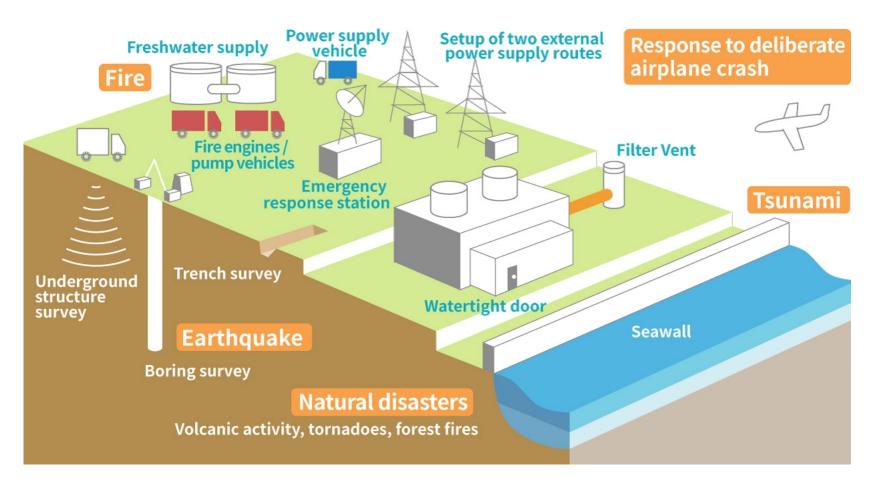
Nuclear power safety measures



Source: Created from "Nuclear Power Consensus" by the Federation of Electric Power Companies

Taking lessons from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station accident, new regulatory standards were introduced and safety measures were significantly strengthened. Each nuclear power plant is designed to withstand the largest possible earthquakes and tsunamis, and seawalls and seal buildings from water damage are implemented.

In addition, impact assessments for other natural disasters such as volcanoes and tornadoes have been conducted, with countermeasures implemented as needed.

To take things further, the action to be taken in response to a severe accident that exceeds design criteria were also strengthened. To ensure that multiple safety devices and systems do not lose function at the same time, at least two external power sources are secured, with emergency power and water supply vehicles also deployed. Systems to prevent the dispersion of radioactive material and equipment to prevent hydrogen combustion have been installed, and remote operating systems for power plant equipment have also been introduced as antiterrorism measures.

Additionally, the new regulatory standards require that nuclear power plant companies continually implement self-directed efforts to improve safety, even if they are deemed standards-compliant.

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