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List of Data concerning Faults and Other Geological Features that will not be considered in
Seismic Design based on the Results of Previously Conducted Surveys

Faults, etc. surrounding or close to the facility

Designation	Region of distribution	Length	Distance from facility	Reason for ruling out activity
Takegawa northern lineament	Land	2.5 km to 6.3 km	Approx. 25 km	The lineament is positioned at the lithologic boundary. There is no breccia fracture in the fault located in the position corresponding to the lineament. Mainly eroded morphology reflecting the lithologic boundary.
Makinohara Plateau lineament	Land	0.2 km to 3.0 km	Approx. 5 km to Approx. 20 km	Small-scale and discontinuous geomorphological deformation formed secondarily to the formation of the contours of the Makinohara terrace. No fault that could act as an earthquake hypocenter is believed to exist in the contours of the Makinohara terrace, but even if we hypothesize the existence of such a fault that is concordant with the contours of the terrace, its effect on the facility would be minimal in view of its scale and its distance from the facility.
Omaezaki Plateau lineament	Land	0.1 km to 1.3 km	Approx. 3 km to Approx. 6 km	Small-scale and discontinuous. No clear elevated discontinuity observed in the basal surface of the Omaezaki gravel layer. Strong possibility that the structure functions passively, as a geomorphological deformation occurring secondarily with the tilting of the Omaezaki Plateau in the southwest direction, or an accompanying fault resulting from an interplate earthquake. With regard to the tilting of the Omaezaki Plateau, the existence of a fault related to the geomorphological deformation of the Omaezaki Plateau in the northeast offshore area, a separate plateau. In addition, this structure is evaluated as being continuous with the fault zone in the eastern section of the Omaezaki spur in the southeastern extension.
Small-scale structure observed on the incline of the southern section of the Omaezaki spur	Sea	7 km or more	Approx. 30 km	Structure controlled by other faults; displaced in the direction of the incline. Judged not to continue deep underground. Part of the structure displays no deformation in the B layer (Lower to Upper Pleistocene).
Fold structure observed on the continental shelf from the Omaezaki Plateau to close to the mouth of the Kikugawa River	Sea	5 km to 15 km	Approx. 3 km to Approx. 10 km	Deformation is observed in the D layer (Early Pliocene to Pliocene) or the C layer (Pliocene to Lower Pleistocene); no distribution of the B layer (Lower to Upper Pleistocene); no deformation in the A layer (Holocene). No deformation in the Late Pleistocene sediment covering the upper section of the continuous extension of the fold structure on land.

Faults, fracture zones, seams, etc. within facility

Designation	Reason for ruling out activity
H fault system	No lineaments can be observed within the facility, and the reference literature does not indicate the existence of active faults. Based on the properties of the fault, believed to have been formed in an environment producing plastic deformation; no new fractures are believed to have occurred from the formation of the system to the present. Faults close to the facility displaying similar morphology and characteristics have not caused displacement of the Late Pleistocene gravel layer.