Investigation result of inside of the Primary Containment Vessel (PCV), 1F-2

January 21, 2012

Tokyo Electric Power Company

東京電力
TEPCO

1. Objective and items done

【Objective】

- **Grasp the status inside the PCV and gather data directly (temperature and water level) in order to supplement continuous monitoring maintenance of cold shutdown state.**
- **By grasping the status and gathering data using existing technology, get basic data for future planning for investigation & research and find matters to be developed.**

【Items done】

Make a hole to the penetrating part of PCV (X-53 penetration, 1FL, R/B), insert devices and conduct below investigation.

	Items for investigation	Devices
(1)	Check the status inside the PCV by remote visual inspection	Borescope
(2)	Directly check the atmospheric temperature and accumulated water's temperature※1	Thermo couple
(3)	Check water surface in the PCV※1	Borescope

※1 Cannot be checked if the water level / visibility is low

2. Outline of the work (making a hole – checking inside the PCV)

Ⅰ. Making a hole (done on January 17)

①Weld a short pipe to X-53 penetration

②Attach a valve spool and a drilling equipment, and make a hole to the end plate

Ⅱ. Drop the block (done on January 17)

Attach a shielding plate to the flange, insert a rod and drop the concrete block

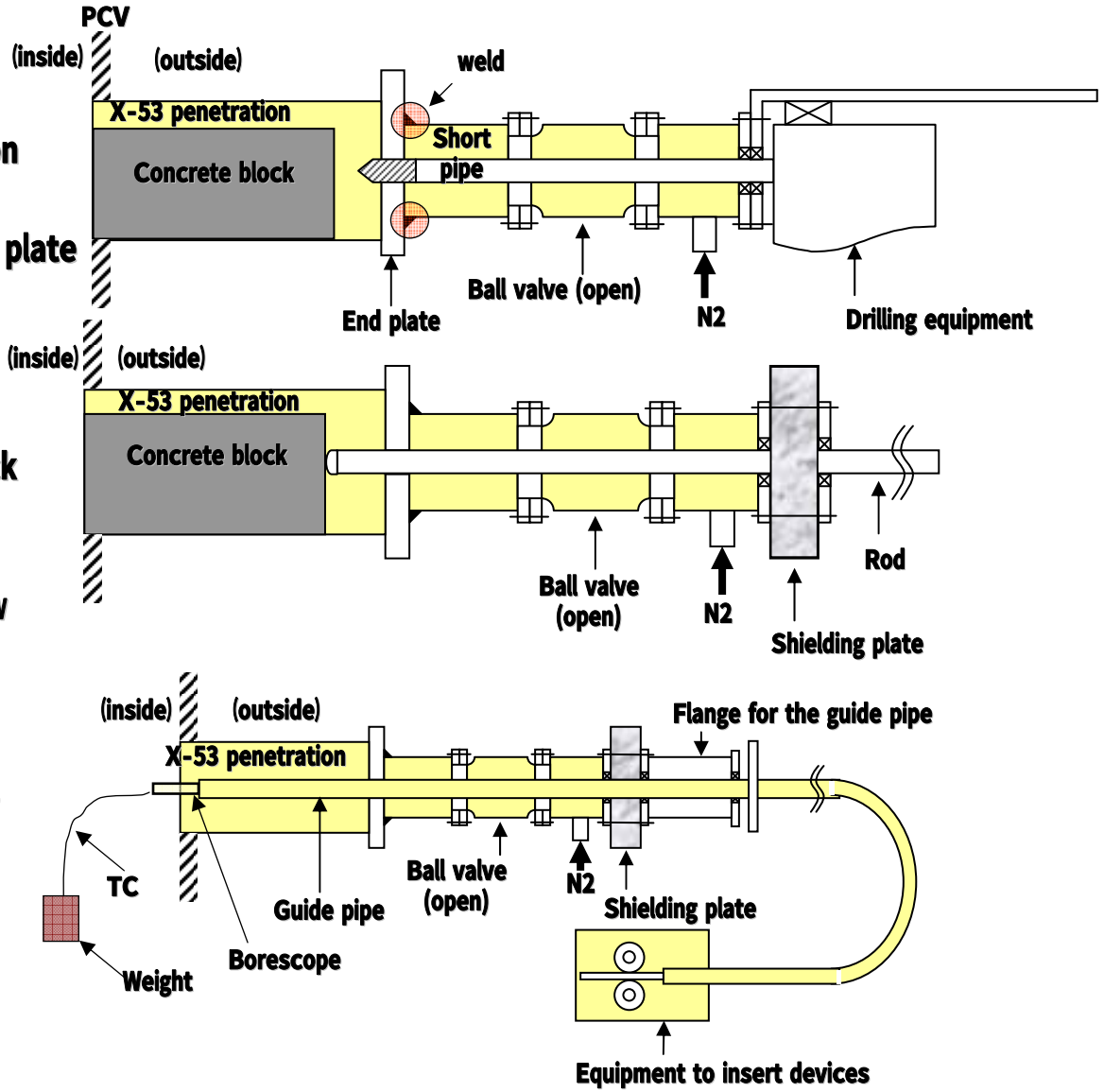
[drill and drop the block]
Work done: January 17
Maximum exposure dose: 3.03mSv
Number of workers: 54

