

Information on the earthquake in Japan on 11 March 2011

Compilation by GRS

Chapter 1: as at 20 March 2011, 18:00 h (CET)

Chapter 2 and following: as at 20 March 2011, 11:00 h (CET)

All times local time unless otherwise indicated (CET = local time minus 8 hours)

Updated compilation of information

Changes compared with the previous state in Chapter 2 are given in Section 1. The accident sequence so far can be found in Chapter 2. A short description in tabular form of the safety-related situation can be found in Chapter 4. This also includes further specifications and supplementations of events and conditions reported over the past couple of days.

1 Changes compared with the previous state (as at: 20 March 2011, 18:00 h (CET))

1.1 Fukushima Daiichi

1.1.1 Unit 1

The cables to the switchgear system of Unit 1 and Unit 2 have been connected. (Report by JAIF 22:00 h).

1.1.2 Unit 2

The injection of sea water into the fuel pool was begun on 20-03-2011 at 15:05 h The cables to the switchgear system of Unit 1 and Unit 2 have been connected. (Report by JAIF 22:00 h).

1.1.3 Unit 3

No change.

1.1.4 Unit 4

Since 08:20 h on 20-03-2011, sea water has been injected into the fuel pool of Unit 4. (report by JAIF 22:00 h).

1.1.5 Units 5 and 6

No change

1.1.6 Interim storage facility at the Fukushima Daiichi site

No change.

1.2 Fukushima Daini

No changes in these units.

1.3 Onagawa 1-3 and Tokai

No changes in these units.

1.4 Radiological situation

At the Daiichi site, an increase of the local dose rate from approx. 2600 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ to about 3300 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ has be observed since 13:00 h.

At the Daini site, the readings have dropped again to around 12 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ following a short increase to approx. 19 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ at 5:50 h.

According to an IAEA press release of 19-03-2011, the Japanese authorities detected soil contamination with iodine-131 and caesium-137 in several measuring locations.

According to IAEA report of 19-03-2011, Japanese authorities measured radioactive iodine in foodstuffs (milk) in the Fukushima prefecture around the Daiichi plant and in vegetables in Ibaraki. The measurements were performed between 16 and 18-03-2011. Limit values were found to have been transgressed.

In response, the local authorities were ordered on 16-03-2011 to instruct people coming from the 20-km evacuation zone to take iodine tablets with stable iodine in order to block the uptake of radioactive iodine. Furthermore, a ban on the sale of these contaminated products was pronounced.

Updated versions of the Figures showing the local dose rates at the Fukushima Daiichi site and a survey of the local dose rates measured in the wider surroundings as well as an illustration showing the dose rates at the Fukushima Daini site can be found at the end of this report.

2 Summary of the plant situation so far (as at 20 March 2011, 11:00 h (CET))

On 11-03-2011 at 14:46h (6:46 CET), an earthquake struck Japan. This earthquake and the subsequent tsunami also affected the nuclear power plant sites Fukushima I (Daiichi), Fukushima II (Daini), Onagawa and Tokai.

2.1 Fukushima Daiichi

At this site, Units 1-3 were in power operation mode at the time of the onset of the accident. Units 4-6 were shut down when the event set in. At the site, the emergency diesel generators failed as a consequence of the tsunami. Mobile emergency diesel generators were taken to the plant.

Due to the high levels of radiation, the plant was evacuated completely on 16-03-2011 at 10:45 h (2:45 h CET). It is only entered to carry out important measures or record measurements (government press conference at 12:00 h (4:00 h CET)). The local dose

rate at the main gate lies within a range of 2.5 – 6.5 mSv/h. In the meantime, part of the personnel has returned as radiation levels have fallen.

NISA reports that TEPCO wants to establish the electricity supply from power lines in the vicinity. Power to these lines is provided by Tohoku Electric Power. A corresponding connection was to be established by the afternoon of 17-03-2011. The exact status of the re-establishment of the electricity supply is presently not known. According to NHK it is intended to repair the auxiliary service water pumps. According to TEPCO (quoted by ASAHI), however, it is not yet guaranteed that the emergency cooling system will work again when the electricity supply is re-established.

2.1.1 Unit 1

Pressure inside the containment of Unit 1 rose during the course of 12-03-2011. Filtered containment venting was carried out as from 14:30 h on 12-03-2011. A hydrogen explosion occurred inside the reactor building, but outside the containment, at 15:36 h on 12-03-2011.

Borated sea water was pumped into the reactor pressure vessel (it remains unclear whether the containment was flooded as well). Injection was begun on 12-03-2011 at 20:20 h.

On 13-03-2011 at 11:13 h, the Kyodo news agency reported that the authority suspected a leak in Unit 1.

Government spokesman Edano said that there may have been a core meltdown. According to TBS (Japanese TV station), approx. 70 % of the fuel assemblies are damaged. The number of damaged fuel assemblies is said to have risen from 43% to 70% (source: German Federal Foreign Office, 16-03-2011). According to information of 16-03-2011, the fuel rods inside the reactor pressure vessel are uncovered along 1.8 metres of their length (17:00 h).

The IAEA states that electricity supply by mobile generators is ensured and that the injection of sea water is continuing.

For up-to-date information on physical values such as pressure and temperature, see the Table in Chapter 4.

According to JAIF (Japan Atomic Industrial Forum), as at 9:00 h on 17-03-2011, there is no information about the integrity of the fuel assemblies in the fuel pool of Unit 1.

INES classification by the authority

Due to the release to the outside of the plant, on 12-03-2011 the authority provisionally classified the event in Unit 1 as INES 4. This INES classification was revised upwards to INES 5 on 18-03-2011.

