

### Fukushima Daiichi Unit 3 10 days after the earthquake disaster View on Core Re-melting

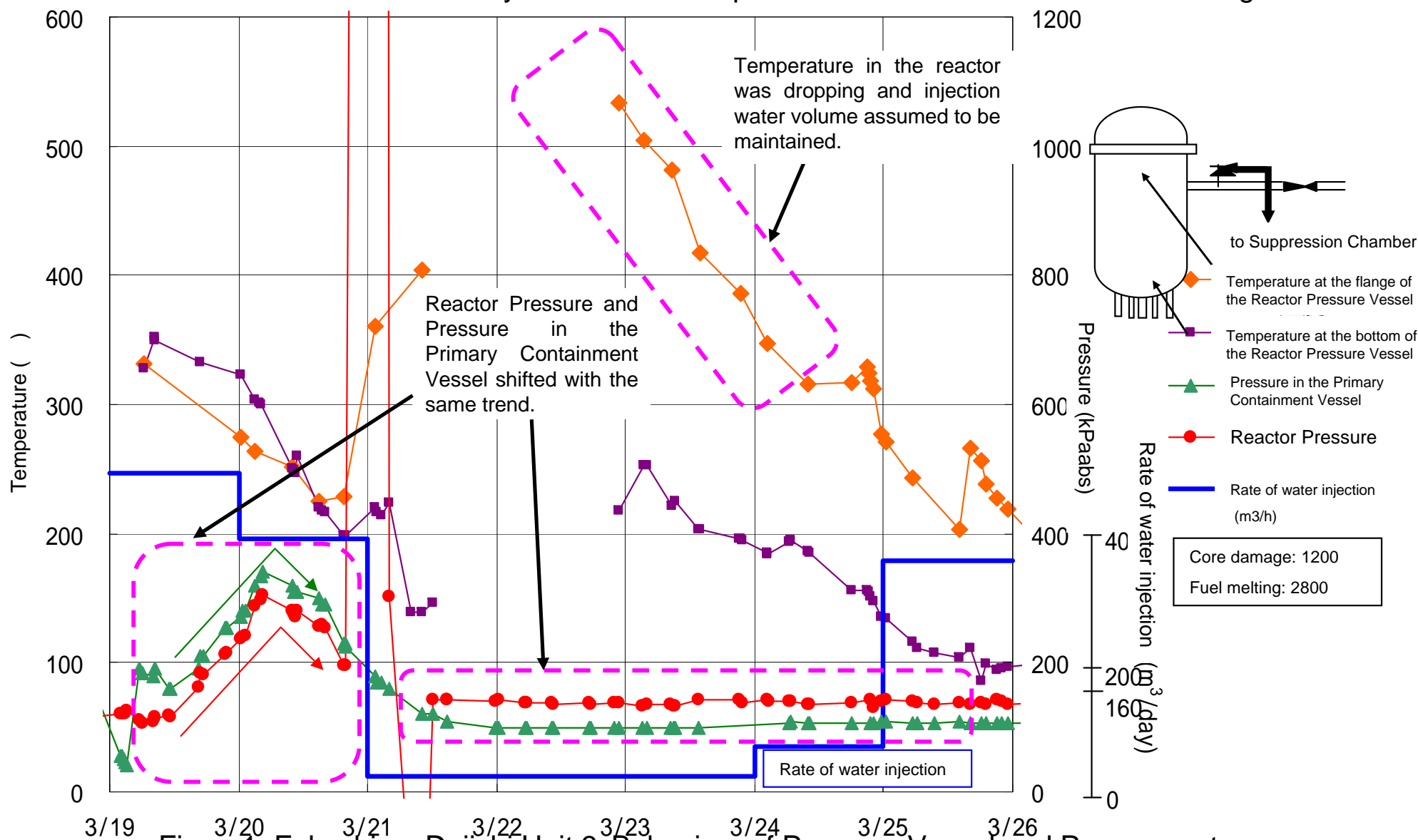


Figure 1. Fukushima Daiichi Unit 3 Behaviors of Pressure Vessel and Pressure, etc.