Ⅲ. Check inside the PCV (done on January 19)

①Remove the end plate and attach the flange for the guide pipe

②Insert a borescope and check inside

[check inside]
Work done: January 19
Maximum exposure dose: 3.07mSv
Number of workers: 28



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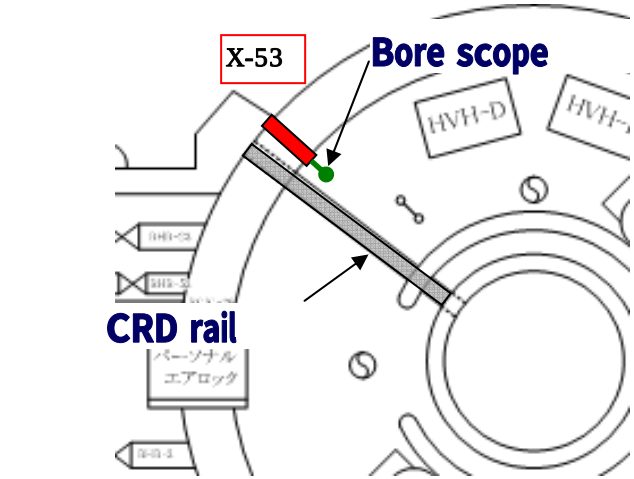
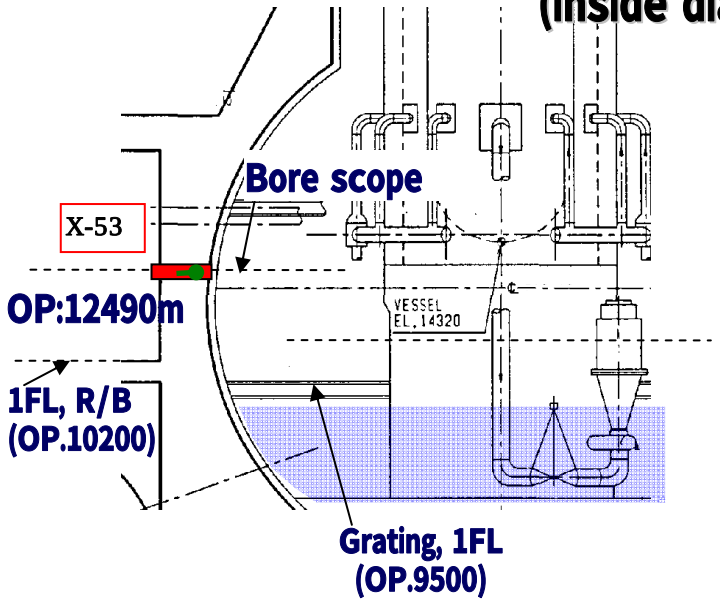
3. Photos inside of PCV, 1F-2①





