

August 20, 2024

Yunseo PARK

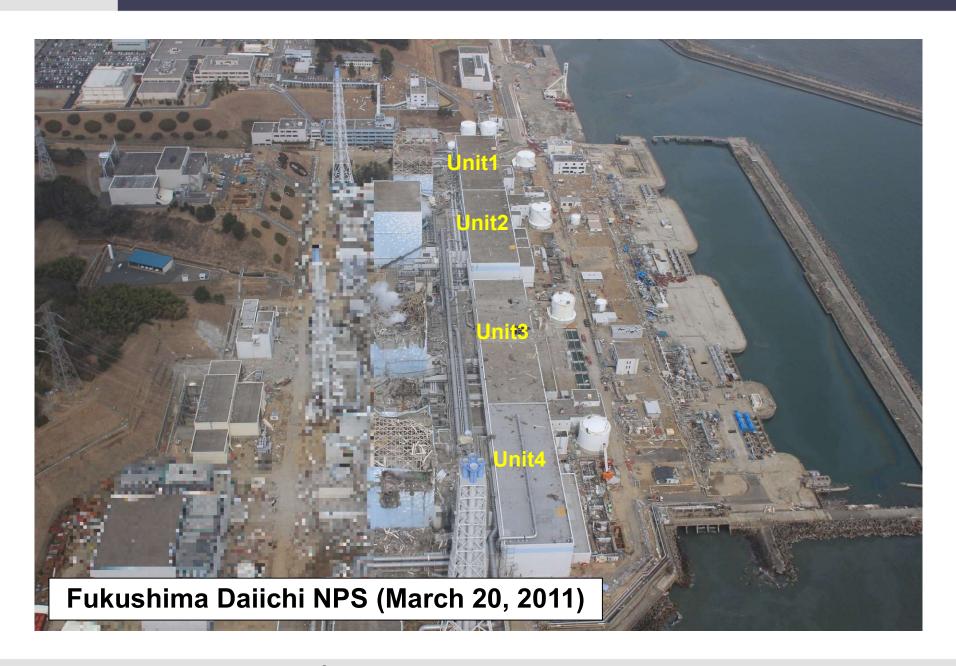
Fukushima Daiichi D&D Engineering Company Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc.







Fukushima Daiichi Accident





Accident at Fukushima Daiichi in March 11

Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6
Operating on Mar. 11	•	•	•	-	_	_
Meltdown	•	•	•	-	_	_
Explosion	•	_	•	•	_	_

Currently, Units 1 to 3 are in cold shutdown status







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Fukushima Daiichi Accident

Meltdown

- Fuel in RPVs and in-core structure materials melted and dropped to the bottom of PCVs
- Since both RPVs and PCVs are damaged, shielding by water is impossible → High radiation dose

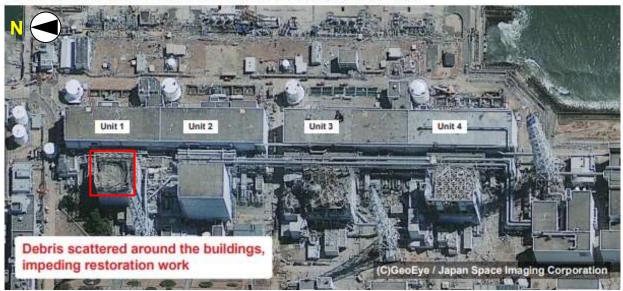
Hydrogen explosion

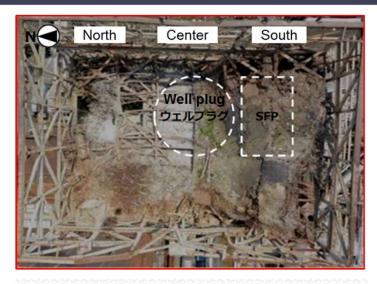
- Refueling floor is covered by collapsed roof
- Fallout as a result of radioactive materials released to air

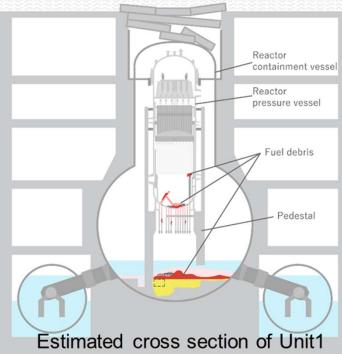
Contaminated water generation

Groundwater and rainwater flow into the buildings and contact the fuel debris.

