

March 29, 2011

Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency

Seismic Damage Information (the 60th Release)
(As of 08:00 March 29th, 2011)

Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA) confirmed the current situation of Onagawa NPS, Tohoku Electric Power Co. Inc.; Fukushima Dai-ichi and Fukushima Dai-ni NPSs, Tokyo Electric Power Co. Inc. (TEPCO); Tokai Dai-ni NPS, Japan Atomic Power Co. Inc. as follows:

Major updates are as follows.

1. Nuclear Power Stations (NPSs)

● Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS

- The water was confirmed to be collected in the vertical parts of the trenches (an underground structure for laying pipes, shaped like a tunnel) outside of the turbine building of Units 1 to 3. The dose rates on the water surface were 0.4 mSv/h of the Unit 1's trench and 1,000 mSv/h of the Unit 2's trench. The rate of the Unit 3's trench could not measure because of the rubble. (Around 15:30 March 27th)
- The pump for the fresh water injection to RPV of Unit 3 was switched from the Fire Pump Truck to the temporary motor-driven pump. (20:30 March 28th)
- In the samples of soil collected on 21 and 22 March 2011 on the site (at 5 points) of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS, plutonium 238, 239 and 240 were detected (23:45 March 28th announced by TEPCO). The concentration of the detected plutonium was at the equivalent level of the fallout (radioactive fallout) that was observed in Japan concerning the past atmospheric nuclear testing, i.e. at the equivalent level of the normal condition of environment, and was not at the level of having harmful influence on human body.

2. Action taken by NISA

(March 28th)

Regarding the delay in the reporting of the water confirmed outside of the turbine buildings, NISA directed TEPCO to accomplish the

communication in the company on significant information in a timely manner and to inform it in a timely and appropriate manner.

(Attached sheet)

1. The state of operation at NPS (Number of automatic shutdown units: 10)

- Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS, TEPCO

(Okuma Town and Futaba Town, Futaba County, Fukushima Prefecture)

(1) The state of operation

- Unit 1 (460MWe): automatic shutdown
- Unit 2 (784MWe): automatic shutdown
- Unit 3 (784MWe): automatic shutdown
- Unit 4 (784MWe): in periodic inspection outage
- Unit 5 (784MWe): in periodic inspection outage, cold shutdown at 14:30 March 20th
- Unit 6 (1,100MWe): in periodic inspection outage, cold shutdown at 19:27 March 20th

(2) Major Plant Parameters (As of 06:00 March 29th)

	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6
Reactor Pressure*1 [MPa]	0.493(A) 0.603(B)	0.074(A) 0.072(B)	0.135(A) 0.011(C)	—	0.111	0.106
CV Pressure (D/W) [kPa]	285	100	108.5	—	—	—
Reactor Water Level*2 [mm]	-1,600(A) -1,600(B)	-1,500(A) Not available(B)	-1,900(A) -2,300(B)	—	2,363	1,965
Suppression Pool Water Temperature (S/C) [°C]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suppression Pool Pressure (S/C) [kPa]	285	down scale (under survey)	179.2	—	—	—
Spent Fuel Pool Water Temperature [°C]	Indicator Failure	45.0	Indicator Failure	Indicator Failure	37.1	22.0
Time of Measurement	04:00 March 29th	04:00 March 29th	04:45 March 29th	March 29th	06:00 March 29th	06:00 March 29th

*1: Converted from reading value to absolute pressure

*2: Distance from the top of fuel

(3) Situation of Each Unit

<Unit 1>

- TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Inability of water injection of the Emergency Core Cooling System) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness. (16:36 March 11th)
- Operation of Vent (10:17 March 12th)
- Seawater injection to the Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV) via the Fire Extinguish Line started. (20:20 March 12th)
→Temporary interruption of the injection (01:10 March 14th)
- The sound of explosion in Unit 1 occurred. (15:36 March 12th)
- The amount of injected water to the Reactor Core was increased by utilizing the Feedwater Line in addition to the Fire Extinguish Line. (2m³/h→18m³/h).(02:33 March 23rd) Later, it was switched to the Feedwater Line only (around 11m³/h). (09:00 March 23rd)
- Lighting in the Central Operation Room was recovered. (11:30 March 24th)
- As the result of concentration measurement in the stagnant water on the basement floor of the turbine building, 2.1×10^5 Bq/cm³ of ¹³¹I (Iodine) and 1.8×10^6 Bq/cm³ of ¹³⁷Cs (Caesium) were detected as major radioactive nuclides.
- White smoke was confirmed to generate continuously. (As of 06:30 March 29th)
- Fresh water injection to RPV is being carried out. (As of 08:00 March 29th)

<Unit 2>

- TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Inability of water injection of the Emergency Core Cooling System) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness. (16:36 March 11th)
- Operation of Vent (11:00 March 13th)
- The Blow-out Panel of reactor building was opened due to the explosion in the reactor building of Unit 3. (After 11:00 March 14th)