- Regarding the rate of water injection to the reactor, measuring gauge was temporarily changed from fire pump to control panel of the main control room during the period from March 21 to March 25. During this period, no operation to reduce injection water volume was conducted but we increased the injection rate by doubling of pump. It is unlikely that the rate of actual water injection to the reactor reduced largely because the fluctuation of reactor pressure and pressure in the Primary Containment Vessel were small.

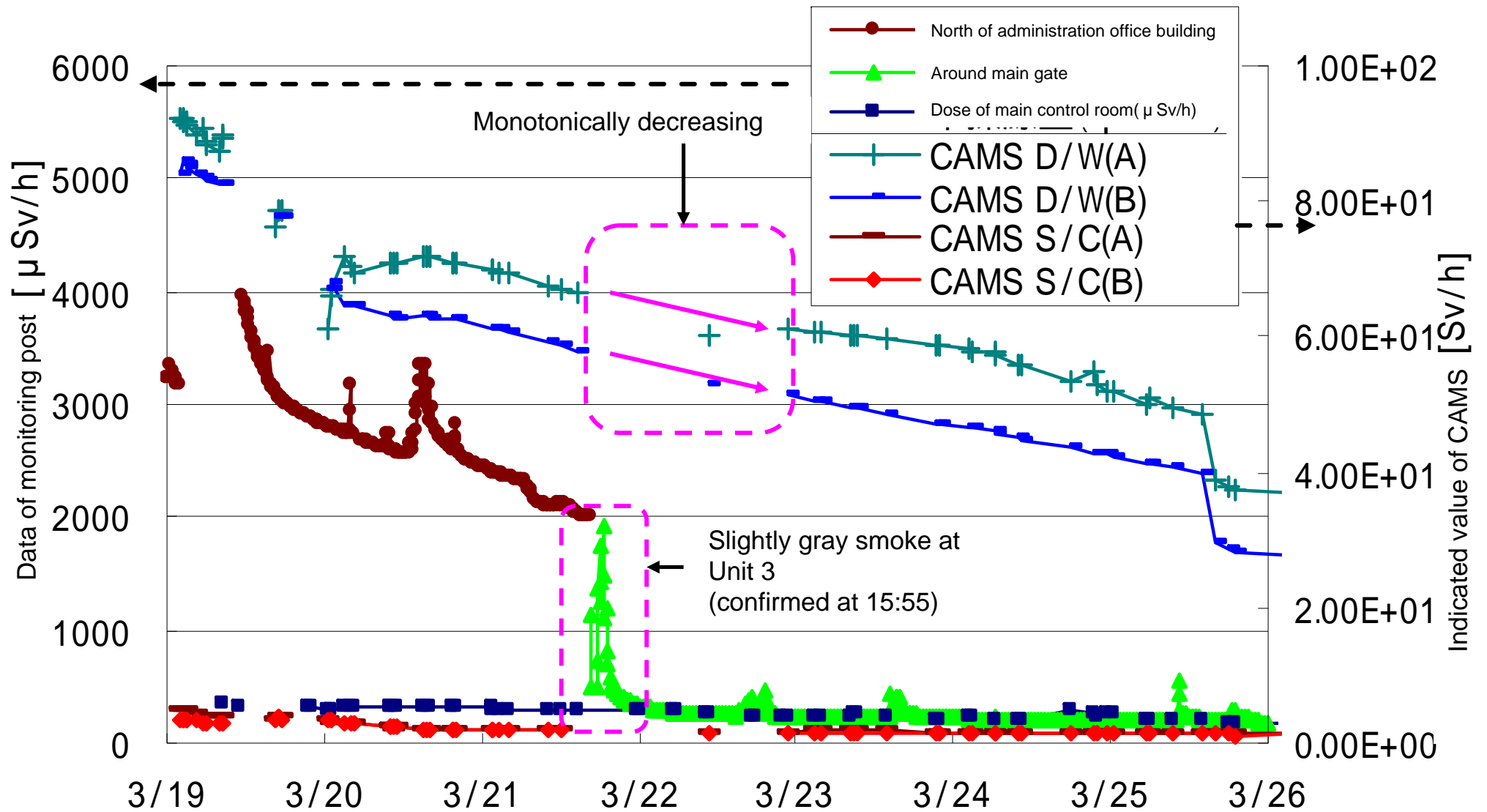


Figure 2. Dose rate in the Power Station and behavior of CAMS (Radiation monitor for the Primary Containment Vessel) of Fukushima Daiichi Unit 3

- We can estimate that the indicated values of the CAMS had been monotonically decreased from March 21 to March 25.

