Status of countermeasures for restoring from the accident at Fukushima Daiichi Unit 1 through 4. As of September 9th, 2011. (Estimated by JAIF)

			Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Notes
Basic information		Type of plant	BWR-3	BWR-4	BWR-4	BWR-4	
		Electric / Thermal power output	460/1380	784/2381	784/2381	784/2381	
Plant status when hit by the earthquake		Operation status	In service -> Shutdown	In service -> Shutdown	In service -> Shutdown	Outage	
		No. of nuclear fuels loaded in the reactor	400	548	548	0	
		No. of spent fuels stored in the SFP	292	587	514	1331	
		External power supply	Stopped due to the earthquake				
		Emergency power supply	Emergency Diesel Generator once had started in response to loss of external power stopped when the tsunami hit these plants.				
Current status of the plant and the progress of countermeasures taken	Reactor cooling	Status: Core and fuel integrity	Damaged (core melt*1)	Damaged (core melt*1)	Damaged (core melt*1)	No fuels loaded	
		Status: RPV structural integrity	Partially damaged and leaking	Unknown	Unknown	No damage	
		Status: PCV structural integrity	Damage and leakage suspected	Damage and leakage suspected	Damage and leakage suspected	No damage	
		Status: Core cooling	Cooling with the alternative system created after the tsunami			Not required	
		Goal of STEP 2 (Jul. through Jan., 2012)	To achieve Cold shutdown condition: 1) Temperature of RPV bottom is, in general, below 100℃, 2) Release of radioactive materials from PCV is under control and public radiation exposure by additional release is being significantly held down			—	"Cold shutdown status" is redefined in the status progress report issued on July 19.
		measures: Circulating injection cooling	System in operation [partial operation: 6/27-, full operation: 7/2-]			—	
		measures: Nitrogen gas injection into PCV	Injection continued [4/6-]	Injection continued [6/28-]	Injection started [7/14-]	—	
		Challenge: Continuation and enforcement of the circulating injection cooling	The volume of water that is theoretically necessary for core heat removal is 1.1m3/h for No1 reactor, 1.7m3/h for No2 and 1.7m3/h for No3. Water being injected to these reactors exceeds these theoretically necessary volumes. TEPCO is going to change water to be injected to No2 and No3 on trial basis and monitor temperature inside pressure vessels to find optimal volume for the purpose of inhibiting contaminated water generation. Water injection via core spray line, in addition to the feed water line currently used, started at Unit 3.[9/1-] The effect of the diversified water injection on the RPV temperature is being comfirmed while adjusting its flow rate.			—	
	SFP cooling	Status: Fuel integrity in SFP	Unknown	Most spent fuels not damaged*2	Unknown	Most spent fuels not damaged*2	
		Status: SFP cooling	Function recovered	Function recovered	Function recovered	Function recovered	
		Goal of STEP 2 (Jul. through Jan., 2012)	More stable cooling: Establishment of circulation cooling with Hx (already achieved at Unit 2 and 3)				
		measures: Circulation cooling with Hx	Hx newly installed in operation [8/10-]	Hx newly installed in operation [5/31-]	Hx newly installed in operation [6/30-]	Hx newly installed in operation [7/31-]	
		measures: desalting of water in the pool	operation of the desalting facility will start after the operation of unit 4.			operation of the desalting facility started[8/20-]	
	Accumulated water	Status: Increase and accumulation of radioactively contaminated water	High level radioactive wastewater is accumulating in the R/B, T/B and RW/B of each unit. (Approx. 87,770m3 [9/6])				
		Goal of STEP 2 (Jul. through Jan., 2012)	Reduction of total amount of contaminated water				
		measures: Installation of water process facility	-Highly radioactive wastewater treatment system installed on June 17 is now working on a full-scale basis. (Capacity 1200m3/day) -Water processed with this system has been reused for core injection for cooling since June 27.				
		measures: Elimination, continuous processing and system enhancement of accumulated water in the building	-Highly radioactive wastewater in Unit 2 and unit 3 has been transferred to the Centralized Radiation Waste Treatment Facility since April 19. -The cesium adsorption unit No. 2 started operation on August 18. Currently these No.1 and No.2 unit is working in parallel operation mode. -Works for installing additional desalination unit that consists of 8 components is in progress. 5 of them started operation [8/7-, 8/31-]				