- Reactor water level tended to decrease. (13:18 March 14th) TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Loss of reactor cooling functions) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness. (13:49 March 14th)
- Seawater injection to RPV via the Fire Extinguish line was ready. (19:20 March 14th)
- Water level in RPV tended to decrease. (22:50 March 14th)
- Operation of Vent (0:02 March 15th)
- A sound of explosion was made in Unit 2. As the pressure in Suppression Pool (Suppression Chamber) decreased (06:10 March 15th), there was a possibility that an incident occurred in the Chamber. (About 06:20 March 15th)
- Electric power receiving at the emergency power source transformer from the external transmission line was completed. The work for laying the electric cable from the facility to the load side was carried out. (As of 13:30 March 19th)
- Injection of 40t of Seawater to the Spent Fuel Pool was started.(from 15:05 till 17:20 March 20th)
- Power Center of Unit 2 received electricity (15:46 March 20th)
- White smoke generated. (18:22 March 21st)
- White smoke was died down and almost invisible. (As of 07:11 March 22nd)
- Injection of 18t of Seawater to the Spent Fuel Pool was carried out. (From 16:07 till 17:01 March 22nd)
- White smoke was confirmed to generate continuously. (Around 06:20 March 25th)
- Injection of seawater to the Spent Fuel Pool via the Fuel Pool Cooling Line was carried out. (From 10:30 till 12:19 March 25th)
- White smoke was confirmed to generate continuously (As of 08:00 March 26th)
- Lighting of Central Operation Room was recovered (16:46 March 26th)
- The pump for the fresh water injection to RPV of Unit 2 was switched from the Fire Pump Truck to the temporary motor-driven pump.(18:31 March 27th)
- Regarding the result of the concentration measurement in the stagnant water on the basement floor of the turbine building of Unit 2 of

Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS announced by TEPCO on 27 March, TEPCO reported to NISA that as the result of analysis and evaluation through re-sampling, judging the measured value of Iodine-134 was wrong, the concentrations of gamma nuclides including Iodine-134 were less than the detection limit. (00:07 March 28)

- White smoke was confirmed to generate continuously. (As of 06:30 March 29th)
- Fresh water injection to RPV is being carried out. (As of 08:00 March 29th)

<Unit 3>

- TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Inability of water injection of the Emergency Core Cooling System) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness. (05:10 March 13th)
- Operation of Vent (20:41 March 12th)
- Operation of Vent (08:41 March 13th)
- Fresh water started to be injected to RPV via the Fire Extinguish Line. (11:55 March 13th)
- Seawater started to be injected to RPV via the Fire Extinguish Line. (13:12 March 13th)
- Seawater injection for Units 1 and 3 was interrupted due to the lack of seawater in pit. (01:10 March 14th)
- Seawater injection to RPV for Unit 3 was restarted. (03:20 March 14th)
- Operation of Vent (05:20 March 14th)
- The pressure in Primary Containment Vessel (PCV) of Unit 3 rose unusually. (07:44 March 14th) TEPCO reported to NISA on the event falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness. (7:52 March 14th)
- In Unit 3, the explosion like Unit 1 occurred around the reactor building (11:01 March 14th)
- The white smoke like steam generated from Unit 3. (08:30 March 16th)
- Because of the possibility that PCV of Unit 3 was damaged, the workers evacuated from the main control room of Units 3 and 4 (common control room). (10:45 March 16th) Thereafter the operators returned to the room and restarted the operation of water injection. (11:30 March 16th)

- Seawater was discharged 4 times to Unit 3 by the helicopters of the Self-Defence Force. (9:48, 9:52, 9:58 and 10:01 March 17th)
- The riot police arrived at the site for the water spray from the ground. (16:10 March 17th)
- The Self-Defence Force started the water spray using a fire engine. (19:35 March 17th)
- The water spray from the ground was carried out by the riot police. (From 19:05 till 19:13 March 17th)
- The water spray from the ground was carried out by the Self-Defense Force using 5 fire engines. (19:35, 19:45, 19:53, 20:00 and 20:07 March 17th)
- The water spray from the ground using 6 fire engines (6 tons of water spray per engine) was carried out by the Self-Defence Force. (From before 14:00 till 14:38 March 18th)
- The water spray from the ground using a fire engine provided by the US Military was carried out. (Finished at 14:45 March 18th)
- Hyper Rescue Unit of Tokyo Fire Department carried out the water spray. (Finished at 03:40 March 20th)
- The pressure in PCV of Unit 3 rose (320 kPa as of 11:00 March 20th). Preparation to lower the pressure was carried. Judging from the situation, immediate pressure relief was not required. Monitoring the pressure continues (120 kPa at 12:15 March 21st).
- On-site survey for leading electric cable (From 11:00 till 16:00 March 20th)
- Water spray over the Spent Fuel Pool of Unit 3 by Hyper Rescue Unit of Tokyo Fire Department was carried out (From 21:30 March 20th till 03:58 March 21st).
- Works for the recovery of external power supply is being carried out.
- Grayish smoke generated from Unit 3. (At around 15:55 March 21st)
- The smoke was confirmed to be died down. (17:55 March 21st)
- Grayish smoke changed to be whitish and seems to be ceasing. (As of 07:11 March 22nd)
- Water spray (Around 180t) by Hyper Rescue Unit of Tokyo Fire Department was carried out. (from 15:10 till 15:59 March 22nd)
- Lighting was recovered in the Central Operation Room. (22:43 March 22nd)

