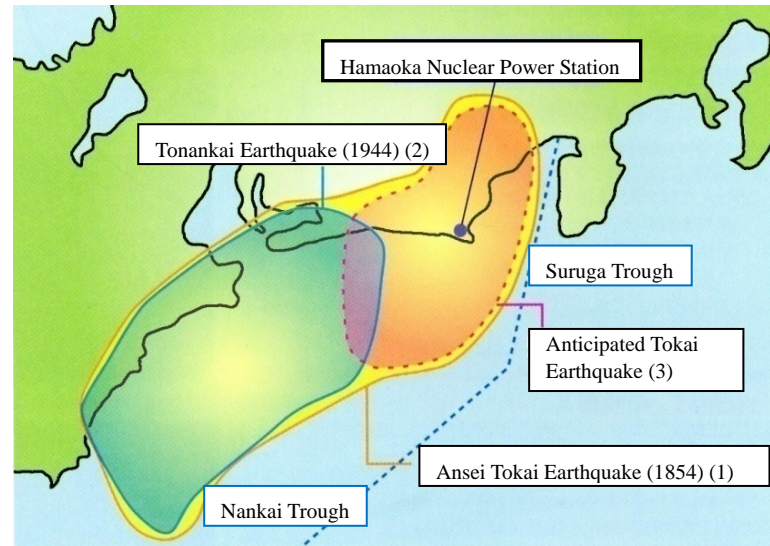


Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station: The Anticipated Tokai Earthquake

1. The anticipated Tokai Earthquake

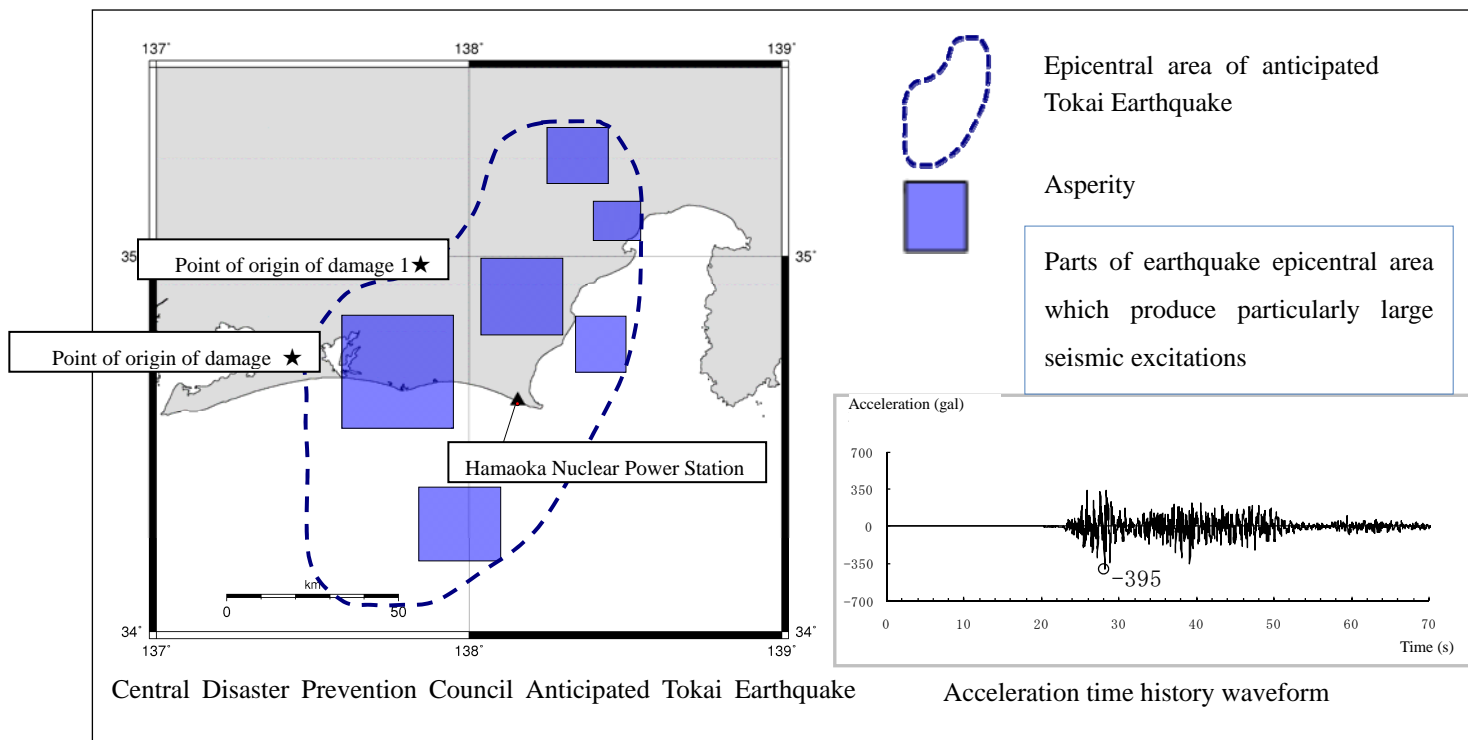
The Ansei Tokai Earthquake (magnitude 8.4) occurred a little more than 150 years ago, in 1854, in the section shown as yellow and designated as (1) in the figure. Ninety years later, in 1944, the Tonankai Earthquake (magnitude 7.9) occurred in the west of the same section (in the area shown as blue and designated as (2) in the figure), but did not affect the east of the section (shown as orange and designated as (3) in the figure). It is anticipated that a Tokai Earthquake will occur in this eastern section. In December 2001, the Central Disaster Prevention Council reexamined the epicentral area assumed for the earthquake taking tectonic plate structures into consideration, etc., but did not change the projected magnitude from the previous figure of approximately 8.0.