The damage at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1-4, photographed March 19, 2011





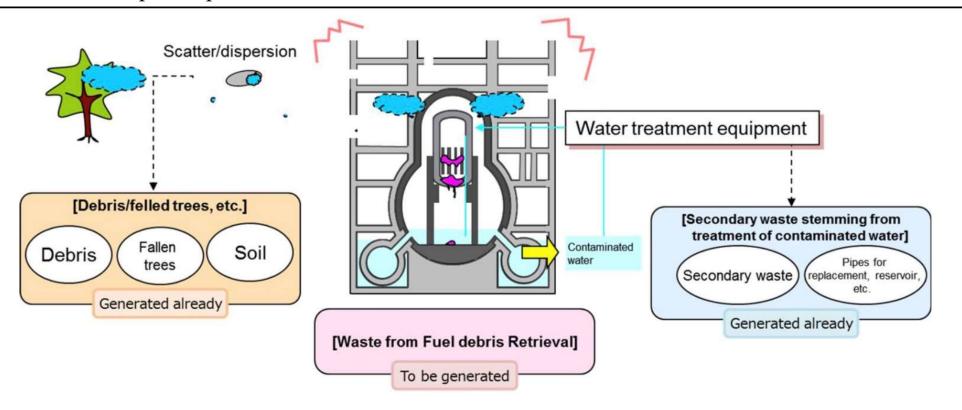




Waste generation in Fukushima Daiichi

Waste generated at Fukushima Daiichi

Due to fuel failure, the waste contains fission products or α nuclides such as Cs-137 and Sr-90. cf. Normal power plants: Co-60



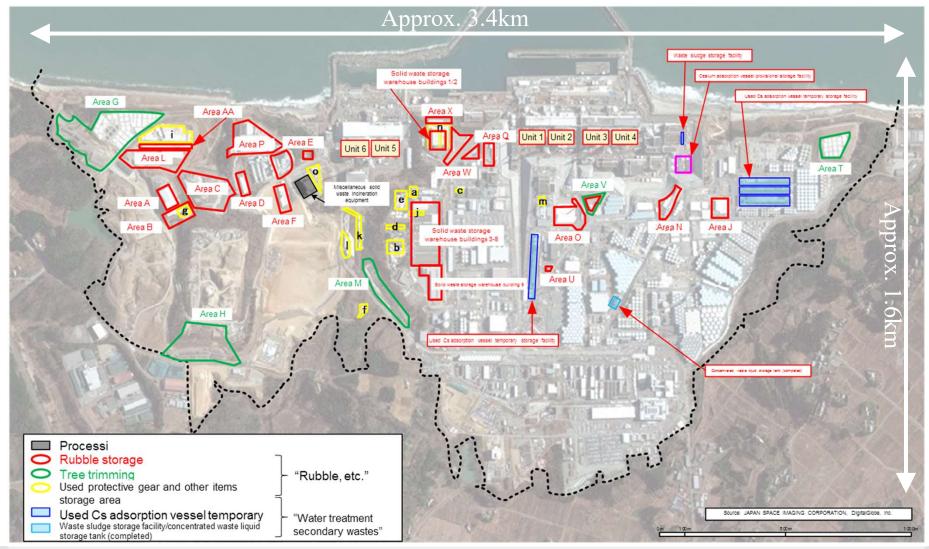
Waste disposal of Fukushima Daiichi

Waste from Fukushima Daiichi cannot be taken out of the controlled area at Fukushima Daiichi. The waste have to be stabilized and managed on-site.