2.1.2 Unit 2

The coolant level in the reactor pressure vessel of Unit 2 was below the normal level until 14-03-2011. Initially, it did not drop any further. Injection was by means of an emergency cooling system. It was reported by NISA that on 13-03-2011 at 11:55 local time, the electrical power supply was secured (according to the IAEA via mobile generators) and that injection into the reactor was maintained.

On 14-03-2011 at 13:25 h, cooling in Unit 2 failed. For some time, cooling was re-established with sea water. The fuel assemblies were temporarily not covered by water. On 14-03-2011 at about 20:00 h, containment pressure rose to approx. 4.15 bar (corresponds to about design pressure). At 20:37 h, containment venting was begun. According to TEPCO an opening was made in the reactor building to prevent an explosion of the hydrogen in the reactor building.

On 15-3-2011 at 06:20 h, an explosion occurred in Unit 2. According to the IAEA, up to 400 mSv/h were measured on the plant premises. JAIF reports 30 mSv/h between Units 2 and 3, 400 mSv/h next to Unit 3 and 100 mSv/h next to Unit 4. According to press reports, the assumption – based on the fact that containment pressure is falling - is that the pressure suppression pool is damaged.

According to Kyodo, TEPCO says that approx. 33% of the fuel assemblies are damaged. NISA assumes that the high levels of radiation measured since approx. 10:00 h originate from Unit 2. However, it may also be that there is a link between the high radiation levels and the vapour plume emanating from Unit 3.

The fuel rods inside the reactor pressure vessel are uncovered along approx. 1.4 metres of their length.

According to information by NISA of 18-03-2011, 6:00 h, the injection of sea water into the reactor pressure vessel via the fire extinguishing system is being continued. There is white steam rising from the reactor building.

For up-to-date information on physical values such as pressure and temperature, see the Table in Chapter 4.

According to JAIF (Japan Atomic Industrial Forum), as at 10:00 h on 19-03-2011, there is no information about the integrity of the fuel assemblies in the fuel pool of Unit 2.

Information by TEPCO on 19-03-2011, 9:00 h: an external electricity supply via a standby grid transformer has been established. At present, cables are being routed to an auxiliary switchgear system.

INES classification by the authority

The event in Unit 2 had been provisionally classified by the authority as INES 3 on 12-03-2011. The classification was revised upwards to INES 5 on 18-03-2011.

2.1.3 Unit 3

In Unit 3, the emergency cooling system failed on 13-03-2011 at around 5:30 h. There followed a depressurisation of the reactor pressure vessel, and borated water was pumped into the reactor from 13:12 h onwards on 13-03-2011. Sea water was injected with the help of fire extinguishing pumps. Containment venting was carried out.

On 14-03-2011 at 11:00 a hydrogen explosion occurred in Unit 3. According to IAEA information, the containment was not damaged. According to TEPCO, containment pressure is stable.

According to NHK, a plume of vapour is said to have been visible above Unit 3 since 8:30 h on 16-03-2011. According to NISA, it is assumed that the containment is damaged after all. Therefore the personnel from the common main control room of Units 3

and 4 were evacuated on 16-03-2011 at 10:45 h. At 11:30 h, the operating personnel returned to resume the injection of water.

On 16-03-2011, the fuel rods inside the reactor pressure vessel are uncovered along approx. 2.30 metres of their length. According to information by NISA of 18-03-2011, 6:00 h, the injection of sea water into the reactor pressure vessel via the fire extinguishing system is being continued.

For up-to-date information on physical values such as pressure and temperature, see the Table in Chapter 4.

The water level in the fuel pool of Unit 3 is low (JAIF, 17-03-2011, 9:00 h). The water level in the fuel pool is dropping (TEPCO at 18:00 h).

It was tried on 16-03-2011 to pour water from a helicopter into the fuel pool. This measure was abandoned without success due to the high activity levels in the surroundings. The military has begun to fill water into the fuel pool by means of five water cannon. NHK reported on 17-03-2011 that according to NISA, 30 t of water had been added to the fuel pool by the military water cannon.

Regarding the use of water cannon, the authority NISA states that on 18-03-2011, 6 water cannon from the army sprayed a total of approx. 50 t of water on Unit 4 at around 14:00 h. Also, a US army water cannon was used until 14:45h. It was concluded from the water vapour that became visible that the water had reached the fuel pool.

Information by TEPCO on 19-03-2011, 9:00 h: work is continuing to establish an external electricity supply.

INES classification by the authority

The event in Unit 3 was classified by the authority on 18-03-2011 as INES 5.

2.1.4 Block 4

The reactor core had been completely unloaded into the fuel pool during the refuelling outage. There are thus no fuel assemblies inside the RPV.

In Unit 4, there were a fire and an explosion in the reactor building in the area of the fuel pool on 15-03-2011 at around 6:00 h. The IAEA confirmed that the fire was extinguished at about 11:14 h. The fire/explosion created two holes in the reactor building, both approx. 8 m² wide.

According to TEPCO (as reported in media reports) and NISA, another fire broke out in the area of the fuel pool at about 5:45 h (16-03-2011). In this connection, the roof of the reactor building was also severely damaged. The TV station NHK reported that following attempts to extinguish the fire, no flames were visible any more. Media reports say that two workers have been missing since the fire broke out.

On a photo of Unit 4 published by TEPCO, a hole in the outer wall of the reactor building is visible, measuring approx. 8 m². The outer shell of the reactor building facing Unit 3 is damaged severely, also near the ground. The roof of the reactor hall is damaged. According to JAIF (12:30 h), the reactor building is also damaged.



Photo of the Fukushima Daiichi plant, Units 1-4 (from right to left) of 16-03-2011

The fuel assemblies in the fuel pool are presumably damaged. According to media information of 16-03-11, 19:00 h CET, the water in the fuel pool is boiling. The fuel pool is to be injected with the help of fire fighting equipment (fire engine).

Police water cannon has arrived at the site but cannot be used yet as rubble first has to be cleared.