Three Earthquake Epicentral Areas Following the Nankai Trough (conceptual diagram)

2. Evaluations conducted to the present

The Central Disaster Prevention Council has calculated the seismic excitation (magnitude of tremors in bedrock) that is expected to occur at the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station during the anticipated Tokai Earthquake as 395 gal.



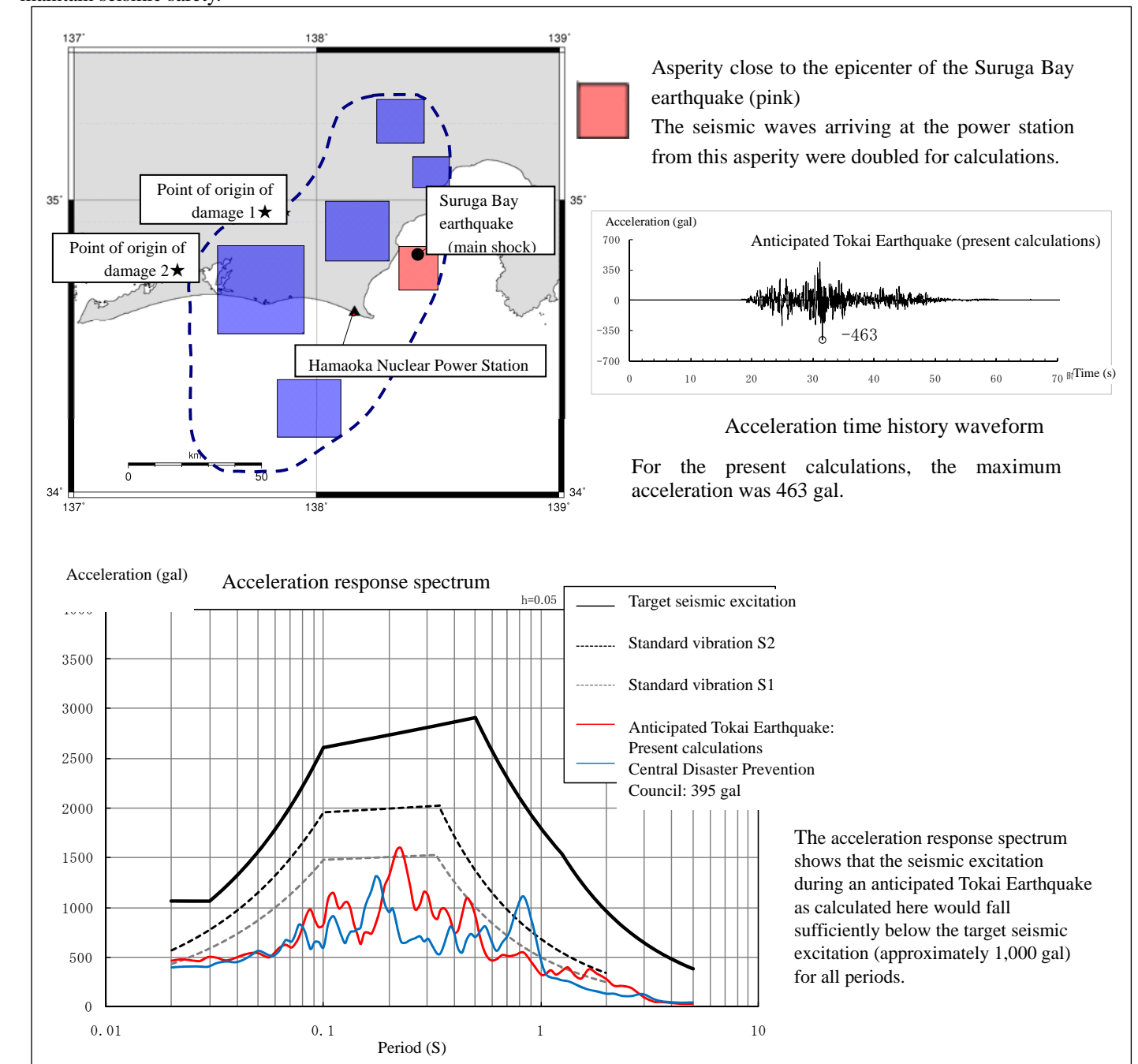
*The content presented in this material has not been reported to the government Working Group.
 *Acceleration is the rate at which the surface tremors, etc., caused by the seismic excitations change within a specific period of time. Expressed in gal (unit: cm/s^2).
 *The acceleration time history waveform shows the magnitude of the acceleration of the seismic tremors for each unit of time, with time on the horizontal axis.
 *The acceleration response spectrum is a graph indicating the type of tremors produced in structures by seismic excitations, presented in an easily understandable form, with the horizontal axis showing the natural period of the structures and the vertical axis showing the maximum value of the tremors in the structures (response acceleration).