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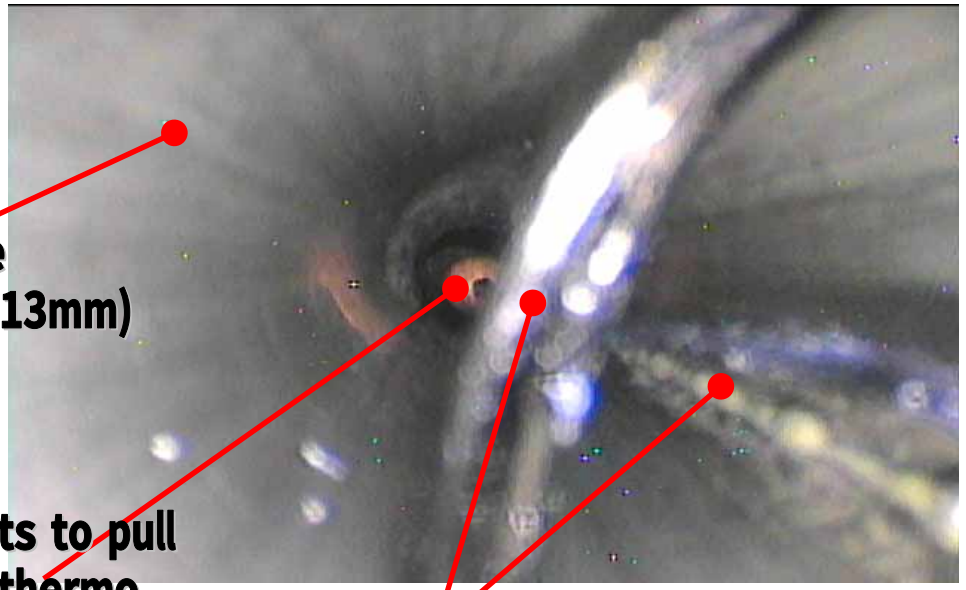

Inside the guide pipe located in X-53 penetration
(Before the borescope enters the PCV)

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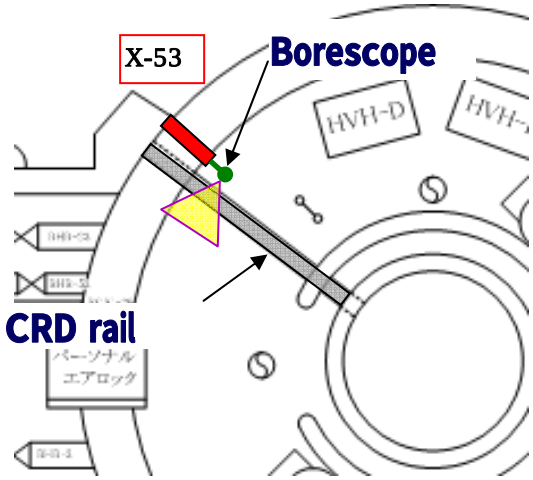
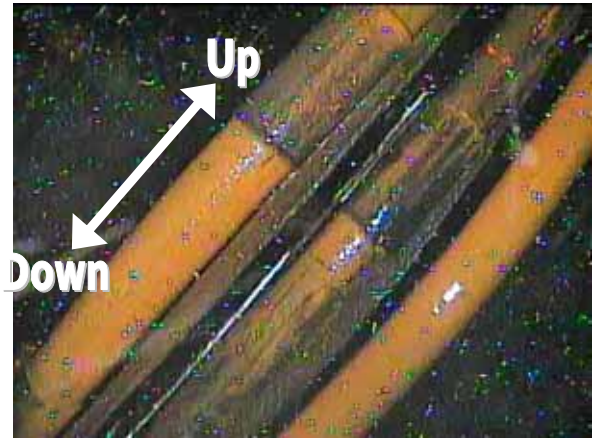
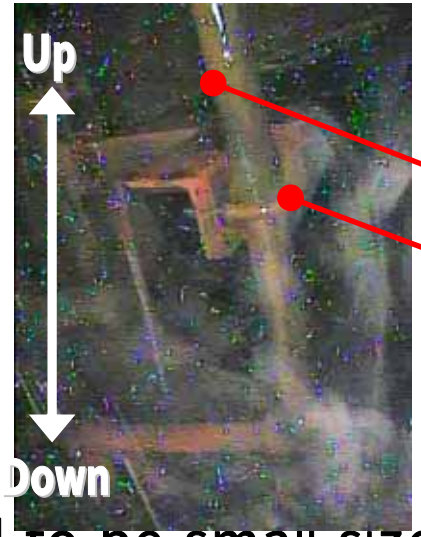
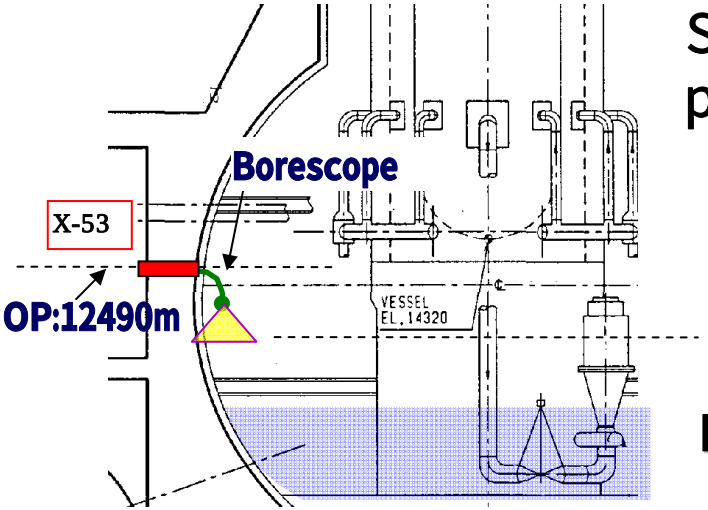
3. Photos inside of PCV, 1F-2②