Water injection was stopped on 16-03-2011 at 14:00 h (NISA). At this point in time, the IAEA gives no details about the water temperature in the fuel pool (last information had been on 15-03-2011 at 19:00 h).

According to JAIF (Japan Atomic Industrial Forum), as at 9:00 h on 17-03-2011, the water level in the fuel pool of Unit 4 is low. According to Jiji, TEPCO reports at 18:00 h that the fuel assemblies in the fuel pool are partly covered by water.

Data by IAEA on water temperature in the fuel pool (normal levels below 25 °C):

14-03-2011, 19:08 h: 84 °C

15-03-2011, 19:00 h: 84 °C

16-03-2011, 14:00 h: no data

19-03-2011, 10:00 h: no data

Information by TEPCO on 19-03-2011, 9:00 h: work is continuing to establish an external electricity supply.

INES classification by the authority

The event in Unit 4 was classified by the authority on 18-03-2011 as INES 3.

2.1.5 Units 5 and 6

The IAEA reports about Unit 5 that on 15-03-2011 at 21:00 h (13:00 h CET), the water level in the fuel pool has dropped to 201 cm above the fuel assemblies. This was a drop of 40 cm since 16:00 h (8:00 h CET). It is planned to use an available emergency diesel generator from Unit 6 for water injection.

According to JAIF (8:00 h, 16-3-2011), the water level in the fuel pools of both units is sinking. At 14:00 h, TEPCO reports a fuel pool temperature of approx. 60 °C in both units. The fuel pool temperature is rising.

Further sources say on 16-03-2011 that venting of the reactor building is under preparation to prevent a hydrogen explosion.

On 17-03-2011, 17:30 h, NISA said that in the meantime an emergency diesel generator in Unit was supplying the electricity for injecting water into the fuel pools of Units 5 and 6. Water injection is carried out by the condensate purification system. Once the external grid connection has been re-established, injection into the RPV is to be resumed.

By 19-03-2011, three openings each were made into the roofs of the reactor buildings of Units 5 and 6 to prevent a hydrogen accumulation.

On 19-03-2011 at 04:22 h, a second emergency diesel of Unit 6 became available after repairs. This meant that it was possible to use the residual-heat removal system of Unit 5 from 19-03-2011, 5:00 h onwards and the residual-heat removal system of Unit 6 from 22:00 h onwards for cooling the fuel pools of the two plants.

Data by IAEA on water temperature in the fuel pool of Unit 5 (normal levels below 25 °C):

14-03-2011, 19:08 h: 59.7 °C
 15-03-2011, 19:00 h: 60.4 °C
 16-03-2011, 14:00 h: 62.7 °C
 17-03-2011, 3:00 h: 64.2°C
 17-03-2011, 18:00 h: 65.5°C
 19-03-2011, 6:00 h: 68.8 °C

Data by IAEA on water temperature in the fuel pool of Unit 6 (normal levels below 25 °C):

14-03-2011, 19:08 h: 58.0 °C
 15-03-2011, 19:00 h: 58.5 °C
 16-03-2011, 14:00 h: 60.0 °C
 17-03-2011, 3:00 h: 62.5°C
 17-03-2011, 18:00 h: 62.0°C
 19-03-2011, 6:00 h: 66.5 °C

For up-to-date information on physical values such as pressure and temperature, see the Table in Chapter 4.

2.1.6 Interim storage facility at the Fukushima Daiichi site

IRSN (Institut de Radioprotection et the Sûreté Nucléaire) estimates that there are approx. 6000 fuel assemblies in the interim storage facility pool. The radioactive material of these fuel assemblies there has been decaying for longer than that of the fuel assemblies in the fuel pools of the 6 units and therefore produces less decay heat. There is no information available about the cooling status.

As at 18-03-2011, 6:00 h CET, NISA states that the interim storage pool is completely filled with water. TEPCO confirms on 18-03-2011, 10:00 h that the water level in the interim storage pool is ensured. The interim storage pool is yet to be closely inspected.

The dry-storage facility was subjected to a visual inspection on 17-03-2011. This revealed no deviations from normal conditions. An inspection of the dry-storage facility is being prepared.

NISA reports that the water temperature in the interim storage pool is 55 °C (as at: 18-03-2011, 11:19 h).

2.2 Fukushima Daiichi

A small fire in the auxiliary building of Unit 1 was extinguished within 2 hours (source: European Clearinghouse).

Initially, residual-heat removal from the pressure suppression pools of Units 1, 2 and 4 was not possible. In Units 1, 2 and 4, the pressure suppression pool temperature of 100°C was exceeded. There is no such information about Unit 3. There are reports that Unit 3 reached a cold subcritical condition on 12-03-2011.

Coolant levels in the reactor pressure vessels of the four units did not drop. Electricity supply from an external grid is available in these units.

According to TEPCO, containment venting was being prepared for all 4 units. It was, however, not carried out.

Following repairs of the auxiliary service water pumps that had been inundated by sea water, all units reached cold subcritical conditions on 14-3-2011.

According to information by the operator, the residual-heat removal system was turned off for approx. 1 hour on 15-03-2011. It was subsequently made operational again.

INES classification by the authority

The event in Unit 1 was classified on 12-03-2011 as INES 3.

The event in Unit 2 was classified on 18-03-2011 as INES 3.

The event in Unit 4 was classified by the authority on 18-03-2011 as INES 3.

2.3 Onagawa and Tokai

According to current information, the Onagawa and Tokai sites have no acute safety-related problems. At the Onagawa plant, a fire in the turbine building was detected and extinguished. All three units at Onagawa are in shutdown condition and cold. The plant is currently being inspected.

According to media reports, two diesel generators failed at the Tokai plant, with one diesel generator remaining operable. Of two pumps provided for cooling, one was not available. TEPCO (17-03-2011, 16:00 h) reports that an external grid supply was established on 13-03-2011. Core cooling has been in operation since then.

