

Events at the Shinanogawa Power Plant Concerning the Administrative Penalty

Attachment

(5) Defect at the Miyanaka water intake gates
 Some of the Miyanaka water intake gates were defective, with the result that the test release quantity was insufficient relative to the plan.
 • Insufficient test release quantity
 Gate No.7: 30,000 m³ to 130,000 m³, Gate No.10: 9.81 million m³ to 16.93 million m³
 * Test release quantity during the period
 Gate No.7: 13.49 million m³, Gate No.10: 140.99 million m³

(6) Report regarding the self-inspection instruction in 2007
 In 2007, the power plant was instructed by the Hokuriku Regional Development Bureau to perform a self-inspection on whether an upper limit was set for the intake water quantity and to report the results. However, the power plant did not understand the importance of this instruction and reported "Pass" without performing a proper check.

(1) Water intake exceeded maximum allowed quantity
 Even when the water intake exceeded the maximum allowed quantity, such as at the Miyanaka water intake opening, the software program recorded the level as within the maximum water intake quantity.
 The allowance was exceeded by approximately 180 million m³ over a 10-year period (Jan. 1998 to Dec. 2007).
 * The figures from 1998 to 2001 are estimates.

(2) Released water less than minimum requirement
 The minimum release quantity through the fish chute at the Miyanaka water intake gate was 7 m³, but the device that automatically regulated the release quantity was set so that sometimes the water flow was less than 7 m³. Further, this quantity was displayed in real time, but the display software program was set not to display a release quantity of under 7 m³.
 Over a 10-year period (Jan. 1998 to Dec. 2007), the total release quantity deficit was approximately 380,000 m³.
 * Average deficient quantity: 1.20/s

(4) Unauthorized use of water for cooling and miscellaneous use
 The power plant did not realize that an application was required for using water for cooling and miscellaneous use, and used the water without making an application.

(4) Unauthorized installations
 There were installations (about 250) that required authorization under the River Act, but for which no applications were made.

(3) Unauthorized use of sliding timber weir
 In 1972, during the era of state control, sliding timber weirs were installed at 2 balancing reservoirs (Asagawara and Yamamoto) as a test for increasing the power generation capacity. Even though the test was completed, the power plant did not dismantle the weirs but continued to use them without realizing that an installation application was required.

Miyanaka No.2 water intake opening

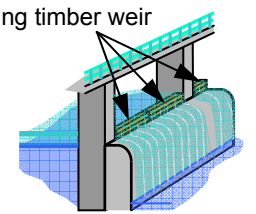
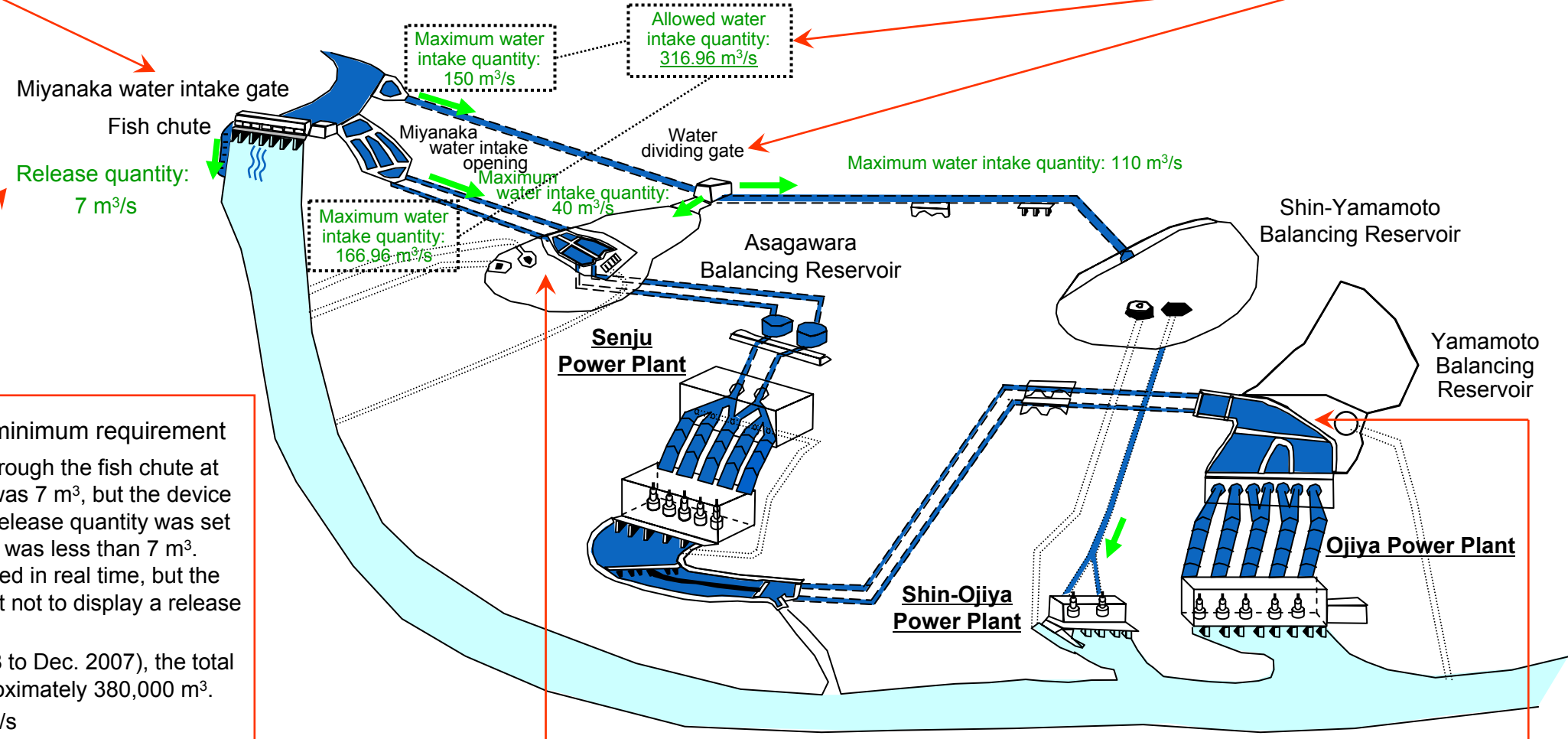


Diagram of a sliding timber weir