Structures assumed to be small size piping or cable conduit

Internal wall of PCV

: Shooting to this direction

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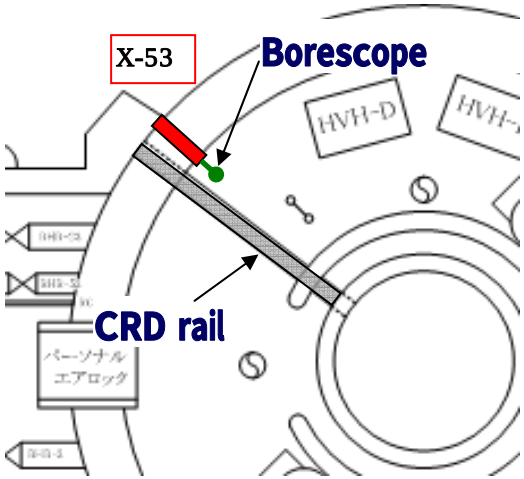
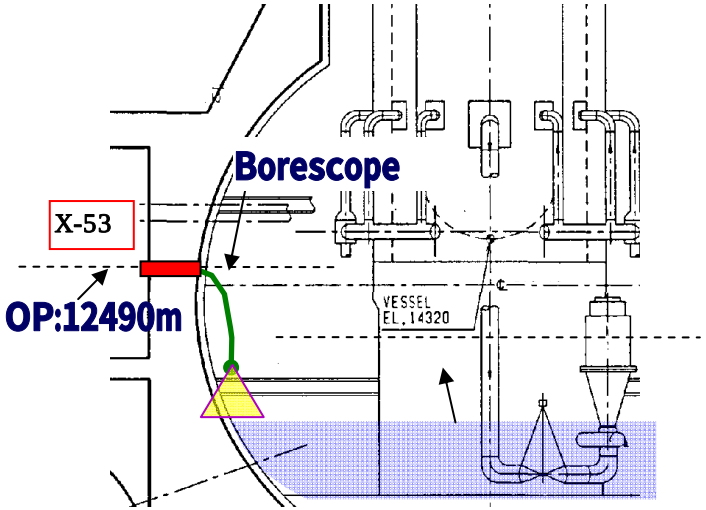
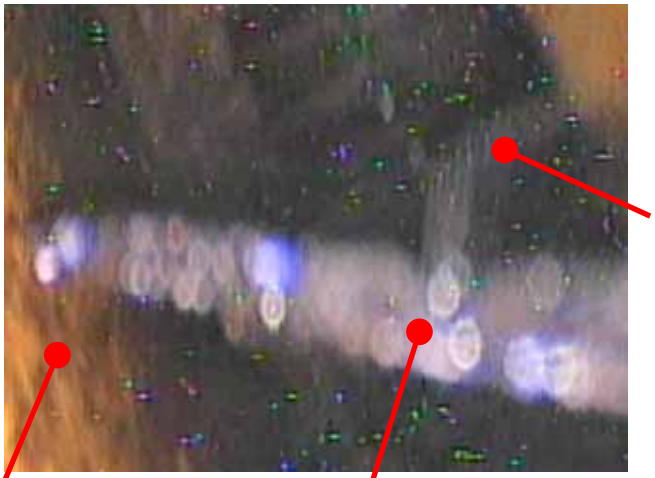
3. Photos inside of PCV, 1F-2③