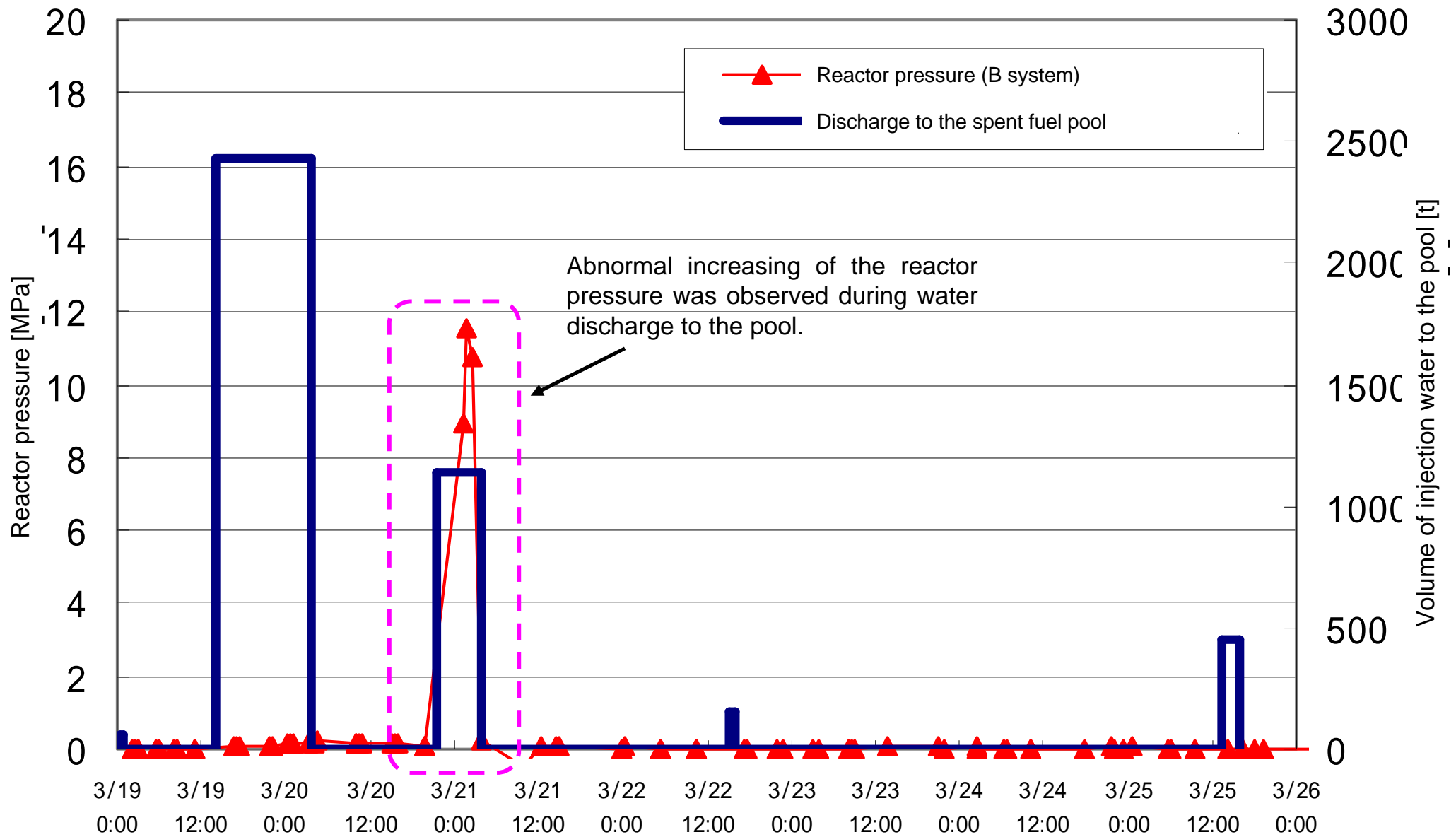


Figure 3. Fukushima Daiichi Unit 3 Relation between reactor pressure (B system) and records of water discharge to the spent fuel pool

- Abnormal increasing of the reactor pressure was observed during water discharge to the pool. Causal relation between water discharge is not clear, but we evaluate that measured value over 8 MPa is faulty indication. (This is described in the “plant parameter” as of 5:00 on March 21.)

