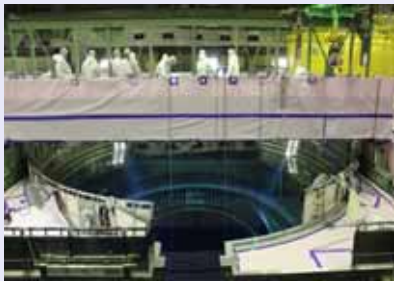
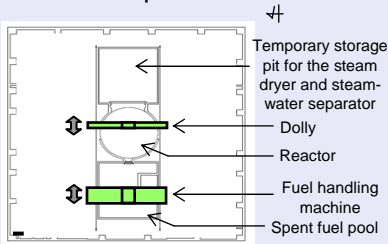


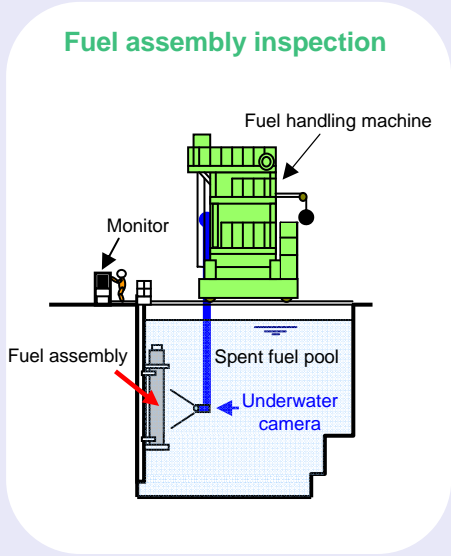
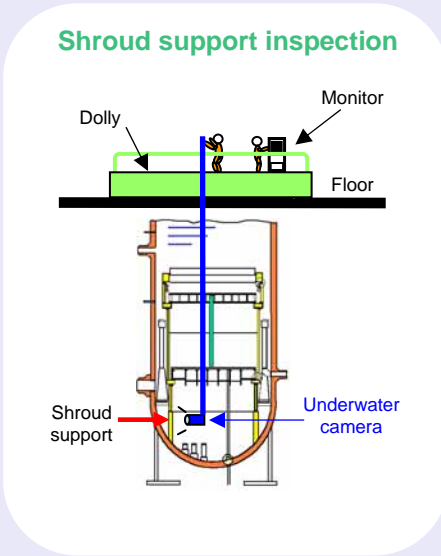
The seismic response analysis results based on the observation record of the Tohoku-Chihou-Taiheiyou-Oki Earthquake in 2011 indicate that the structures inside Units 1-4 RPV were evaluated to maintain sufficient safety functions. (Previously announced on August 18, 2011) From November 27 to December 12, 2012, the structures and equipment inside Unit 4 reactor (representative unit) for which opening of the reactor and fuel removal have been completed were visually inspected utilizing an underwater camera for the purpose of obtaining more information. As a result, no abnormality which may affect the reactor's function was found. (Previously announced on December 13, 2012)

Inspection method

An underwater camera was inserted into the reactor and spent fuel pool from the fuel handling machine or dolly for visual inspection.



Inspection conducted on the dolly (Photo taken on November 30, 2012)



Equipment inspected and results of inspection (Photos)

1. Fuel assemblies (8 were inspected)

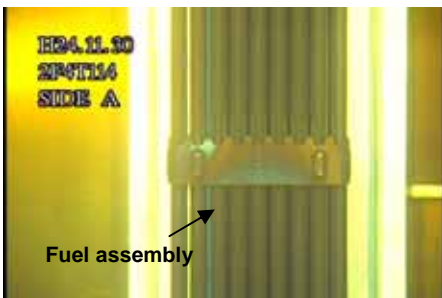


Photo taken in the spent fuel pool (Taken on November 30, 2012)

2. Control rods (4 were inspected)



Photo taken in the reactor (Taken on December 11, 2012)

3. Core shroud

Cylindrical shape equipment made of stainless steel which separates the flow of cooling water in the reactor.

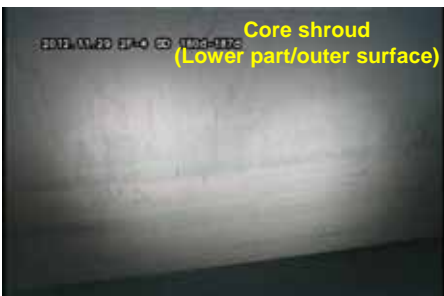


Photo taken in the spent fuel pool (Taken on November 29, 2012)

4. Fuel support

Stainless-steel equipment installed on the core support panel which supports the fuel.