3 Radiological situation

3.1 Radiological situation at the Daiichi and Daini sites

On 12-03-2011 between 04:00 h and 04:40 h, the operator and the supervisory authority NISA reported an increase of the local dose rate in two locations near the plant gate

of Daiichi from background values (approx. 70 nSv/h) to initially more than 10 times this level (approx. 0.9 μ Sv/h at 04:40 h) and to up to about 5 μ Sv/h at approx. 06:30 h. This increase could possibly be related to the beginning of containment venting at that point in time, although there is no corresponding confirmation.

According to further information by NISA, the local dose rate readings in the vicinity of Unit 1 of the Fukushima Daiichi plant increased during the course of containment venting until the explosion in the reactor building at 15:36 h (Japan local time) on 12-03-2011 to about 1000 μ Sv/h. Within approx. three hours after the explosion, the local dose rate readings in the vicinity of the plant dropped to ~70 μ Sv/h. According to the authority (quoted by the Kyodo news agency), local dose rates of more than 1200 μ Sv/h were measured again in the vicinity of Unit 1 at 11:13 h on 13-03-2011. At around 14:00 h, TEPCO recorded an increase of the measured values to up to 900 μ Sv/h. After that, the values dropped again to below 100 μ Sv/h. On 15-03-2011 at 10:20 h, local dose rates of 400000 μ Sv/h were measured in the vicinity of Unit 3, 100000 μ Sv/h in the vicinity of Unit 4, and 30000 μ Sv/h between Units 2 and 3.

Figure 1 shows the local dose rate measurements at the Fukushima I (Daiichi) site in different measuring locations for the period between 12-03-2011, 10:00 h and 20-03-2011, 0:30 h. There are, however, no new data have been available for the main gate since 17-03-2011 11:20 h. There have been new measuring locations since 17-03-2011 for the measuring locations at the west gate and the main gate to the north.

The measured values show generally unsteady distributions with values between 60 nSv/h (background radiation) up to about 12000 μ Sv/h. Some of the maximum values can be correlated to confirmed measures at the plant (e.g. venting), especially the venting at Unit 2 on 14-03-2011 between 21:20 h and 23:00 h and the fire in the fuel pool in Unit 4 on 15-03-2011. The data relating to the fire affecting the fuel pool show an exponential decrease. This could be caused by short-lived radioactive materials deposited on the ground.

According to information by the operator, the measuring location MP 1 was shifted to the position of MP 2 on 13-03-2010 at around 20:10 h. This is near Unit 1. In this location, values between 400 and 500 μ Sv/h are measured. Since 14-03-2011, approx. 15:30 h, there have been no data from measuring locations MP3 and MP4. The local dose rates communicated by the authority (NISA) at the time of the explosion in Unit 1 are not contained in the data provided by the operator. On 15-03-2011 after approx.

6:20 h, the values measured at the measuring location at the main gate rise up to a maximum of approx. 12000 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ at around 09:00 h. This rise is presumably linked to the fire in the fuel pool of Unit 4. The values drop again after 09:00 h. This decrease continues until 18:00 h, when a level of approx. 450 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ is reached. The data provided by the operator for the measuring location at the main gate show renewed increases around 23:00 h to up to 8000 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ at 23:00 h (15-03-2011) and around 11:00 h (16-03-2011), with a maximum of 10850 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ at 12:30. The local dose rate decreases until 16-03-2011 15:50 h; further statements on the development of the local dose rate at the main gate are not possible due to the lack of data until 17-03-2011, 10:50 h. For the two communicated values on 17-03-2011 at 11:00 h and 11:10 h, the local dose rate is about 650 μSv .

Readings on 18-03-2011 at the „west gate“ measuring location show constant local dose rate levels of up to about 260 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ in the morning and in the evening between 20:10 h and 23:30 h within a range of 370 - 450 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$. On 19-03-2011 between 08:00 h and 10:00 h, two short-term increases are noticeable to approx. 830 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ and 660 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$. By 11:30 h, the values have gone down to about 315 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$. For the „main gate“ measuring location, the data available for the period between 13:50 h (18-03-2011) and 1:40 h (19-03-2011) show a rise from about 3400 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ to about 5000 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$, dropping again later to 3200 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$. The available data for 19-03-2011 as from 11:40 h start with an again increased value of about 4000 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$, followed by a drop to about 2800 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$. Reasons for the temporary increases at the two measuring locations are presently not known.

On 20-03-2011, readings from the Daiichi site were still only available from the main gate and individually from the west gate. Since approx. 13:00 h, a rise of the local dose rate from approx. 2600 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ to about 3300 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ so far has been recorded.

NISA has confirmed that caesium-137 and iodine-131 were detected in the vicinity of Unit 1 of the Fukushima Daiichi plant. GRS assumes that radioactive materials were released into the containment and were mainly retained there. The operator, too, confirmed in a press release on 18-03-2011 that radioactive materials (e.g. iodine) had been measured within the plant premises and that the measured activity levels were exceeding natural background radiation levels with time.

On 17-03-2011 at approx. 10:00 h, local dose rate measurements were carried out by a helicopter flying over the plant. At a height of about 300 m above ground (240 m above

the roof level of the reactor units), a local dose rate of 4.13 mSv/h was measured; at approx. 100 m height above ground (40 m above roof level), the local dose rate was 87.7 mSv/h. The readings correlate with the hypothesis that the local dose rate is caused by the direct radiation emanating from the uncovered nuclear material. According to up-to-date media information, on 17-03-2011, there were four helicopters flight over the site at a height of less than 100 m above ground. Also on 17-03-2011 at around 10:00 h, the operator said that local dose rates of 400 mSv/h were measured on the landward side of Unit 3 and 100 mSv/h on the landward side of Unit 4.