- Injection of 35t of seawater to the Spent Fuel Pool via the Fuel Pool Cooling Line was carried out. (From 11:03 till 13:20 March 23rd)
- Slightly blackish smoke generated from the reactor building. (Around 16:20 March 23rd) At around 23:30 March 23rd and around 4:50 March 24th, it was reported that the smoke seemed to cease.
- Around 120t of seawater was injected to the Spent Fuel Pool via the Fuel Pool Cooling Line. (From around 5:35 till around 16:05 March 24th)
- As the results of the survey of the stagnant water, into which workers who were laying electric cable on the ground floor and the basement floor of the turbine building of the Unit 3 walked, the dose rate on the water surface was around 400mSv/h, and as the result of gamma-ray analysis of the sampling water, the totaled concentration of each nuclide of the sampling water was around 3.9×10^6 Bq/cm³.
- Water spray by Kawasaki City Fire Bureau supported by Tokyo Fire Department was carried out. (From 13:28 till 16:00 March 25th)
- Water spray of approximately 100t using Concrete Pump Truck (50t/h) was carried out. (From 12:34 till 14:36 March 27th)
- The pump for the fresh water injection to RPV was switched from the Fire Pump Truck to the temporary motor-driven pump.(20:30 March 28th)
- White smoke was confirmed to generate continuously (As of 06:30 March 29th)
- Injection of fresh water to RPV is being carried out. (As of 08:00 March 29th)

<Unit 4>

- Because of the replacement work of the Shroud of RPV, no fuel was inside the RPV.
- The temperature of water in the Spent Fuel Pool had increased. (84 °C at 04:08 March 14th)
- It was confirmed that a part of wall in the operation area of Unit 4 was damaged. (06:14 March 15th)
- The fire at Unit 4 occurred. (09:38 March 15th) TEPCO reported that the fire was extinguished spontaneously. (11:00 March 15th)
- The fire occurred at Unit 4. (5:45 March 16th) TEPCO reported that no

- fire could be confirmed on the ground.(At around 06:15 March 16th)
- The Self-Defence Force started water spray over the Spent Fuel Pool of Unit 4 (09:43 March 20th).
 - On-site survey for leading electric cable (From 11:00 till 16:00 March 20th)
 - Water spray over the Spent Fuel Pool of Unit 4 by Self-Defence Force was started. (From around 18:30 till 19:46 March 20th).
 - Water spray over the Spent Fuel Pool by Self-Defence Force using 13 fire engines was started (From 06:37 till 08:41 March 21st).
 - Works for laying electricity cable to the Power Center was completed. (At around 15:00 March 21st)
 - Power Center received electricity. (10:35 March 22nd)
 - Spray of around 150t of water using Concrete Pump Truck (50t/h) was carried out. (from 17:17 till 20:32 March 22nd)
 - Spray of around 130t of water using Concrete Pump Truck (50t/h) was carried out. (From 10:00 till 13:02 March 23rd)
 - Spray of around 150t of water using Concrete Pump Truck (50t/h) was carried out. (From 14:36 till 17:30 March 24th)
 - Spray of around 150t of water using Concrete Pump Truck (50t/h) was carried out. (From 19:05 till 22:07 March 25th)
 - Injection of seawater to the Spent Fuel Pool via the Fuel Pool Cooling Line was carried out. (From 06:05 till 10:20 March 25th)
 - Water spray of approximately 125t using Concrete Pump Truck (50t/h) was carried out. (From 16:55 till 19:25 March 28th)
 - White smoke was confirmed to generate continuously. (As of 06:30 March 29th)

<Units 5 and 6>

- The first unit of Emergency Diesel Generator (B) for Unit 6 is operating and supplying electricity. Water injection to RPV and the Spent Fuel Pool through the system of Make up Water Condensate (MUWC) is being carried out.
- The second unit of Emergency Diesel Generator (A) for Unit 6 started up. (04:22 March 19th)
- The pumps for Residual Heat Removal (RHR) (C) for Unit 5 (05:00 March 19th) and RHR (B) for Unit 6 (22:14 March 19th) started up and

recovered heat removal function. It cools Spent Fuel Pool with priority.
(Power supply : Emergency Diesel Generator for Unit 6) (05:00 March 19th)

- Unit 5 under cold shut down (14:30 March 20th)
- Unit 6 under cold shut down (19:27 March 20th)
- Receiving electricity reached to the transformer of starter. (19:52 March 20th)
- Power supply to Unit 5 was switched from the Emergency Diesel Generator to external power supply. (11:36 March 21st)
- Power supply to Unit 6 was switched from the Emergency Diesel Generator to external power supply. (19:17 March 22nd)
- The temporary pump for RHR Seawater System (RHRS) of Unit 5 was automatically stopped when the power supply was switched from the temporary to the permanent. (17:24 March 23rd)
- Repair of the temporary pump for RHRS of Unit 5 was completed (16:14 March 24th) and cooling was started again. (16:35 March 24th)
- Power supply for the temporary pump for RHRS of Unit 6 was switched from the temporary to the permanent. (15:38 and 15:42 March 25th)

<Common Spent Fuel Pool>

- It was confirmed that the water level of Spent Fuel Pool was maintained full at after 06:00 March 18th.
- Water spray over the Common Spent Fuel Pool was started (From 10:37 till 15:30 March 21st)
- The power was started to be supplied (15:37 March 24th) and cooling was also started.(18:05 March 24th)
- As of 08:00 March 28th, water temperature of the pool was around 34°C.
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<Other>