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Around the grating, 1FL, Dry well

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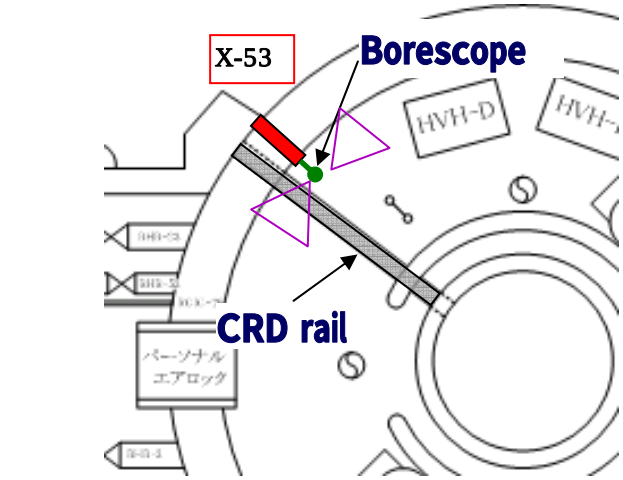
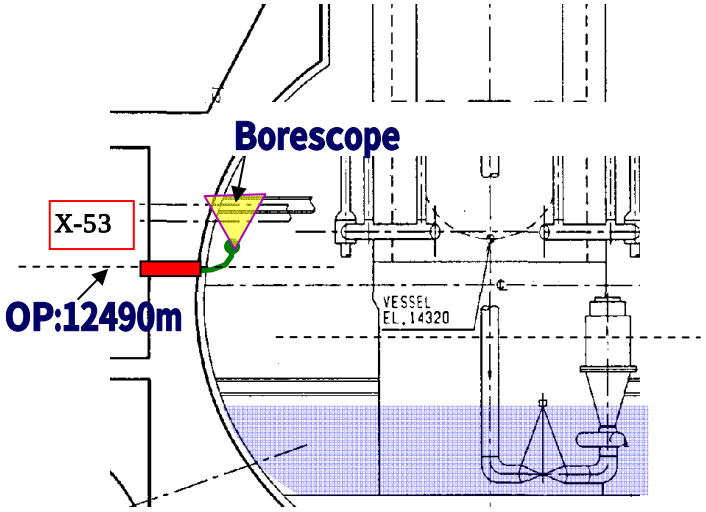
3. Photos inside of PCV, 1F-2④