		measures: Storage / management of sludge waste etc.	-Sludge waste generated from the high-level radioactive water processing facility has been properly managed. -Facility for storing sludge waste is to be built.				
		measures: Securing storage place	-Storage capacity of 14800m3 (10,000m3 + 4,800m3) for highly radioactive wastewater are secured by using the Centralized Radiation Waste Treatment Facility as water storage place. -Work for installing underground tank for high level radioactive wastewater in progress (2,800m3 to be installed in early Sep., 7,200m3 to be installed afterwards) -Storage tanks to receive processed, low to middle level radioactive wastewater with the capacity of approx. 33,000m3 installed (-7/14). Additional capacity to be installed at 20,000m3/month				
		measures: Preventing contamination of the sea, etc.	-Silt fences installed. -Seawater circulatory purification system goes into full-scale operation. [6/13] -Blocking the concrete tunnels outside the T/Bs completed [6/10], etc.				
		Challenge: Preventing overflow of high level radioactive waste water	Highly radioactive wastewater treatment system should be operated in stable and effective manner to prevent wastewater overflowing to the environment.				
		Goal of STEP 2 (Jul. through Jan., 2012)	Reduction of total amount of contaminated water				
		measures: Increasing storage capacity Decontaminating radioactive water	-18,400 tons(2,200 + 6,200 + 10,000) of tanks installed. 10,000 tons of Mega-Float prepared. 2,000 tons of receiving capacity to be secured. -Decontamination with zeolite continued				
	Ground water	Status: Radioactive materials in the ground water	Radioactive iodine, I-131, cesium, Cs-134, 137, and Sr-89, 90 were detected from the subdrain, underground water collected and controlled in the facility, and the well water in the Fukushima Daiichi site. [4/7-]				
		Goal of STEP 2 (Jul. through Jan., 2012)	Mitigation of contamination in the ocean (continuing from Step 1)				
		measures: Mitigation of groundwater contamination	Pumps for correcting underground water called "subdrain" have been restored. Subdrain is being treated in accordance with the contaminated water management plan. Shielding wall of groundwater is being designed.				
	Radioactive materials in the atmosphere / soil	Status: Scattering of radioactive materials to the outside of the facilities	-Radioactive materials and radioactively contaminated debris scattered due to the hydrogen explosion occurred at Unit 1 and 3 R/Bs and other events. -The release rate of radioactive materials from Unit 1 through 3 as of 7/26-8/12 was estimated to be 200 million Bq/h (Cs-134 and 137) at maximum. [TEPCO announced on 8/17] -Exposure doses at the site boundary caused by radioactive substance currently being released was estimated to be 0.4 mSv/y at maximum on the assumption of the above release rate. (*Approx. one 10-millionth of the maximum emission rate on 3/15, approx. one 12,500th of the rate for 3/25-26, approx. one 1450th of the rate for 4/4-6, approx. one 5th of the rate for June.)				Survey map on the site: http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/nu/fukushima-np/f1/index3-e.html *The dose limit by reactor facilities at an outside of a nuclear power station is 1 mSv/y.
		Status: R/B integrity	Severely damaged	Partly opened	Severely damaged	Severely damaged	
		Goal of STEP 2 (Jul. through Jan., 2012)	Mitigation of dispersion				
		measures: Dispersion of inhibitor	Splaying dispersion inhibitor outside and inside the R/Bs and T/Bs completed				
		measures: Removal of debris	Removal of debris using remote-controlled heavy machine in progress [4/10-]				
		measures: Installing R/B cover	Preparation work in progress [5/13-] Installation work of the cover started [6/28-]	—	Designing Preparation work in progress [6/20-]	Designing Preparation work in progress [6/24-]	Covers for Unit 3 and 4 to be installed after Step 2
	Tsunami, reinforcement, etc.	Goal of STEP 2 (Jul. through Jan., 2012)	Mitigation of further disasters				
		measures: Countermeasures against tsunami	-Relocating emergency power sources to the upland [4/15] -multiplexing injection lines [-4/15] -Deploying fire trucks etc. at the upland [-4/18] -Building temporary tide barriers [-6/30]				