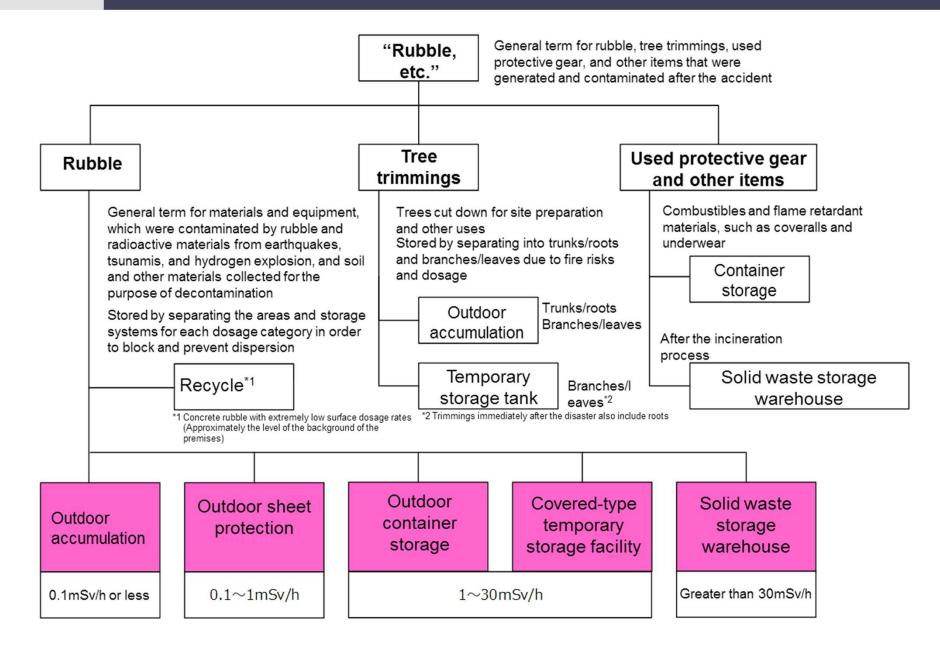
Storage status of "rubble, etc." and "water treatment secondary waste"

- There are a number of outdoor temporary storage areas on the premises.
- Current waste volume at Fukushima Daiichi: Approx. 480,000m³
 (cf. Normal BWR rubble: Approx. 10,000m³/unit).



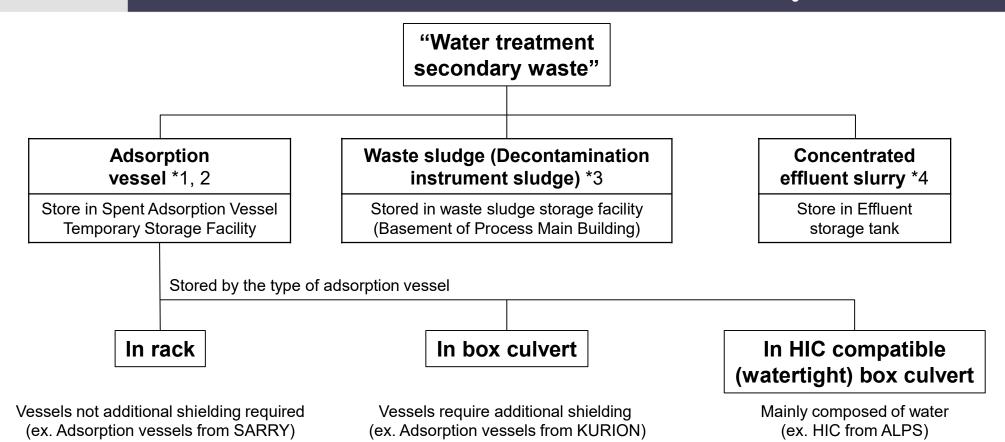


TEPCO Definition of "Rubble, etc."





Definition of "water treatment secondary waste"