At the Daini site, local dose rate measurements are available from 13-03-2011 until the morning of 20-03-2011, 0:00 h and are shown in Figure 2. Here, on 14-03-2011 from 22:00 h onwards, measuring location MP 4 records a rise of up to approx. 920 μ Sv/h at 03:10 h and 03:50 h on 15-03-2011, with a subsequent fall to levels of around 10 μ Sv/h until 18:00 h. The measured values of this peak between 03:10 h and 03:50 h were later (16-03-2011) revised downwards by the operator to approx. 92 μ Sv/h.

Since 16-03-2011 at around 02:10 h, a renewed rise has been recorded, with a maximum of 39 μ Sv/h at 02:20 h, followed by a fall to 18 μ Sv/h at 09:00 h and a renewed maximum of 31 μ Sv/h at 11:10 h. The increased values are presumably linked to a transport of radioactive materials from Daiichi. On 20-03-2011, 0:00 h, the values lie at 11.4 μ Sv/h. Following a short increase at 5:50 h to approx. 19 μ Sv/h, the values have fallen again to around 12 μ Sv/h.

3.2 Radiological situation in the vicinity

There are only individual measured values available in the Fukushima prefecture. According to the "Disaster Provision Main Office", the values measured at around noon on 19-03-2011 show a maximum of 23 μ Sv/h. Other values measured at the same time on the border of the 30-km zone reach up to 140 μ Sv/h. The majority of the values from the measuring locations lie clearly below these values.

In the neighbouring prefecture of Ibaraki, the national local dose rate measuring network registers increased local dose rate levels between approx. 100 and 650 nSv/h, presumably caused by the radioactive materials that deposited with the emissions on 15-03-2011 and 16-03-2011. The maximum at the Horiguchi Hitachinaka City measuring station (located at approx. 100 km from Fukushima 1) has only been decreasing very slowly over the last 48 hours. On 20-03-2011 between 11:00 h and 12:00 h, a rise

in the local dose rate can be observed. In Horiguchi Hitachinaka City, the value was around 900 nSv/h. At all four measuring locations that are monitored in the prefecture, the measured values are slowly falling again.

Figure 3 shows a survey of the local dose rate measurements from different prefectures of the island of Honshu. Outside the provinces already mentioned, current readings are at background level. However, GRS disposes of no data from the Miyagi prefecture, which lies to the north of Fukushima and has been particularly heavily affected by the earthquake.

According to an IAEA press release of 19-03-2011, the Japanese authorities detected soil contamination with iodine-131 and caesium-137 in several measuring locations.

3.3 Meteorological situation

According to the German Meteorological Service, a flow situation characterised by the passage of a weak low-pressure area with its centre to the southeast of the Japanese coast prevailed during the first half of the day of 15-03-2011, transporting the radioactive materials released with low winds in south-westerly direction along the coast. During the second half of the day, weather stations reported dominating weak circulating winds. During the night from 15-03-2011 to 16-03-2011, the wind freshened from north-easterly direction, so that at that time there was again a transport of the airborne materials released at the Fukushima site in easterly direction. Measuring data from the Ibaraki prefecture bordering on Fukushima in the south showed prevailing northerly to north-westerly winds until the afternoon of 17-03-2011, with wind speeds of between 3 and 7 m/s. On 18-03-2011, the stations of this region showed either weak winds from north-easterly directions or a somewhat stronger flow from south- to south-westerly directions. These observations also confirm reports by the German Meteorological Service. With the temporary change to southerly directions, a transport of potential releases from the plant into northern parts of the country was possible.

On 19-03-2011, high pressure was predominating in the region, with a general weak westerly flow that is apparently overlaid by local circulation patterns. For example, weather stations in the Ibaraki prefecture showed predominating wind directions around north-west with low wind speeds, which might be linked to the formation of an offshore-onshore circulation at night. For 20-03-2011, the weakening of the high-pressure area resulted in a rather complex weather situation that initially was rather

difficult to forecast and which may allow the transport of radioactive particles in southerly directions, too. As a result of the formation of a low-pressure area, the wind will change again later during the day, with wind speeds increasing, to westerly to north-westerly directions. This will favour conditions in that possible releases will then be transported in the direction of the Pacific again.

3.4 Measures taken

Within the evacuation radius of Daiichi (20 km) and of Daini (10 km), a total of 210,000 people have been evacuated.

Within a radius of 30 km around the Daiichi evacuation zone, the population was recommended to stay indoors. Also, according to the IAEA, a no-fly area was established in a radius of 30 km around the plant. The IAEA states furthermore that the Japanese coast guard ordered coastal waters to be cleared within a radius of 10 km around Daiichi and 3 km around Daini. According to the latest information, the zones up to 20 km were evacuated; for the wider 30-km zone, the population was instructed to stay indoors.

3.5 Foodstuffs

According to IAEA report of 19-03-2011, Japanese authorities measured radioactive iodine in foodstuffs (milk) in the Fukushima prefecture around the Daiichi plant and in vegetables in Ibaraki. The measurements were performed between 16 and 18-03-2011. Limit values were found to have been transgressed.

In response, the local authorities were ordered on 16-03-2011 to instruct people coming from the 20-km evacuation zone to take iodine tablets with stable iodine in order to block the uptake of radioactive iodine. Furthermore, a ban on the sale of these contaminated products was pronounced.