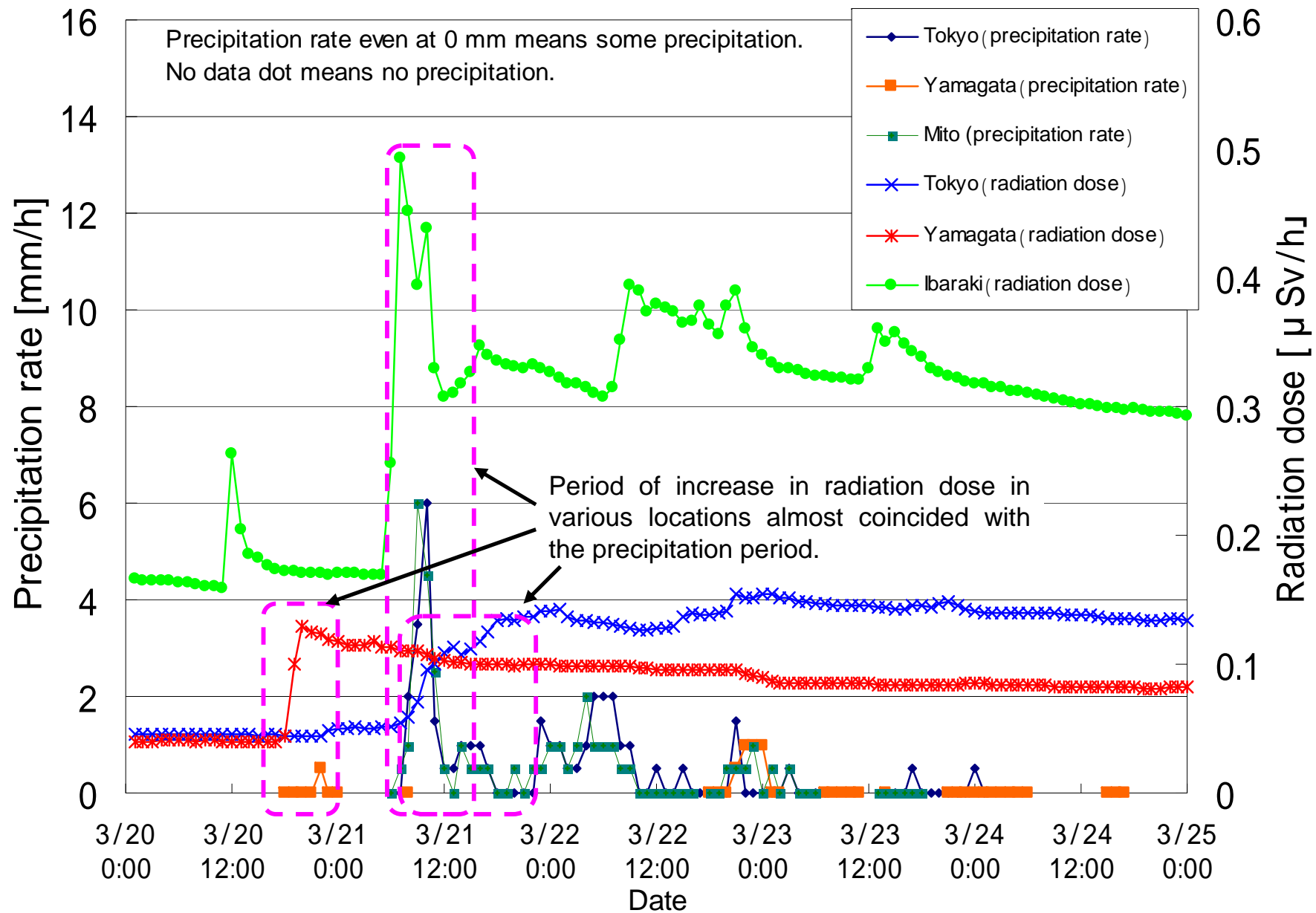


Chart 4 Relation between precipitation rate and radiation dose in various locations

- Increase in radiation dose around March 21 in Ibaraki, Tokyo and Yamagata coincided with the precipitation period.