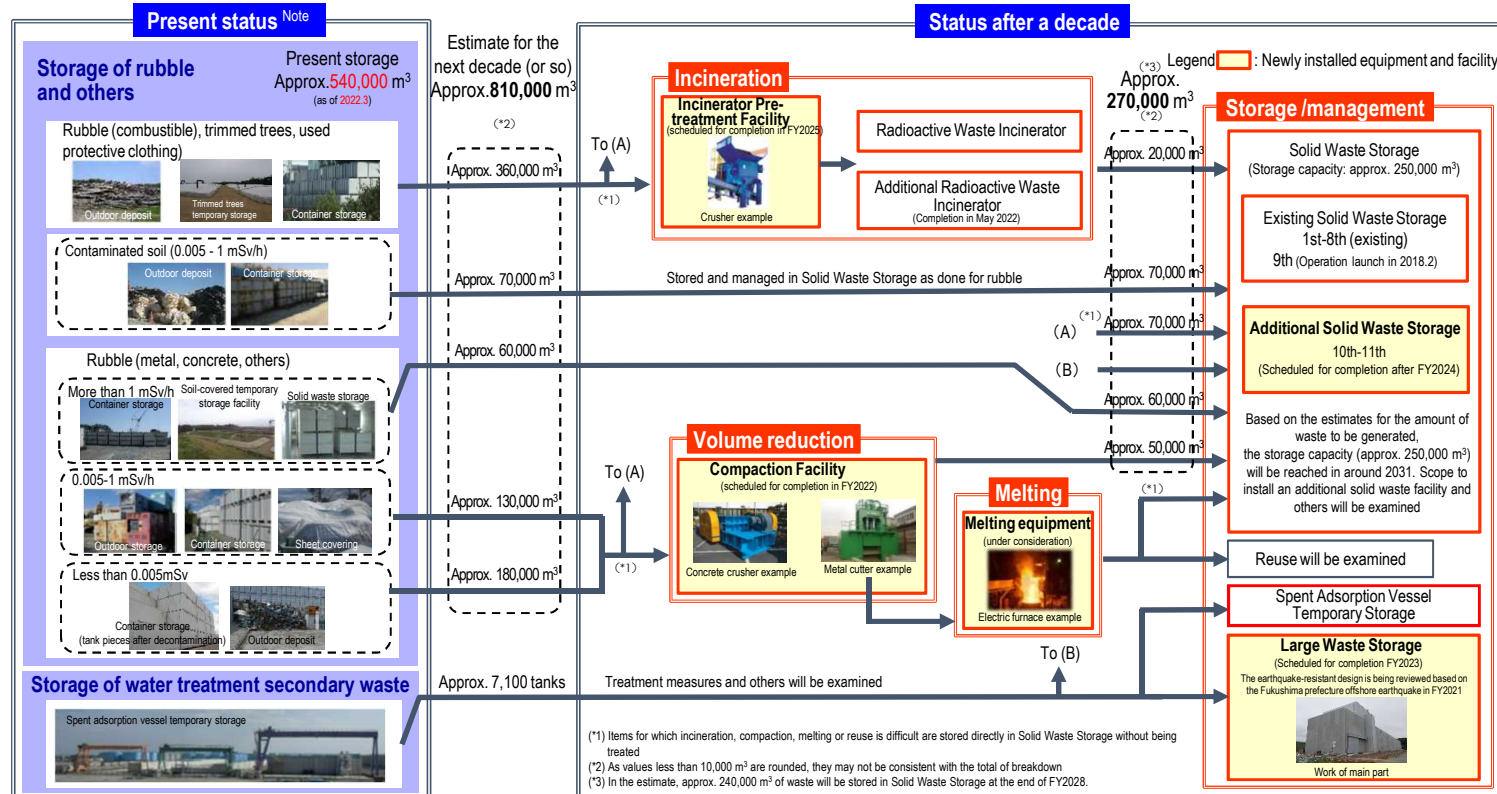
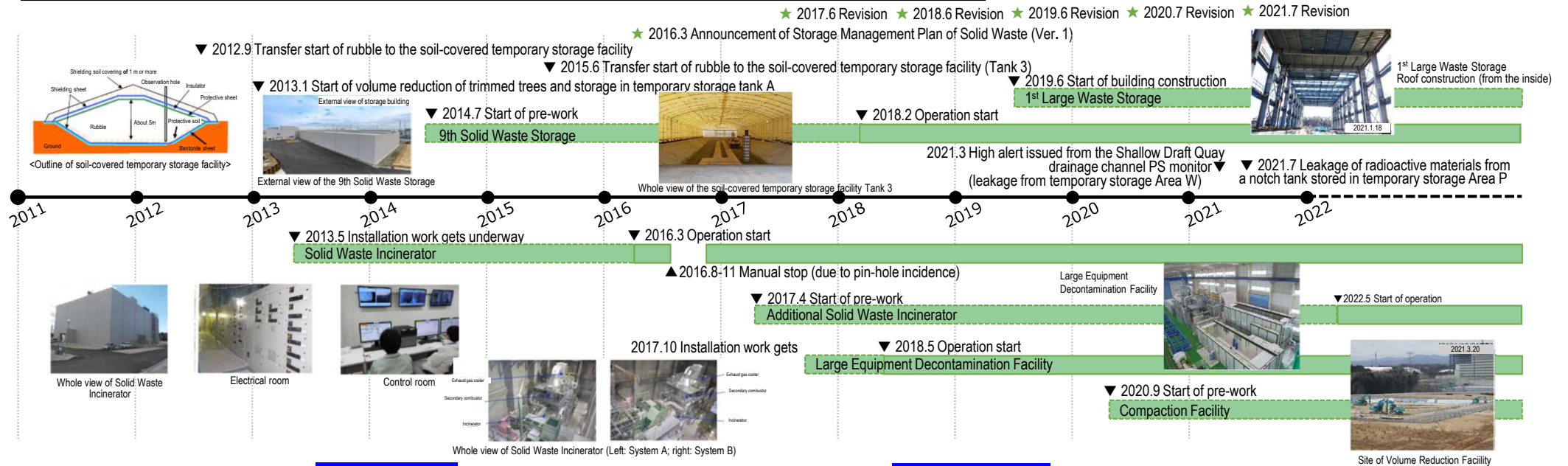
Reference 5/6

October 26, 2023

Secretariat of the Team for Countermeasures for Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water

Milestones of the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap (major target processes)

Eliminating temporary outdoor storage of rubble and others * Except for secondary waste of water treatment and materials for reuse or recycling (within FY2028)



- The exposure dose at the site boundaries will be reduced by aggregation to indoor storage and eliminating outdoor storage.
- The exposure dosage in exhaust gas from incinerators and at site boundaries is measured and announced on the website and others.

While ensuring reliable exposure dose management for workers, sufficient personnel are secured. Moreover, while getting a handle on on-site needs, the work environment and labor conditions are continuously improved.

Regarding the site-wide reduction in the radiation dose and prevention of contamination spreading, the radiation dose on site was reduced by removal of rubble, topsoil and facing. Moreover, the operation was improved to use environmentally-improved areas as a Green Zone, within which workers are allowed to wear general work clothes and disposable dust-protective masks which are less of a physical burden.