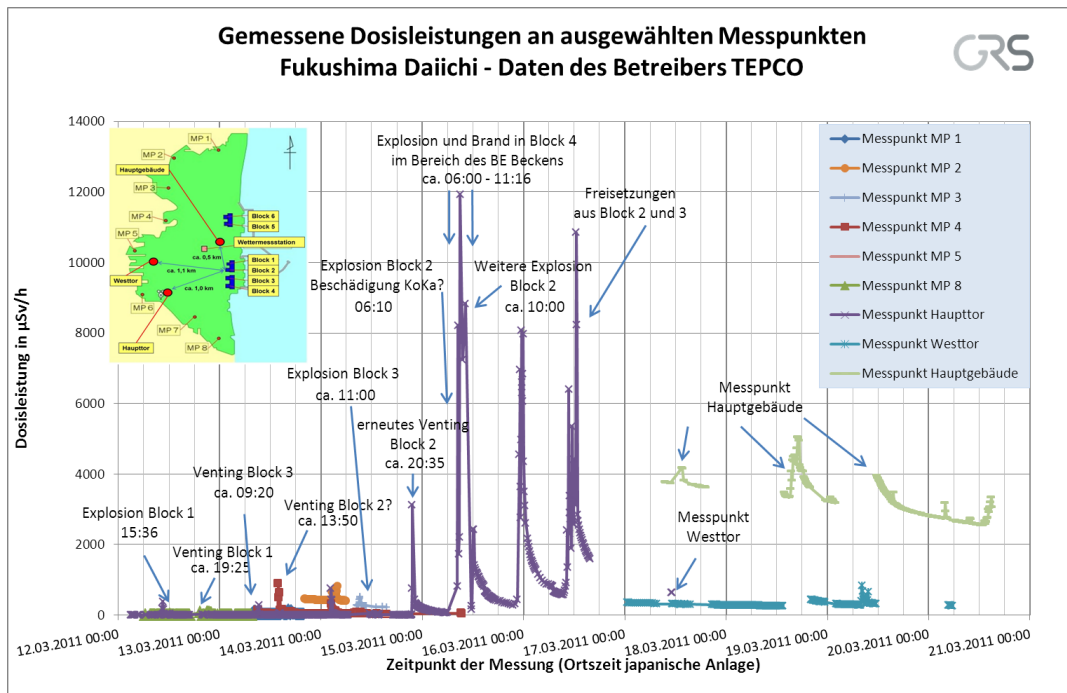


Figure 1 (all times local time)

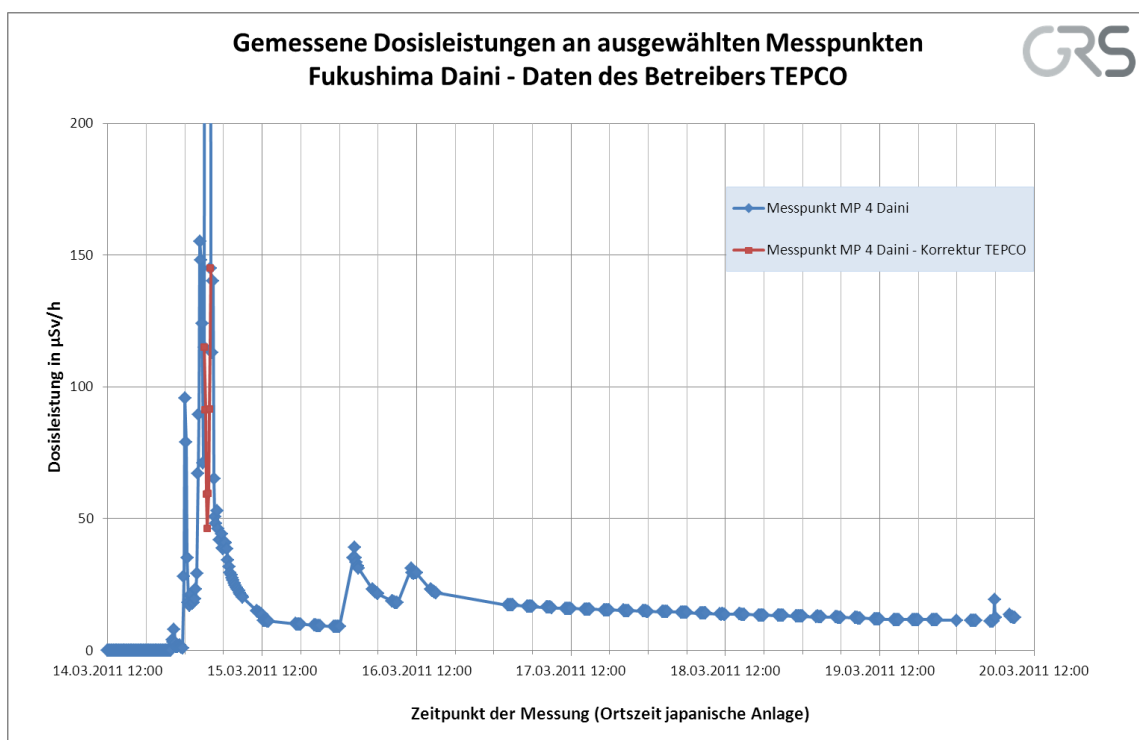


Figure 2 (all times local time)