		measures: Planning and implementation of reinforcement work of each unit	Enough seismic capacity confirmed by structural assessment [5/28]	Enough seismic capacity confirmed by structural assessment [8/26]	Enough seismic capacity confirmed by structural assessment [7/13]	-Enough seismic capacity confirmed by structural assessment [5/28] -Installation of supporting structure under the bottom of the pool completed [7/30]	
		measures: various countermeasures for radiation shielding.	Pipe work completed, pumping vehicle set [5/17], Maintaining facilities, Training of workforce done[6/16,17], Manuals developed and the system confirmed[6/30]				
Plant parameters	Reactor	Reactor injection flow rate(m3/h) [9/8 11:00]	3.8	3.7	**5.0 via feed wate line, 2.9 via core spray line**	—	■"A", "B" shows the group of the redundant instruments ■Reactor water level monitors to be calibrated. Unit 1 Ch.A done.[5/11] Unit 2 Ch.A conducted.[6/22-24] ■Primary parameters' trend is available at JANTI's HP; http://www.gengikyo.jp/english/shokai/special_4.html **Continuous monitoring the status
		Reactor water level (mm) [9/8 11:00]	A:Below the lower end of gauge, B:-1700**, Mostly steady	A:-1850、B:-2200 Mostly steady**	A:-3050、B:-2250 **	—	
		Reactor pressure (MPa) [9/8 11:00]	A:0.016, B:-, Mostly steady Measured with temporary pressure indicator [6/4-]	A:0.016, B:- Mostly steady	A:-0.185、B:-0.102 Mostly steady**	—	
		RPV temperature at feedwater nozzle (℃) [9/8 11:00]	90.6 Mostly steady	107.2 Mostly steady	103.7	—	
		RPV temperature at the bottom of the vessel (℃) [9/8 11:00]	85.6 Mostly steady	116.6 Mostly steady	97.0	—	
	PCV	Pressure of drywell (MPa) [9/8 11:00]	0.1252 Mostly steady	0.117 Mostly steady	0.1015 Mostly steady	—	
		Pressure of suppression pool (MPa) [9/8 11:00]	0.105 Mostly steady	Below the lower end of gauge Instrument failure	0.1843 Mostly steady	—	
	Pool	Water temperature of SFP [9/8 11:00]	30.0℃	32.0℃	30.8℃	40℃	
	High level accumulated water	Stored volume[9/6]	17,070m3	24,400m3	26,700m3	19,600m3	
		Water level in T/B[9/8 7:00]	OP.+4,920mm	OP.+3,138mm	OP+.3,155mm	OP.+3,191mm	OP.: Onahama Bay mean sea level Near-term target: OP. +3,000mm*3
		Total stored volume[9/6]	Approx. 87,770m3 (Approx. 107,590m3 including the wastewater transferred to the Centralized Radiation Waste Treatment Facility)				*Just for reference as the reading of level monitor of the desalinated water tank was not stable.
		Total volume of processed water [-9/6]	Approx. 78,430 m3 decontaminated (Approx. 31,804m3 desalinated*)				
Environmental effect in the vicinity of the station			-Air dose rate: 5-105 μSv/h at the NPS border (Monitoring Post), 308 μSv/h at the south side of the office building, 31 μSv/h at the main gate, 12 μSv/h at the wet gate [9/9 09:00] -Some radioactive materials (I, Cs, Pu, Am Cm and Sr) has been detected in the soil sampled at the site. Radioactive materials have been detected in samples collected from underground water and seawater at or near the site. -Sr-89, 90 exceeding the regulatory limit have been detected from the seawater sampled on 5/16 near the seawater intake.				
Radiation exposure of the workers			TEPCO has been examining radiation exposure of some 10,700 workers who worked at the plants. Intermediate result of this examination as of 8/10 is as follows. 103 workers received more than 100mSv. (100-150mSv: 81 workers, 150-200mSv: 14 workers, 200-250mSv: 2 workers, 250mSv-: 6 workers) Definite exposure doses of 6 workers who received more than 250mSv are distributed from 309 to 678mSv. *The allowable emergency limit for radiation doses: 250mSv				

*1 TEPCO's analysis [announced on 5/15,23]
*2 TEPCO judged that most spent fuels were not damaged in the Unit 2 and 4 SFPs based on the detailed analysis of the radioactive materials in the pool water. [5/31]
*3 TEPCO set the target so as to reduce the risk of the discharge of the overflowed water into the sea and the leak to the underground water.

[Source]
Government Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters: News Release, Press conference
NISA: News Release, Press conference
TEPCO: Press Release, Press Conference

[Significance judged by JAIF]
:Low
:High
:Severe (Need immediate action)

[Progress of countermeasures]
:Completed
:Under construction
:To be done (including studying and manufacturing)

[Abbreviations]
SFP: Spent Fuel Storage Pool
EDG: Emergency Diesel Generator
RPV: Reactor Pressure Vessel
PCV: Primary Containment Vessel
R/B: Reactor Building
T/B: Turbine Building
RW/B: Radioactive Waste Disposal Building
RHR: Residual Heat Removal system
CST: Condensate water Storage Tank
Hx: Heat exchanger
NPS: Nuclear power station