- As the result of nuclide analysis at around the southern Water Discharge Canal, $7.4 \times 10^1 \text{Bq/cm}^3$ of ^{131}I (Iodine) (1,850.5 times higher than the concentration limit in water outside the Environmental Monitoring Area) was detected. (14:30 March 26th)
(As the result of measurement on 27 March, it was detected as 250

times higher than the limit in water. On the other hand, as the result of the analysis at the north side of the Water Discharge Canal of the NPS, $4.6 \times 10^1 \text{Bq/cm}^3$ of ^{131}I (Iodine) (1,150 times higher than the limit) was detected. (14:05 March 27th)

- The water was confirmed to be collected in the vertical parts of the trenches (an underground structure for laying pipes, shaped like a tunnel) outside of the turbine building of Units 1 to 3. The dose rates on the water surface were 0.4 mSv/h of the Unit 1's trench and 1,000 mSv/h of the Unit 2's trench. The rate of the Unit 3's trench could not measure because of the rubble. (Around 15:30 March 27th)
- In the samples of soil collected on 21 and 22 March 2011 on the site (at 5 points) of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS, plutonium 238, 239 and 240 were detected (23:45 March 28th announced by TEPCO). The concentration of the detected plutonium was at the equivalent level of the fallout (radioactive fallout) that was observed in Japan concerning the past atmospheric nuclear testing, i.e. at the equivalent level of the normal condition of environment, and was not at the level of having harmful influence on human body.

- Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS (TEPCO)

(Naraha Town / Tomioka Town, Futaba County, Fukushima Prefecture.)

(1) The state of operation

- Unit1 (1,100MWe): automatic shutdown, cold shut down at 17:00, March 14th
- Unit2 (1,100MWe): automatic shutdown, cold shut down at 18:00, March 14th
- Unit3 (1,100MWe): automatic shutdown, cold shut down at 12:15, March 12th
- Unit4 (1,100MWe): automatic shutdown, cold shut down at 07:15, March 15th

(2) Major plant parameters (As of 06:00 March 29th)

	Unit	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Reactor Pressure*1	MPa	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.13
Reactor water temperature	℃	27.4	27.8	39.6	27.7
Reactor water level*2	mm	9,296	10,296	7,826	8,785
Suppression pool water temperature	℃	25	25	26	26
Suppression pool pressure	kPa (abs)	107	105	103	103
Remarks		cold shutdown	cold shutdown	cold shutdown	cold shutdown

*1: Converted from reading value to absolute pressure

*2: Distance from the top of fuel

(3) Report concerning other incidents

- TEPCO reported to NISA the event in accordance with the Article 10 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Unit 1. (18:08 March 11th)
- TEPCO reported to NISA the events in accordance with the Article 10 regarding Units 1, 2 and 4. (18:33 March 11th)
- TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Loss of pressure suppression function) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Unit 1. (5:22 March 12th)
- TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Loss of pressure suppression function) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Unit 2. (5:32 March 12th)
- TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Loss of pressure suppression function) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Unit 4 of Fukushima Dai-ni NPS. (6:07 March 12th)

- Onagawa NPS (Tohoku Electric Power Co. Inc.)
(Onagawa Town, Oga County and Ishinomaki City, Miyagi Prefecture)
- (1) The state of operation
- Unit 1 (524MWe): automatic shutdown, cold shut down at 0:58, March 12th
 - Unit 2 (825MWe): automatic shutdown, cold shut down at earthquake
 - Unit 3 (825MWe): automatic shutdown, cold shut down at 1:17, March 12th
- (2) Readings of monitoring post, etc.
- MP2 (Monitoring at the North End of Site Boundary)
approx. $0.77 \mu\text{SV/h}$ (16:00 March 27th) → approx. $0.68 \mu\text{SV/h}$ (16:00 March 28th)
- (3) Report concerning other incidents
- Fire Smoke on the first basement of the Turbine Building was confirmed to be extinguished. (22:55 on March 11th)
 - Tohoku Electric Power Co. reported to NISA in accordance with the Article 10 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness. (13:09 March 13th)

2. Action taken by NISA

(March 11th)

- 14:46 Set up of the NISA Emergency Preparedness Headquarters (Tokyo) immediately after the earthquake
- 15:42 TEPCO reported to NISA in accordance with the Article 10 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.
- 16:36 TEPCO recognized the event (Inability of water injection of the Emergency Core Cooling System) in accordance with the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Units 1 and 2 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS. (Reported to NISA at 16:45)
- 18:08 Regarding Unit 1 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS, TEPCO reported to NISA in accordance with the Article 10 of the Act on Special

Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.