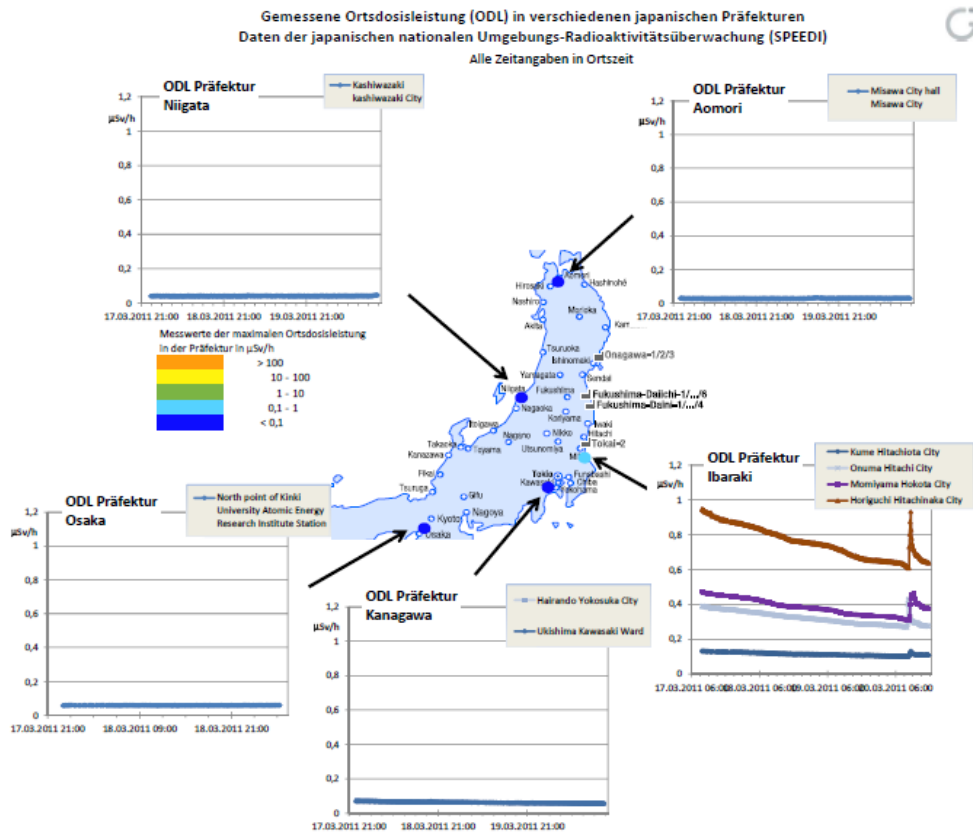


Figure 3 (all times local time)

4 Brief overview of the current safety situation

Name	Power	<p style="text-align: center;">Current status</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Confirmed: report by operator or NISA – unconfirmed: more detailed press report</p>
Fukushima I (Daiichi 1)	460 MWe, 1380 MW _{therm}	<p>- Condition of core and building structures: Core damage assumed, containment intact. Depressurisation of reactor carried out. Containment venting carried out. Hydrogen explosion on 12-03-2011 at 15:36 h. Severe structural damage to reactor building. According to TBS (Japanese TV station), presumably 70% of fuel assemblies damaged.</p> <p>- Condition of feeding/injection: Electrical power supply via mobile generators. Flooding of reactor with sea water. Sea water injection into containment via pipes of fire water system since 13-03-2011, 11:55 h (temporarily interrupted on 14-03-2011 at 1:10 due to water shortage in the sea water pool).</p> <p>- Important plant parameters (time of measurement always 20-03-2011, 5:00 h): Reactor pressure : 0.304 MPa (measuring location A), 0.263 MPa (measuring location B) Water level in the reactor: 1750 mm below upper core edge (measuring location A and measuring location B) Containment pressure: 0.18 MPa, (measuring system re-established) Pressure suppression pool: pressure 0.17 MPa, water temperature unknown</p> <p>- Information on fuel pool: Asahi with reference to TEPCO: - 292 fuel assemblies (1 core consisting of 400 fuel assemblies (source: TEPCO)) - Heat output: approx. 60 kW - Volume 1020 m³</p> <p>No information available on the condition of the fuel assemblies in the fuel pool.</p>

<p>Fukushima I (Daiichi 2)</p>	<p>784 MWe, 2381 MW_{therm}</p>	<p>- Condition of core and building structures: 5 % core damage assumed. According to information by NISA, an evaluation by TEPCO on 14-03-2011 at 22:14 h shows core damage to be "less than 5%", according to Kyodo on 15-03-2011, TEPCO reports that approx. 33% of the fuel assemblies are damaged. Containment damaged (pressure suppression pool). Depressurisation of reactor carried out. Containment venting carried out. Hydrogen explosion on 15-03-2011 at 6:20 h. Structural damage to reactor building.</p> <p>- Condition of feeding/injection: Electrical power supply via mobile generators. Sea water injection into containment via pipes of fire water system since 14-03-2011, 22:50 h.</p> <p>- Important plant parameters (time of measurement always 20-03-2011, 5:00 h): Reactor pressure: 0.087 MPa (measuring location A), 0.072 MPa (measuring location B) Water level in the reactor: 1300 mm below upper core edge (measuring location A, measuring location B not available) Containment pressure: 0.13 MPa Pressure suppression pool: pressure below measuring range, water temperature unknown Efforts currently underway to establish electricity supply (by 19-03-2011)</p> <p>- Information on fuel pool: Asahi with reference to TEPCO: - 587 fuel assemblies (1 core consisting of 548 fuel assemblies (source: TEPCO)) - Heat output: approx. 400 kW - Volume 1425 m³ No information available on the condition of the fuel assemblies in the fuel pool.</p>
<p>Fukushima I (Daiichi 3)</p>	<p>784 MWe, 2381 MW_{therm}</p>	<p>- Condition of core and building structures: Core damage assumed. Depressurisation of reactor carried out. Containment venting carried out. Hydrogen explosion on 14-03-2011 at 11:00 h. Severe structural damage to reactor building. Containment presumably damaged. White smoke or vapour visible since 16-03-2011, 11:45 h.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Condition of feeding/injection: Electrical power supply via mobile generators. Flooding with sea water. Freshwater injection into the containment via pipes of fire water system since 13-03-2011, 11:55 h. Since 13:12 h on 13-03-2011, sea water has been injected (temporarily interrupted on 14-03-2011 from 1:10 h until 3:20 h due to water shortage in the sea water pool). - Important plant parameters (time of measurement always 20-03-2011, 4:30 h): Reactor pressure: 0.281 MPa (measuring location A), 0.317 MPa (measuring location B) Water level in the reactor: 1950 mm (measuring location A) and 2300 mm (measuring location B), respectively, below upper core edge Containment pressure: 0.340 MPa Pressure suppression pool: pressure below measuring range, water temperature unknown - Information on fuel pool: Asahi with reference to TEPCO: - 514 fuel assemblies (1 core consisting of 548 fuel assemblies (source: TEPCO)) - Heat output: approx. 200 kW - Volume 1425 m² - Suspected fuel assembly damage
Fukushima I (Daiichi 4) shut down before earthquake	784 MWe, 2381 MW _{therm}	<p>Unit was shut down before the earthquake. Core had been fully unloaded from the reactor. Hydrogen explosion in the reactor building (fuel pool). Damage to the reactor building (15-03-2011 at 6:40 h) First fire in reactor building on 15-03-2011 at 9:38 h, ending at 11:00 h. Second fire on 15-03-2011 at 5:45 h, no longer visible from the plant premises at 6:15. According to press reports, the pool could not yet be refilled again. Attempts to do so by means of helicopter and fire engines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on fuel pool: Asahi with reference to TEPCO: - 1331 fuel assemblies (1 core consisting of 548 fuel assemblies (source: TEPCO)) - Heat output: approx. 2000 kW - Volume 1425 m² - Suspected fuel assembly damage

