



Emergency Response Training at Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Station



We conducted an emergency response training at Units 1 to 4 in Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Station on May 13, 2011. This is a part of emergency countermeasures for safety we have been working on in order to maintain the current status of reactor cold shutdown in case a tsunami strikes, based on "Order to conduct enforcement of emergency countermeasures for safety at Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Station (Order)" issued by the National Government on April 21, 2011.

Purpose of Training

To confirm, through the training, various countermeasures in order to restore cooling function as well as to prevent damages to cores and spent fuel, and limit the release of radioactive materials, in case "function of all the facilities to supply AC power", "function of all the facilities to cool reactors using seawater" and "function of all the facilities to cool spent fuel pools" are lost by tsunami.

Main Exercises

Training to secure power by power-supply cars

Training to supply necessary power using power-supply cars to maintain the water injection to and the function to remove heat from reactors and spent fuel pools in case all AC power supply is lost (conducted in Units 1 to 4)

< Material used > 11 power-supply cars, temporary cable (total length: 1,160m (already laid out))



Deploying a power-supply car to the reactor building (Unit 1) Connecting power cables (Unit 1)

Training to decompress Primary Containment Vessel (lineup for ventilation)

Training to line up valves (preparation for ventilation) in Primary Containment Vessels ("PCV") under the assumption that pressures in PCVs are increased. (Conducted in Units 2 and 3).

< Material used > back up nitrogen gas cylinders to drive valves



Installing a back up nitrogen gas cylinder to drive valves (Unit 3)

Training to inject the water to reactors and spent fuel pools

Training to confirm that the fresh water/ seawater injection to reactors and spent fuel pools can be done using fire engines.

fresh water: the water in filtered water tanks and anti-earthquake fire fighting water tanks was transported to the 6th floor (temporary pools) in turbine buildings at Units 1 and 6.

seawater: the seawater was taken at the intake using fire engines and sprayed to the outside.

< Material used > 5 fire engines, hose (total length: 720m)



Transporting the water to the reactor building using a fire engine (Unit 1)

Pouring the water into a temporary pool in the reactor building (Unit 4)

Training to remove heat from reactors and spent fuel pools (transport of a mock generator)

Training to carry a mock generator out of the storage and transport under the assumption that generators located on the ocean side are submerged and become inoperable (conducted in Unit 4)

< Material used > 1 mock generator, 1 truck for transportation



Carrying out a mock generator (turbine building at Unit 4)

Transporting to seawater condenser building at Unit 4