- 18:33 Regarding Units 1, 2 and 4 of Fukushima Dai-ni NPS, TEPCO reported to NISA in accordance with the Article 10 of Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.
- 19:03 The Government declared the state of nuclear emergency. (Establishment of Government Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters and Local Emergency Response Headquarters)
- 20:50 Fukushima Prefecture's Emergency Response Headquarters issued a direction for the residents within 2 km radius from Unit 1 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS to evacuate. (The population of this area is 1,864.)
- 21:23 Directives from Prime Minister to the Governor of Fukushima Prefecture, the Mayor of Okuma Town and the Mayor of Futaba Town were issued regarding the event occurred at Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS, TEPCO, in accordance with the Paragraph 3, the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness as follows:
- Direction for the residents within 3km radius from Unit 1 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS to evacuate
 - Direction for the residents within 10km radius from Unit 1 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS to stay in-house
- 24:00 Vice Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ikeda arrived at the Local Emergency Response Headquarters

(March 12th)

- 05:22 Regarding Unit 1 of Fukushima Dai-ni NPS, TEPCO recognized the event (Loss of pressure suppression function) to fall under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness. (Reported to NISA at 06:27)
- 05:32 Regarding Unit 2 of Fukushima Dai-ni NPS, TEPCO recognized the event (Loss of pressure suppression function) to fall under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.
- 05:44 Residents within 10km radius from Unit 1 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS shall evacuate by the Prime Minister Directive.
- 06:07 Regarding of Unit 4 of Fukushima Dai-ni NPS, TEPCO recognized the

event (Loss of pressure suppression function) to fall under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.

06:50 In accordance with the Paragraph 3, the Article 64 of the Nuclear Regulation Act, the order was issued to control the internal pressure of PCV of Units 1 and 2 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.

07:45 Directives from Prime Minister to the Governor of Fukushima Prefecture, the Mayors of Hirono Town, Naraha Town , Tomioka Town and Okuma Town were issued regarding the event occurred at Fukushima Dai-ni NPS, TEPCO, pursuant to the Paragraph 3, the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness as follows:

- Direction for the residents within 3km radius from Fukushima Dai-ni NPS to evacuate
- Direction for the residents within 10km radius from Fukushima Dai-ni NPS to stay in-house

17:00 TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Unusual increase of radiation dose at the site boundary) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.

17:39 Prime Minister directed evacuation of the residents within the 10 km radius from Fukushima Dai-ni NPS.

18:25 Prime Minister directed evacuation of the residents within the 20km radius from Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.

19:55 Directives from Prime Minister was issued regarding seawater injection to Unit 1 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.

20:05 Considering the Directives from Prime Minister and pursuant to the Paragraph 3, the Article 64 of the Nuclear Regulation Act, the order was issued to inject seawater to Unit 1 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS and so on.

20:20 At Unit 1 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS, seawater injection started.

(March 13th)

05:38 TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Total loss of coolant injection function) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Unit 3 of

Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS. Recovering efforts by TEPCO of the power source and coolant injection function and the work on venting were under way.

- 09:01 TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Unusual increase of radiation dose at the site boundary) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.
- 09:08 Pressure suppression and fresh water injection started for Unit 3 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.
- 09:20 The Pressure Vent Valve of Unit 3 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS was opened.
- 09:30 Directive was issued for the Governor of Fukushima Prefecture, the Mayors of Okuma Town, Futaba Town, Tomioka Town and Namie Town in accordance with the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness on the contents of radioactivity decontamination screening.
- 13:09 Tohoku Electric Power Co. reported to NISA that Onagawa NPS reached a situation specified in the Article 10 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.
- 13:12 Fresh water injection was switched to seawater injection for Unit 3 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.
- 14:36 TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Unusual increase of radiation dose at the site boundary) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.

(March 14th)

- 01:10 Seawater injection for Units 1 and 3 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS were temporarily interrupted due to the lack of seawater in pit.
- 03:20 Seawater injection for Unit 3 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS was restarted.
- 04:40 TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Unusual increase of radiation dose at the site boundary) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.
- 05:38 TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Unusual increase of radiation

- dose at the site boundary) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.
- 07:52 TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Unusual rise of the pressure in PCV) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Unit 3 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.
- 13:25 Regarding Unit 2 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS, TEPCO recognised the event (Loss of reactor cooling function) to fall under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.
- 22:13 TEPCO reported to NISA in accordance with the Article 10 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.
- 22:35 TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Unusual increase of radiation dose at the site boundary) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.

(March 15th)

- 00:00: The acceptance of experts from IAEA was decided. NISA agreed to accept the offer of dispatching of the expert on NPS damage from IAEA considering the intention by Mr. Amano, Director General of IAEA. Therefore, the schedule of expert acceptance will be planned from now on according to the situation.
- 00:00: NISA also decided the acceptance of experts dispatched from NRC.
- 07:21 TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Unusual increase of radiation dose at the site boundary) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.
- 07:24 Incorporated Administration Agency, Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) reported to NISA in accordance with the Article 10 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Nuclear Fuel Cycle Engineering Laboratories, Tokai Research and Development Centre.
- 07:44 JAEA reported to NISA in accordance with the Article 10 of the Act on

Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Nuclear Science Research Institute.

08:54 TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Unusual increase of radiation dose at the site boundary) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.

10:30 According to the Nuclear Regulation Act, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry issued the directions as follows.

For Unit 4: To extinguish fire and to prevent the occurrence of re-criticality

For Unit 2: To inject water to reactor vessel promptly and to vent Drywell.

10:59 Considering the possibility of lingering situation, it was decided that the function of the Local Emergency Response Headquarters was moved to the Fukushima Prefectural Office.