Structures assumed to be piping

Looking up from X-53 penetration

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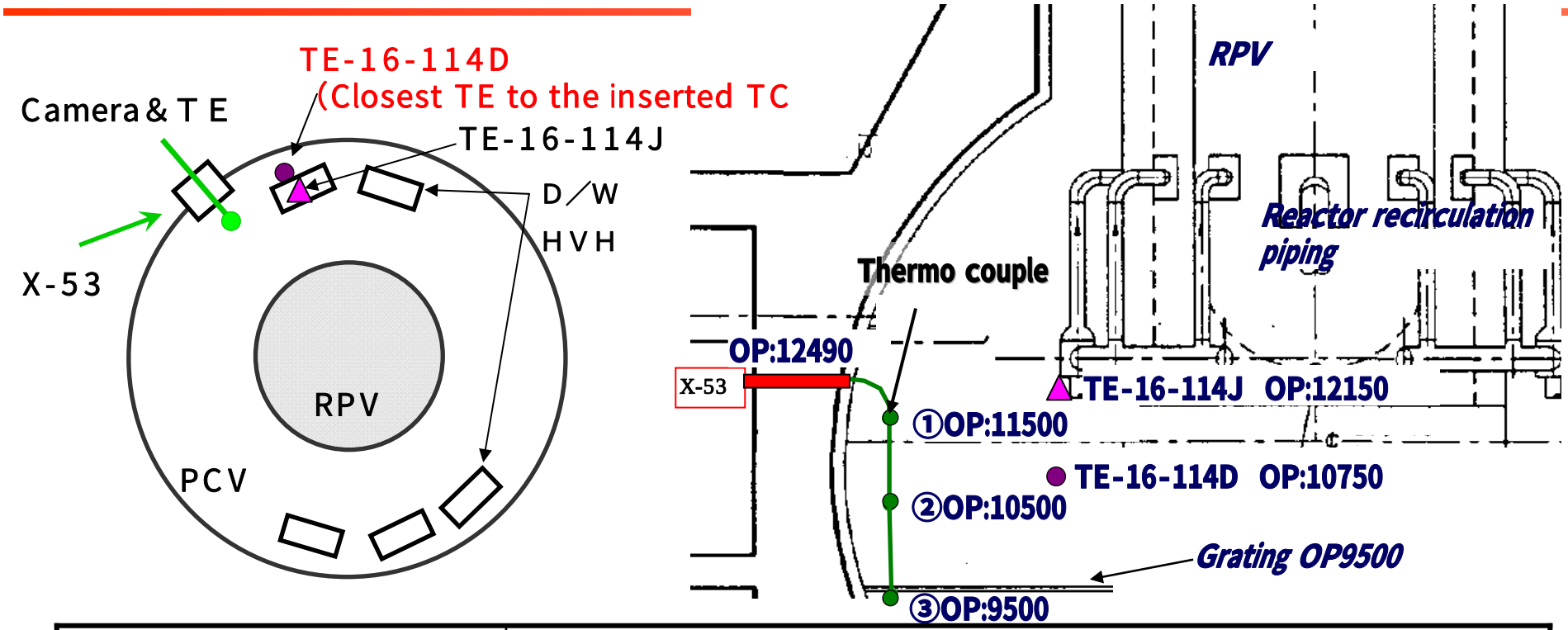
4. Comparison of temperature with the main thermometer



Temperature inside the PCV	Comparison with the main thermometer
① (OP11500) 44.7℃	We observed similar temperature with main thermometers nearby. TE-16-114D (return air D/W HVH cooler： OP10750 (72° direction) 42．6℃ (10:00 AM) TE-16-114J (supply air D/W HVH cooler：OP12150 (73° direction) 45．1℃ (10:00 AM)
② (OP10500) 44.7℃	
③ (OP9500) 45.7℃	