3. Evaluation based on the Suruga Bay Earthquake

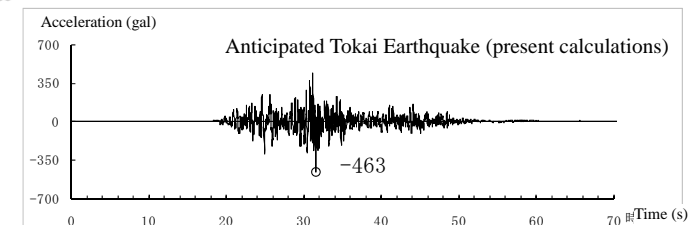
During the Suruga Bay earthquake, the tremors recorded at Reactor No. 5 were approximately twice as intense as those recorded at Reactors No. 3 and 4. Given this, the present calculations concerning the anticipated Tokai Earthquake reflected the difference in tremors between Reactor No. 5 and Reactors No. 3 and 4 during the Suruga Bay earthquake with respect to the seismic waves arriving at the power station from the asperity close to the epicenter of the earthquake. The results showed a level of seismic excitation (magnitude of tremors in bedrock) of approximately 500 gals for the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station.

4. Summary

Work has been conducted on Reactors No. 3-5 to increase the seismic safety margin to resist a target seismic excitation of approximately 1,000 gal. Even when the Suruga Bay earthquake is taken into consideration, seismic excitation in the anticipated Tokai Earthquake would remain sufficiently below target seismic excitation, and the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station would maintain seismic safety.

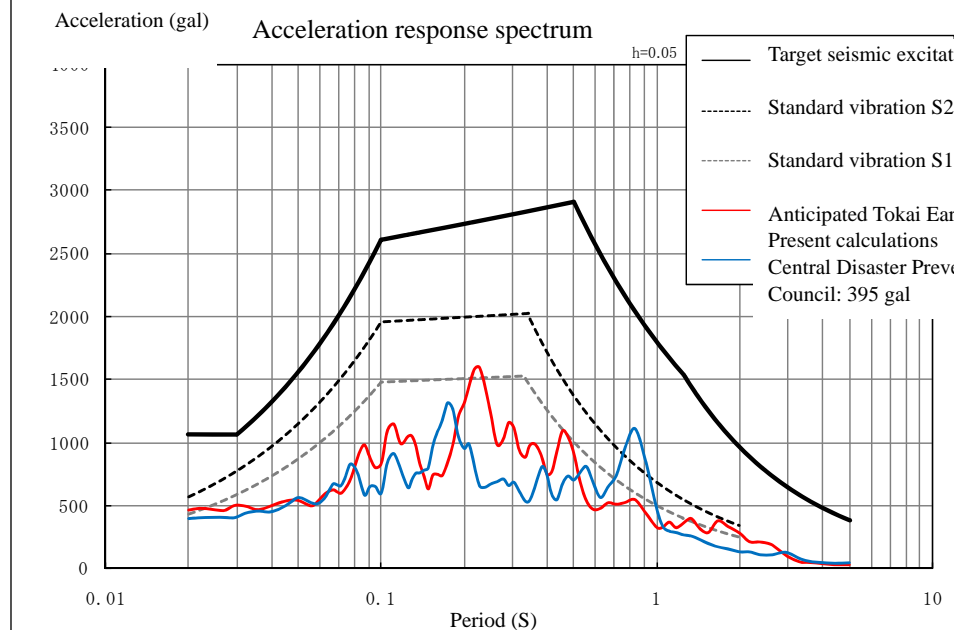


Asperity close to the epicenter of the Suruga Bay earthquake (pink)
 The seismic waves arriving at the power station from this asperity were doubled for calculations.



Acceleration time history waveform

For the present calculations, the maximum acceleration was 463 gal.



The acceleration response spectrum shows that the seismic excitation during an anticipated Tokai Earthquake as calculated here would fall sufficiently below the target seismic excitation (approximately 1,000 gal) for all periods.