11:00 Prime Minister directed the in-house stay area.

In-house stay was additionally directed to the residents in the area from 20 km to 30 km radius from Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS considering in-reactor situation.

16:30 TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Unusual increase of radiation dose at the site boundary) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.

22:00 According to the Nuclear Regulation Act, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry issued the following direction.

For Unit 4: To implement the injection of water to the Spent Fuel Pool.

23:46 TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Unusual increase of radiation dose at the site boundary) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.

(March 18th)

13:00 Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology decided to reinforce the nation-wide monitoring survey in the emergency of Fukushima Dai-ichi and Dai-ni NPS.

- 15:55 TEPCO reported to NISA on the accidents and failure at Units 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS (Leakage of the radioactive materials inside of the reactor buildings to non-controlled area of radiation) pursuant to the Article 62-3 of the Nuclear Regulation Act.
- 16:48 Japan Atomic Power Co. reported to NISA accidents and failures in Tokai NPS (Failure of the seawater pump motor of the emergency diesel generator 2C) pursuant to the Article 62-3 of the Nuclear Regulation Act.

(March 19th)

- 07:44 The second unit of Emergency Diesel Generator (A) for Unit 6 started up.
- TEPCO reported to NISA that the pump for RHR (C) for Unit 5 started up and started to cooling Spent Fuel Storage Pool. (Power supply: Emergency Diesel Generator for Unit 6)
- 08:58 TEPCO reported to NISA the event (Unusual increase of radiation dose at the site boundary) falling under the Article 15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness regarding Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.

(March 20th)

- 23:30 Directive from Local Emergency Response Headquarters to the Prefectural Governor and the heads of cities, towns and villages (Tomioka Town, Hutaba Town, Okuma Town, Namie Town, Kawauchi Village, Naraha Town, Minamisouma City, Tamura City, Kazurao Village, Hirono Town, Iwaki City and Iidate Village) was issued regarding the change of the reference value for the screening level for decontamination of radioactivity.

(March 21st)

- 07:45 Directive titled as “Administration of the stable Iodine” was issued from Local Emergency Response Headquarters to the Prefectural Governor and the heads of cities, towns and villages (Tomioka Town, Hutaba Town, Okuma Town, Namie Town, Kawauchi Village, Naraha Town, Minamisouma City, Tamura City, Kazurao Village, Hirono Town, Iwaki City and Iidate Village), which directs the above-mentioned

governor and the heads to administer stable Iodine under the direction of the headquarters and in the presence of medical experts, and not to administer it on personal judgements.

16:45 Directive titled as “Ventilation for using heating equipments within the in-house evacuation zone” was issued from the Head of Local Emergency Response Headquarters to the Prefectural Governor and the heads of cities, towns and villages (Tomioka Town, Hutaba Town, Okuma Town, Namie Town, Kawauchi Village, Naraha Town, Minamisouma City, Tamura City, Kazurao Village, Hirono Town, Iwaki City and Iidate Village), which directs the above-mentioned governor and heads to publicly announce the guidance to the residents within the in-house evacuation zone, concerning the indoor use of heating equipments that require ventilation, in order to avoid poisoning from carbon monoxide and to reduce exposure.

17:50 Directive from the Head of Government Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters to the Prefectural Governors of Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi and Gunma was issued, which direct the above-mentioned governors to issue a request to relevant businesses and people to suspend shipment of spinach, *Kakina* (a green vegetable) and raw milk for the time being.

(March 22nd)

16:00 NISA received the response (Advice) from Nuclear Safety Commission Emergency Technical Advisory Body to the request for advice made by NISA, regarding the report from TEPCO titled as “The Results of Analysis of Seawater” dated March 22nd.

(March 25th)

NISA directed orally to the TEPCO regarding the exposure of workers at the turbine building of Unit 3 of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station occurred on March 24th, to review immediately and to improve its radiation control measures from the viewpoint of preventing a recurrence.

(March 28th)

Regarding the mistake in the evaluation of the concentration

measurement in the stagnant water on the basement floor of the turbine building of Unit 2 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS announced by TEPCO on 27 March, NISA directed TEPCO orally to prevent the recurrence of such a mistake.

13:50 Receiving the suggestion by the special meeting of Nuclear Safety Commission (Stagnant water on the underground floor of the turbine building at Fukushima Dai-ichi Plant Unit 2), NISA directed TEPCO orally to add the sea water monitoring points and carry out the groundwater monitoring.

Regarding the delay in the reporting of the water confirmed outside of the turbine buildings, NISA directed TEPCO to accomplish the communication in the company on significant information in a timely manner and to inform it in a timely and appropriate manner.

< Possibility on radiation exposure (As of 08:00 March 29th) >

1. Exposure of residents

- (1) Including the about 60 evacuees from Futaba Public Welfare Hospital to Nihonmatsu City Fukushima Gender Equality Centre, as the result of measurement of 133 persons at the Centre, 23 persons counted more than 13,000 cpm were decontaminated.
- (2) The 35 residents transferred from Futaba Public Welfare Hospital to Kawamata Town Saiseikai Kawamata Hospital by private bus arranged by Fukushima Prefecture were judged to be not contaminated by the Prefectural Response Centre.
- (3) As for the about 100 residents in Futaba Town evacuated by bus, the results of measurement for 9 of the 100 residents were as follows. The evacuees, moving outside the Prefecture (Miyagi Prefecture), were divided into two groups, which joined later to Nihonmatsu City Fukushima Gender Equality Centre.