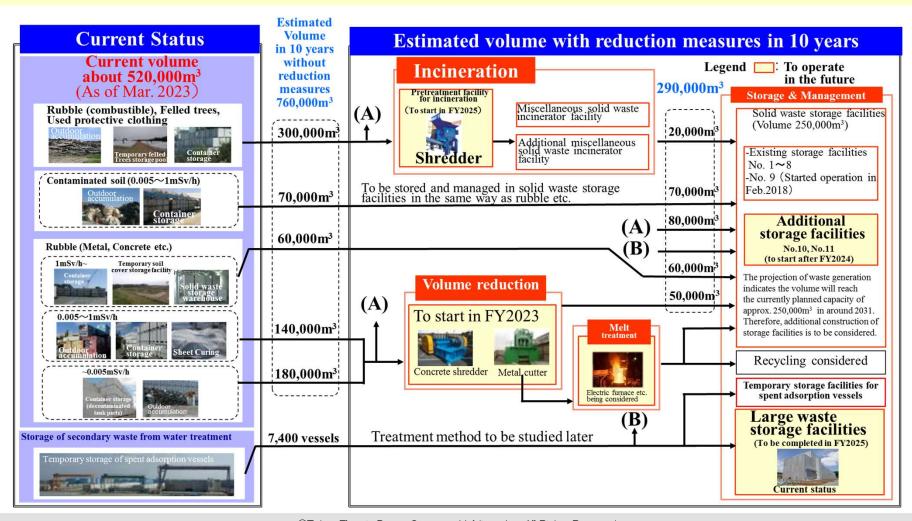


- *1 Waste generated in the treatment of contaminated water such as stagnant water in buildings. In addition to adsorbents, this includes slurry and filters from the mobile treatment equipment.
- *2 Filters other than those from the mobile treatment device will be contained in containers and then stored in the solid waste storage facility or temporary rubble storage area.
- *3 Coagulated sediment generated in the operation of the decontamination instrument. There are no plans to operate this equipment for treatment, so no new waste is expected to be generated.
- *4 Solids in the waste liquid that is reduced volume by the evaporative concentrator with concentrated water from RO facility. There are no plans to operate evaporative concentrator, so no new waste is expected to be generated.



Solid Waste Storage Manage plan (revised in November 2023)

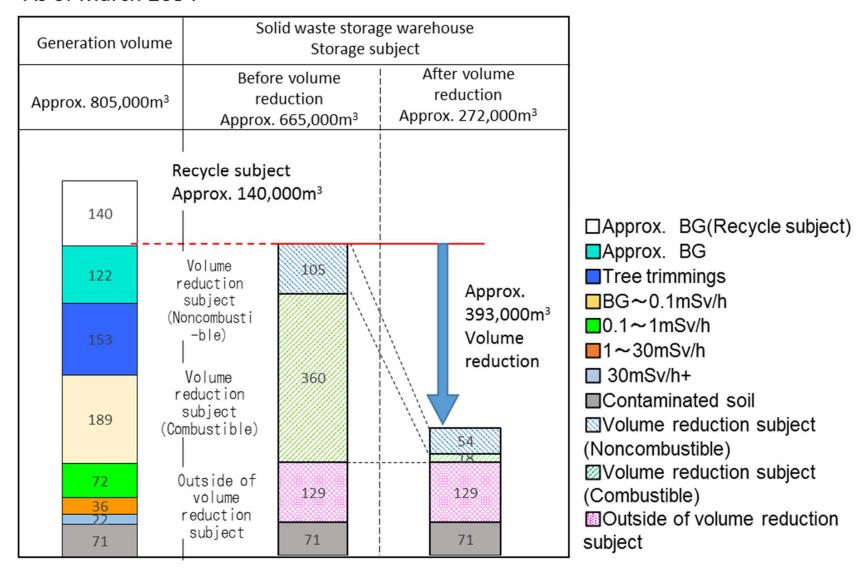
- The entire area of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station(1F) is a controlled area, and waste generated from construction and other activities cannot be taken outside of 1F due to the possibility of contamination, and is temporarily stored within 1F.
- After volume reduction, the solid waste will be stored appropriately based on the "Solid Waste Storage Management Plan" updated annually.





Generation volume forecast for "rubble waste, etc."

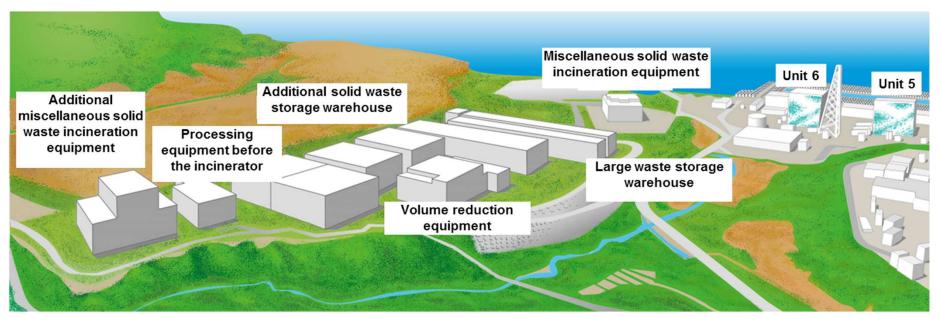
As of March 2034





Blueprint for solid waste management-related facilities (overview)

We have been building facilities to store solid waste indoors after volume reduction and incineration.