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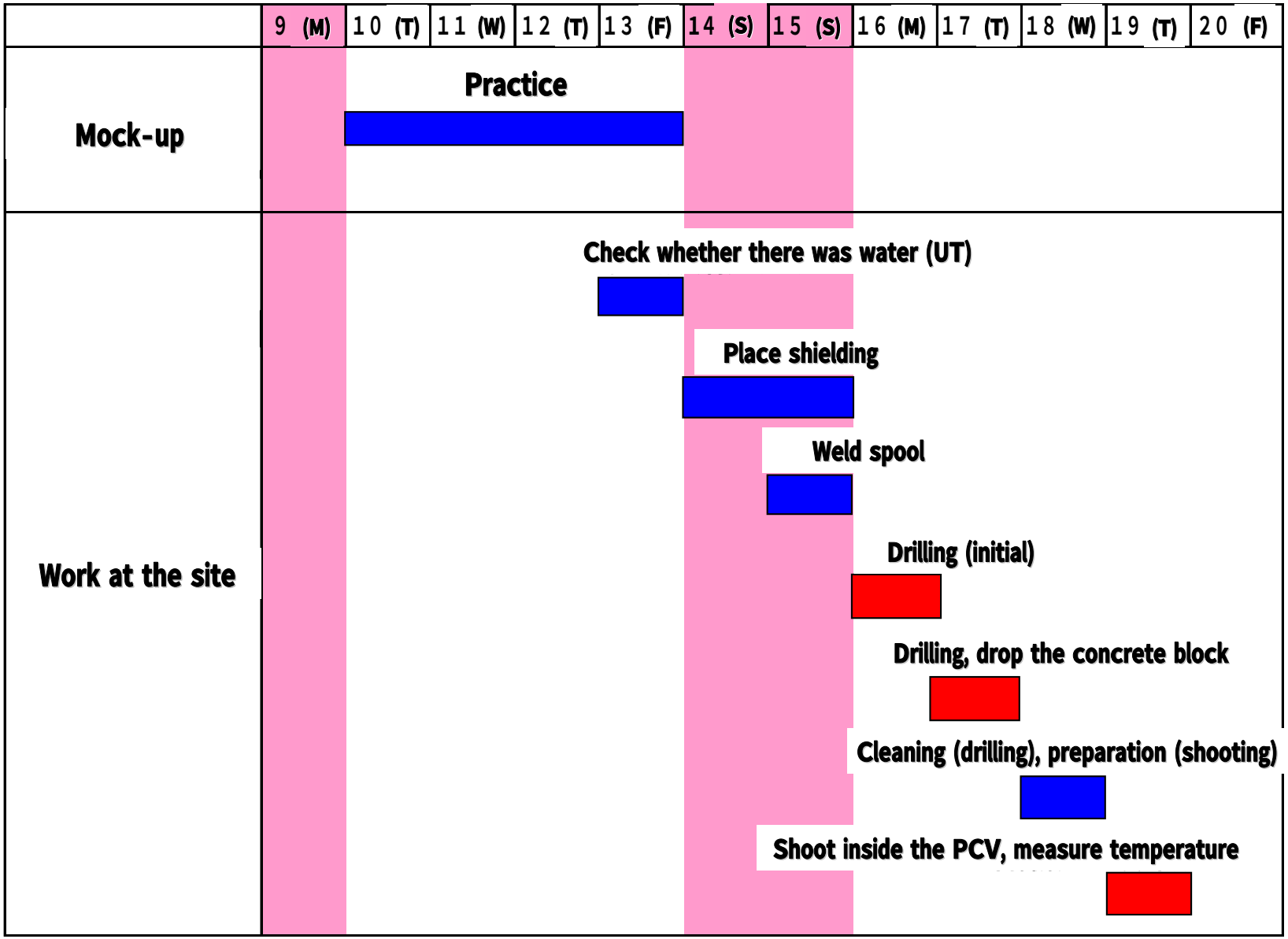
5. Summary

- The visibility was extremely low (tens of cm) as numerous waterdrops were falling from above. We could not take similar quality pictures as Unit 5. We could see the internal wall of the PCV (with reddish brown deposits), part of piping, part of support, part of OP9500 gratings.
- We could not see the water surface in the PCV.
- We assumed that the water level in the PCV was around 9500 ～OP10000. But there was no water at OP9500 gratings (water surface was below).
- The atmospheric temperature in the PCV was around 45 Celsius. We could not check whether the thermo couple reached water (The measured temperature was constantly around 45 Celsius. We could not assess the water level from change of temperature.)
- We could see the internal wall of PCV (with reddish brown deposits) and part of piping etc.

6. Schedule



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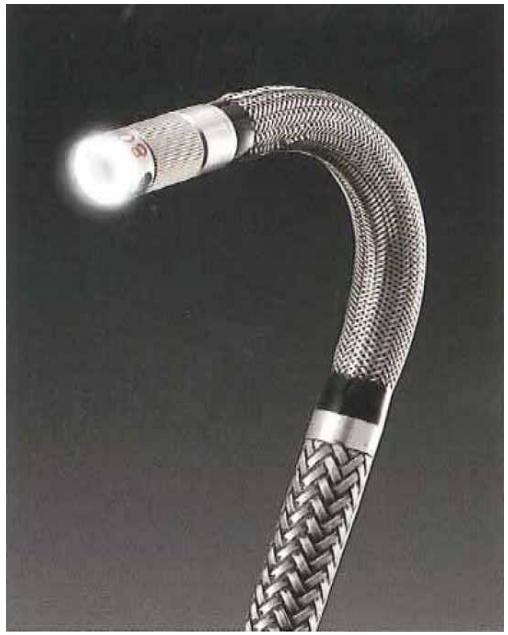
Outline of the borescope (reference)



<Specification>

External diameter of the borescope	Φ８.５mm
Length of the borescope	１０m (inserted to the PCV: 2m)
Temperature range	～１００℃（air）、～３０℃（water）
Radiation resistance	１０００Gy