No. of Counts	No. of Persons
18,000cpm	1
30,000-36,000cpm	1
40,000cpm	1
little less than 40,000cpm*	1
very small counts	5

*(These results were measured without shoes, though the first measurement exceeded 100,000cpm)

- (4) The screening was started at the Off site Centre in Okuma Town from March 12th to 15th. 162 people received examination until now. At the beginning, the reference value was set at 6,000cpm. 110 people were at the level below 6,000 cpm and 41 people were at the level of 6,000 cpm or more. When the reference value was increased to 13,000 cpm afterward, 8 people were at the level below 13,000 cpm and 3 people are at the level of 13,000 cpm or more.

The 5 out of 162 people examined were transported to hospital after being decontaminated.

- (5) The Fukushima Prefecture carried out the evacuation of patients and personnel of the hospitals located within 10km area. The screening of all the members showed that 3 persons have the high counting rate. These members were transported to the secondary medical institute of exposure. As a result of the screening on 60 fire fighting personnel involved in the transportation activities, the radioactivity higher than twice of the back ground was detected on 3 members. Therefore, all the 60 members were decontaminated.
- (6) Fukushima Prefecture has started the screening from 13 March. It is carried out by rotating the evacuation sites and at the 13 places (set up permanently) such as health offices. Up until March 26th, the screening was done to 95,373 people. Among them, 98 people were above the 100,000cpm, but when measured these people again without clothes, etc., the counts decreased to 100,000cpm and below, and there was no case which affects health.

2. Exposure of workers

As for the workers conducting operations in Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS, the total number of people who were at the level of exposure more than 100mSv becomes 19, as the three workers (All the people were the subcontractor's employees.) who were laying cables in the turbine building of Unit 3 of the NPS were confirmed to be at the level of exposure more than 170mSv on March 24.

For two out of the three workers, the attachment of radioactive material on the skin of both legs was confirmed. As the two workers were judged to have a possibility of beta ray burn, they were transferred to the Fukushima Medical University Hospital, and after that, on March 25th, all of the three workers arrived at the National Institute of Radiological Sciences in the Chiba Prefecture. As the result of examination, the level of exposure of their legs was estimated to be from 2 to 3 Sv. The level of exposure of both legs and internal did not require medical treatment, but they decided to monitor the progress of all three workers in the hospital. All the three workers have been discharged from the hospital around the noon on 28 March.

3. Others

- (1) 4 members of Self-Defence Force who worked in Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS were injured by explosion. One member was transferred to National Institute of Radiological Sciences. After the examination, judged that there were wounds but no risk for health from the exposure, the one was released from the hospital on March 17th. No other exposure of the Self-Defence Force member was confirmed at the Ministry of Defence.
- (2) As for policeman, the decontaminations of two policemen were confirmed by the National Police Agency. Nothing unusual was reported.
- (3) On March 24th, examinations of thyroid gland for 66 children aged from 1 to 15 years old were carried out at the Kawamata Town public health Center. The result was not at the level of having harmful influence.
- (4) From March 26th to 27th, examinations of thyroid gland for 137 children aged from 1 to 15 years old were carried out at the Iwaki City Public Health Center. The result was not at the level of exposure of no problem.

<Directive of screening levels for decontamination of radioactivity>

- (1) On March 20th, the Local Emergency Response Headquarters issued the directive to change the reference value for the screening level for decontamination of radioactivity as the following to the Prefectural Governor and the heads of cities, towns and villages (Tomioka Town, Hutaba Town, Okuma Town, Namie Town, Kawauchi Village, Naraha Town, Minamisouma City, Tamura City, Kazurao Village, Hirono Town, Iwaki City and Iidate Village).

Old : 40 Bq/cm² measured by a gamma-ray survey meter or 6,000 cpm

New : 1 μ Sv/hour (dose rate at 10cm distance) or 100,000cpm equivalent

<Directives of administrating stable Iodine during evacuation>

- (1) On March 16th, the Local Emergency Response Headquarters issued “Directive to administer the stable Iodine during evacuation from the evacuation area (20 km radius)” to the Prefectural Governor and the heads of cities, towns and villages (Tomioka Town, Hutaba Town, Okuma Town, Namie Town, Kawauchi Village, Naraha Town, Minamisouma City, Tamura City, Kazurao Village, Hirono Town, Iwaki City and Iidate Village).

- (2) On March 21st, the Local Emergency Response Headquarters issued Directive titled as “Administration of the stable Iodine” to the Prefectural Governor and the heads of cities, towns and villages (Tomioka Town, Hutaba Town, Okuma Town, Namie Town, Kawauchi Village, Naraha Town, Minamisouma City, Tamura City, Kazurao Village, Hirono Town, Iwaki City and Iidate Village), which directs the above-mentioned governor and heads to administer stable Iodine under the direction of the headquarters and in the presence of medical experts, and not to administer it on personal judgements.