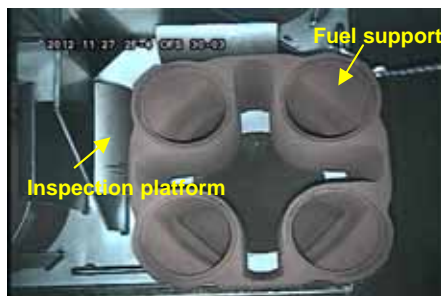
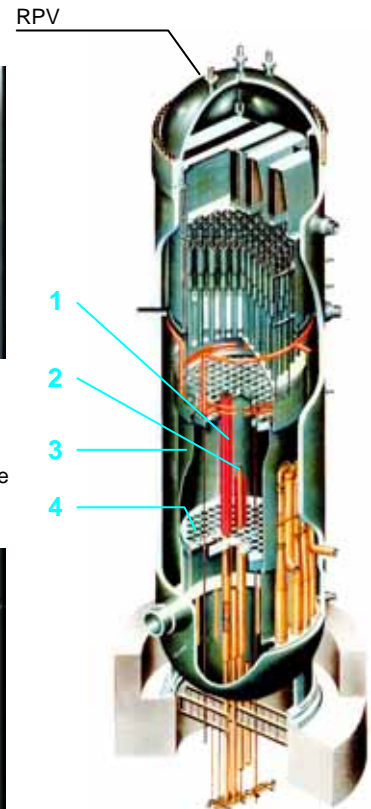


Photo taken in the spent fuel pool (Taken on November 27, 2012)



5. Shroud support

Equipment made of high nickel alloy cylinder and circular disc which supports the core shroud, fuel, etc.



Photo taken in the reactor (November 30, 2012)

6. Control rod guide pipe

Cylindrical shape equipment made of stainless steel installed on the control rod drive mechanism housing which stores and guides the control rods.

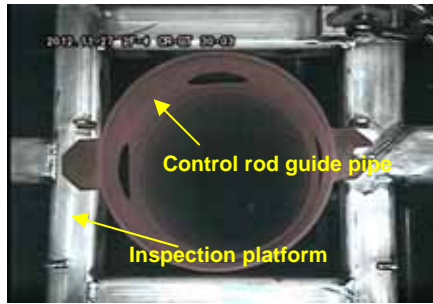


Photo taken in the spent fuel pool (November 27, 2012)

7. Control rod drive mechanism housing

Cylindrical shape equipment made of stainless steel welded onto the bottom of the RPV which stores the control rod drive mechanism and supports the fuel, control rods, etc.



Photo taken in the reactor (December 3, 2012)

8. Steam dryer

Stainless steel equipment which dries and transfers the steam (separated by the steam-water separator) to the turbine.



Photo taken in the temporary storage pit for the steam dryer and steam-water separator (December 7, 2012)

9. Steam-water separator

Stainless steel equipment which separates moisture from the mixture of boiled steam and water.



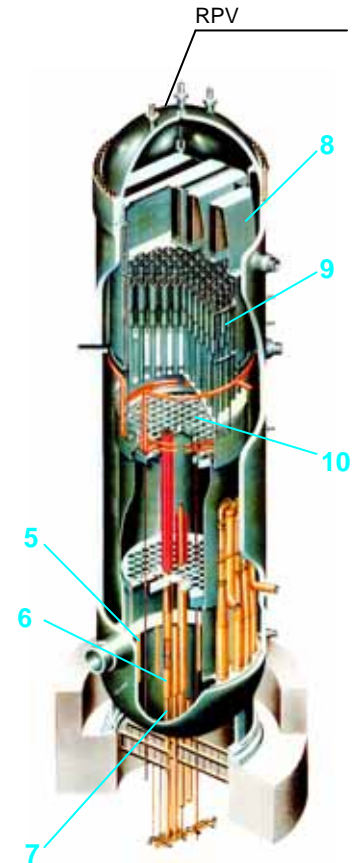
Photo taken in the temporary storage pit for the steam dryer and steam-water separator (December 7, 2012)

10. Upper grid plate

Equipment made of stainless steel plates put together in a grid-like formation which supports and guides the fuel, control rods, etc. in a horizontal direction.



Photo taken in the reactor (December 3, 2012)



Problem found at the inspection

During inspection of the inside of reactor, a small damage (crack) was found on the upper part of the steam dryer support bracket (installed at 184 °). (Announced on our home page on December 5, 2012 [Discussed at the Noncompliance Management Committee on December 4]) It was judged that the damage (crack) found has no impact on equipment soundness. The damage is assumed to have occurred at the steam dryer installation (when the bracket contacted the anti-seismic block) which took place after the 16th regular inspection (June-October 2011), not due to the earthquake.

* In response to this incident, the steam dryer support brackets (installed at 4 °, 94 ° and 274 °) and anti-seismic blocks (at 4 locations) in other areas. As a result, no problem was found.