Additional miscellaneous solid waste incineration facility



Volume reduction facility



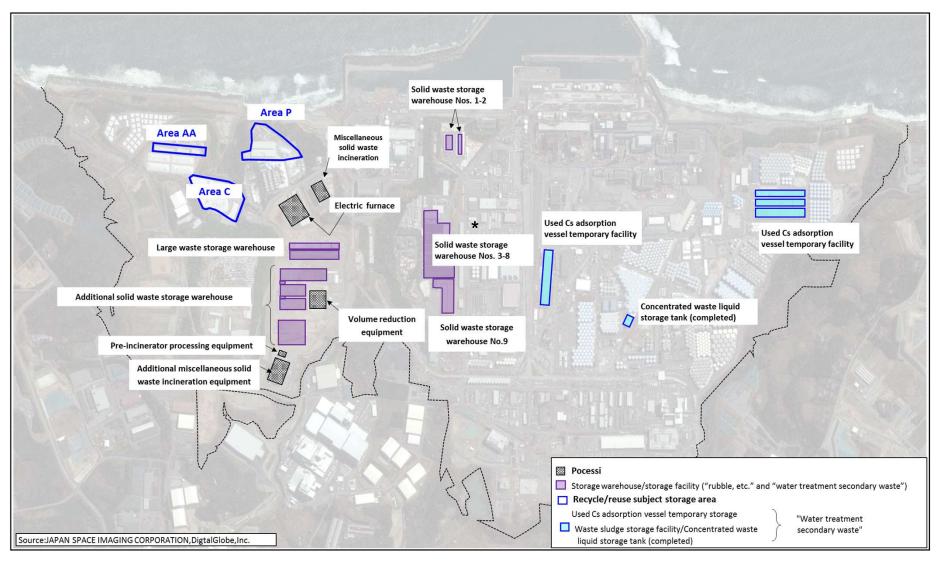
Large waste storage warehouse



Future illustration of the storage of "rubble, etc." and "water treatment secondary waste"

■ We will eliminate the outdoor temporary storage of "rubble, etc." in FY2028*

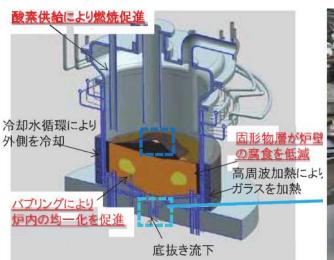
*Excluding recycling/re-use targets



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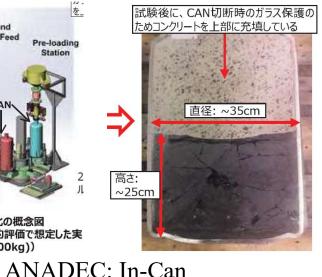
R&D for future processing of waste

R&D and verification tests have been conducted in order for the radioactive solid waste to be stabilized for the long term and stored & managed in a safe and appropriate manner.

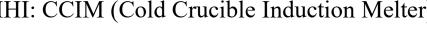


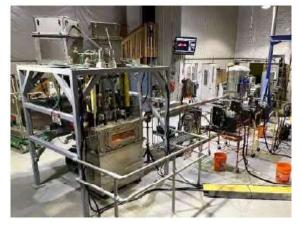


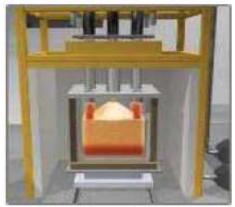
Off Gas Treatment Waste and Additives Feed In-Canガラス固化の概念図 (STEP7の経済的・技術的評価で想定した実 用規模装置(~300kg))



IHI: CCIM (Cold Crucible Induction Melter)







KURION Japan: GeoMelt® ICVTM

OPC **MB20 MB40**

Cemented, AAM (Alkali Activated Materials)