<Situation of the injured (As of 08:00 March 29th)>

1. Injury due to earthquake on 11 March

- Two employees (slightly, have already gone back working)
- Two subcontract employees (one fracture in both legs, be in hospital)
- Two missing (TEPCO’s employee, missing in the turbine building of Unit 4)

2. Injury due to the explosion of Unit 1 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS on 12 March
 - Four employees (two TEPCO's employees and two subcontractor's employees) were injured at the explosion and smoke of Unit 1 around turbine building (non-controlled area of radiation) and were examined by Kawauchi Clinic. Two TEPCO's employees return to work again and two subcontractors' employees are under home treatment.

3. Injury due to the explosion of Unit 3 of Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS on 14 March.
 - Four TEPCO's employees (They have already returned to work.)
 - Three subcontractor employees (They have already returned to work.)
 - Four members of Self-Defence Force (one of them was transported to National Institute of Radiological Sciences considering internal possible exposure. The examination resulted in no internal exposure. The member was discharged from the institute on March 17th.)

4. Other injuries
 - Two subcontractor's employees were injured during working at temporary control panel of power source in the Common Spent Fuel Pool, transported to where were industrial medical doctors the Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS on 22 and 23 March. (One employee has already returned to work and the other is under home treatment.)
 - One emergency patient on 12 March. (cerebral infarction, transported by the ambulance, be in hospital)
 - Ambulance was requested for one employee complaining the pain at left chest outside of control area on March 12. (conscious, under home treatment)
 - Two employees complaining discomfort wearing full-face mask in the main control room were transported to Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS for a consultation with an industrial doctor on 13 March. (One employee has already returned to work and the other is under home treatment.)

<Situation of resident evacuation (As of 08:00 March 29th)>

At 11:00 March 15th, Prime Minister directed in-house stay to the residents in the area from 20 km to 30 km radius from Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS. The directive was conveyed to Fukushima Prefecture and related municipalities.

Regarding the evacuation as far as 20-km from Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS and 10-km from Fukushima Dai-ni NPS, necessary measures have already been taken.

- The in-house stay in the area from 20 km to 30 km from Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS is made fully known to the residents concerned.
- Cooperating with Fukushima Prefecture, livelihood support to the residents in the in-house stay area are implemented.

<Directives regarding foods and drinks>

Directive from the Head of Government Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters to the Prefectural Governors of Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi and Gunma was issued, which directed above-mentioned governors to suspend shipment and so on of the following products for the time being.

(1) Items under the suspension of shipment and restriction of intake (As of March 28th)

Prefectures	Suspension of shipment	Restriction of intake
Fukushima Prefecture	Non-head type leafy vegetables, head type leafy vegetables, flowerhead brassicas (Spinach, Cabbage, Broccoli, Cauliflower, <i>Komatsuna</i> *, <i>Kukitachina</i> *, <i>Shinobufuyuna</i> *, Rape, <i>Chijirena</i> , <i>Santouna</i> *, <i>Kousaitai</i> *, <i>Kakina</i> *, etc.), Turnip, Raw milk	Non-head type leafy vegetables, head type leafy vegetables, flowerhead brassicas (Spinach, Cabbage, Broccoli, Cauliflower, <i>Komatsuna</i> *, <i>Kukitachina</i> *, <i>Shinobufuyuna</i> , Rape, <i>Chijirena</i> , <i>Santouna</i> *, <i>Kousaitai</i> *, <i>Kakina</i> *, etc.)
Ibaraki Pref.	Spinach, <i>Kakina</i> *, Parsley, Raw milk	
Tochigi	Spinach, <i>Kakina</i> *	

Pref.		
Gunma Pref.	Spinach, <i>Kakina</i> *	

*a green vegetable

(2) Request for restriction of drinking for tap-water (As of 15:00 March 28th)

Scope under restriction	Water service (Local governments requested for restriction)
All residents	Iitate small water service (Iitate Village, Fukushima Prefecture)
Babies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water services that continue to respond to the directive • Tap-water supply service that continues to respond to the directive 	<p><Fukushima Prefecture></p> <p>Minami-soma City water service (Minami-soma City) Iwaki City water supply service (Iwaki City) Tamura City water supply service (Tamura City) Date City Tuskidate small water supply service (Date City)</p> <p>Non</p>

<Directive regarding the ventilation when using heating equipments in the area of indoor evacuation >

On March 21st, Directive titled as “Ventilation for using heating equipments within the in-house evacuation zone” from the Head of Local Emergency Response Headquarters to the Prefectural Governor and the heads of cities, towns and villages (Tomioka Town, Hutaba Town, Okuma Town, Namie Town, Kawauchi Village, Naraha Town, Minamisouma City, Tamura City, Kazurao Village, Hirono Town, Iwaki City and Iitate Village) was issued, which directs those governor and heads to publicly announce the guidance to the residents within the in-house evacuation zone, concerning the indoor use of heating equipments that require ventilation, in order to

avoid poisoning from carbon monoxide and to reduce exposure.

< Fire Bureaus' Activities >

- From 11:00 till around 14:00 on March 22nd, Niigata City Fire Bureau and Hamamatsu City Fire Bureau gave guidance to TEPCO as to the set up of large decontamination system.
- From 8:30 till 9:30, from 13:30 till 14:30 on March 23rd, Niigata City Fire Bureau and Hamamatsu City Fire Bureau gave guidance to TEPCO as to the operation of large decontamination system.

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