<p>Fukushima I (Daiichi 5)</p>	<p>784 MWe, 2381 MW_{therm}</p>	<p>Unit was shut down before the earthquake, according to information by ENSI on 03-01-2011. Core in the reactor. Water level in fuel pool sinking, temperature rising - Important plant parameters (measuring time always 20-03-2011, 7:00 h): Reactor pressure: 1.296 MPa Water level in the reactor: 1981 mm above upper core edge Containment pressure: unknown Pressure suppression pool water temperature: unknown Pressure suppression pool pressure: unknown</p> <p>Emergency power supply from Unit 6 as of 19-03-2011, 4:22 h.</p> <p>- Information on fuel pool: Residual-heat removal system in operation again on 19-03-2011, 5:00 h. Temperature on 20-03-2011 at 7:00 h: 48.1 °C</p> <p>Asahi with reference to TEPCO: - 946 fuel assemblies (1 core consisting of 548 fuel assemblies (source: TEPCO)) - Heat output: approx. 700 kW - Volume 1425 m² - No fuel assembly damage</p>
<p>Fukushima I (Daiichi 6)</p>	<p>1100 MWe, 3293 MW_{therm}</p>	<p>Unit was shut down before the earthquake, according to information by ENSI on 12-08-2010. Core in the reactor. Water level in fuel pool sinking, temperature rising - Important plant parameters (measuring time always 20-03-2011, 7:00 h): Reactor pressure: 0.716 MPa Water level in the reactor: 2000 mm above upper core edge Containment pressure: unknown Pressure suppression pool water temperature: unknown Pressure suppression pool pressure: unknown</p> <p>- Information on fuel pool: Temperature on 20-03-2011 at 7:00 h: 67 °C</p> <p>Asahi with reference to TEPCO:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 876 fuel assemblies (1 core consisting of 548 fuel assemblies (source: TEPCO)) - Heat output: approx. 600 kW - Volume 1497 m³ - No fuel assembly damage
Fukushima II (Daini 1)	1100 MWe, 3293 MW _{therm}	<p>No containment venting. External electricity supply, plant state subcritical cold since 14-03-2011.</p> <p>Reactor pressure: 0.19 MPa</p> <p>Reactor water temperature: 38.2 °C</p> <p>Water level in the reactor: 10.646 m above upper core edge</p> <p>Pressure suppression pool water temperature: 31 °C</p> <p>Pressure suppression pool pressure: 159 kPa</p> <p>(time of each measurement 20-03-2011, 7:00 h)</p>
Fukushima II (Daini 2)	1100 MWe, 3293 MW _{therm}	<p>No containment venting. External electricity supply, plant state subcritical cold since 14-03-2011.</p> <p>Reactor pressure: 0.12 MPa</p> <p>Reactor water temperature: 31.2 °C</p> <p>Water level in the reactor: 10.246 m above upper core edge</p> <p>Pressure suppression pool water temperature: 24 °C</p> <p>Pressure suppression pool pressure: 109 kPa</p> <p>(time of each measurement 20-03-2011, 7:00 h)</p>
Fukushima II (Daini 3)	1100 MWe, 3293 MW _{therm}	<p>No containment venting. External electricity supply, plant state subcritical cold since 12-03-2011.</p> <p>Reactor pressure: 0.11 MPa</p> <p>Reactor water temperature: 26.6 °C</p> <p>Water level in the reactor: 7.478 m above upper core edge</p> <p>Pressure suppression pool water temperature: 41 °C</p> <p>Pressure suppression pool pressure: 108 kPa</p> <p>(time of each measurement 17-03-2011 17:00 h)</p>
Fukushima II (Daini 4)	1100 MWe, 3293 MW _{therm}	<p>No containment venting. External electricity supply, plant state subcritical cold since 15-03-2011.</p> <p>Reactor pressure: 0.15 MPa</p> <p>Reactor water temperature: 37.5 °C</p>

		Water level in the reactor: 8.785 m above upper core edge Pressure suppression pool water temperature: 29 °C Pressure suppression pool pressure: 115 kPa (time of each measurement 20-03-2011, 7:00 h)
Onagawa 1	524 MWe	All 3 units are in cold shutdown (below 100 °C) condition. The plant is currently being inspected.
Onagawa 2	825 MWe	
Onagawa 3	825 MWe	
Tokai 2	1100 MWe, 3293 MW _{therm}	Plant in safe cold shutdown condition.

MWe: electrical power, MW_{therm}: thermal power

GRS, stc, buu 20-03-2011, 11:00 h (Chapter 1: 18:00 h)