

Tepco Tore Down the Natural Seawall Which Would Have Protected Fukushima from the Tsunami

By [Washington's Blog](#)

Global Research, November 05, 2013

[Washington's Blog](#)

Region: [Asia](#)

Theme: [Environment](#)

Tsunami Wouldn't Have Taken Out the Reactors If Tepco Had Left the Natural Seawall In Place

The Wall Street Journal [noted](#) in 2011:

Blueprint for Disaster

Tepco removed about two-thirds of a natural seawall when constructing its Daiichi nuclear plant.

Tsunami

Original cliff elevation

Current elevation

Sea level

Seawater pump

35
meters

15

10

0

Note: Diagram is schematic; Source: Tepco

When Tokyo Electric Power Co. broke ground on the now defunct Fukushima Daiichi nuclear-power station 44 years ago, the utility made a fateful construction decision that raised the plant's vulnerability to the tsunami that ultimately crippled its reactors.

In 1967, Tepco **chopped 25 meters off the 35-meter natural seawall** where the reactors were to be located, according to documents filed at the time with Japanese authorities. That little-noticed action was taken **to make it easier to ferry equipment to the site and pump seawater to the reactors**. It was also seen as an efficient way to build the complex atop the solid base of bedrock needed to better protect the plant from earthquakes.

But **the razing of the cliff also placed the reactors five meters below the** level of 14- to 15-meter **tsunami** hitting the plant March 11, triggering a major nuclear disaster resulting in the meltdown of three reactor cores.

At the time, a 35-meter seaside cliff running the length of the property was a prominent feature of the site.

But Tepco outlined its intention to **clear away about two-thirds of the bluff** in its official request for permission from the government to build its first nuclear plant, according to a copy of the application reviewed by The Wall Street Journal.

“While the tsunami countermeasures at Fukushima Daiichi were considered sufficient when the plant was constructed, the fact that those defenses were overwhelmed is something that we take very seriously,” said Kouichi Shiraga, a public-affairs official at Japan’s Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency.

The destruction of that natural tsunami barrier at the Fukushima Daiichi site contrasts starkly with later decisions in the 1970s to build the nearby Fukushima Daini and Onagawa nuclear-power plants at higher elevations. Despite being rocked by the massive March earthquake, both of those plants’ reactors achieved “cold shutdowns” shortly after the tsunami struck and thereby avoided the damage wreaked upon the crippled Daiichi plant.

Both of those plants, located along the same coastline as Daiichi, survived primarily because they were built at higher elevations, on top of floodwalls that came with the landscape. As a result, the tsunami didn’t result in an extended loss of power at those plants, allowing their operators to quickly cool active reactors and avoid meltdowns.

Tepco’s 1966 application for permission to start construction at Daiichi ... did review tsunami history in a three-page list of seismic activity dating from 1273. In that chart, Tepco does reference a tsunami of unspecified height that struck the immediate area of Daiichi in 1677. It destroyed 1,000 homes and killed 300 people.

The application cites typhoons as the bigger threat, noting an 8-meter-tall wave generated in 1960. “Most large waves in this coastal area are the product of strong winds and low pressure weather patterns, such as Typhoon No. 28 in February of 1960, which produced peak waves measured at 7.94 meters,” it stated.

A former senior Tepco executive involved in the decision-making says there were two main reasons for removing the cliff. First, a lower escarpment made it easier to deliver heavy equipment used in the plant, such as the reactor vessels, turbines and diesel generators, all of which were transported to the site by sea. Second, the design of the plant required seawater to keep the reactor cool, which was facilitated by a shorter distance to the ocean.

“It would have been a very difficult and major engineering task to lift all that equipment up over the cliff,” says Masatoshi Toyota, 88 years old, the former top Tepco executive who helped oversee the building of the reactors at Fukushima Daiichi. “For similar reasons, we figured it would have been a major endeavor to pump up seawater from a plateau 35 meters above sea level,” he said in a telephone interview.

“Of course there is no record of big tsunami damage there because there was a high cliff at the very same spot” to prevent it, said Mr. Oike, the seismologist on the investigation committee.

And Daiichi’s lower elevation contrasted with plants that were built in the following years along the same coast.

The Onagawa site, 60 miles north of Daiichi, was selected in large part because of its height beyond the reach of any recorded tsunami, according to a former executive at a Japanese manufacturer involved in the work.

Many Other Negligent Or Criminal Errors

Tepco has made many other negligent or *criminal* errors:

- [Engineers warned Tepco and the Japanese government many years before the accident](#) that the reactors were **seismically unsafe** ... and that an earthquake could wipe them out. For example, the team of engineers sent in to inspect found that most of these components could **“completely and utterly fail”** during an earthquake. But Tepco covered this up
- The Fukushima reactors were [fatally damaged before the tsunami hit ... the earthquake took them out even before the tidal wave hit](#)
- Tepco admitted to [repeatedly falsifying safety tests](#). Tepco covered up [cracked reactor core containment vessel](#) and [other serious problems](#) for decades
- An official Japanese government investigation concluded that the Fukushima accident was a [“man-made” disaster, caused by “collusion” between government and Tepco and bad reactor design](#)
- Tepco knew right after the 2011 accident that [3 nuclear reactors had lost containment](#), that the nuclear fuel had [“gone missing”](#), and that there was in fact [no real containment](#) at all. Tepco has desperately been trying to **cover this up for 2 and a half years** ... instead [pretending](#) that the reactors were in “cold shutdown”
- Tepco just **admitted** that it’s [known for 2 years](#) that massive amounts of radioactive water are leaking into the groundwater and Pacific Ocean
- Tepco - with [no financial incentive](#) to actually fix things - **has only been pretending to clean it up**. And [see this](#)
- Tepco has been directly hiring [Yakuza gang members from criminal shell companies](#) as a regular, ongoing practice

- Tepco's recent attempts to solidify the ground under the reactors using chemicals has [backfired horribly](#). And NBC News [notes](#): "[Tepco] is considering freezing the ground around the plant. Essentially building a mile-long ice wall underground, something that's never been tried before to keep the water out. One scientist I spoke to dismissed this idea as grasping at straws, just more evidence that the [power](#) company failed to anticipate this problem ... and now cannot solve it."

Letting Tepco remove the fuel rods is like [letting a convicted murderer perform delicate brain surgery on a VIP](#).

Top scientists and government officials say that [Tepco should be removed from all efforts](#) to stabilize Fukushima. An [international team of the smartest engineers and scientists](#) should handle this difficult "surgery".

Paul Gunter of Beyond Nuclear (who sent us the Wall Street Journal article) sums it up pretty well:

The original source of this article is [Washington's Blog](#)
Copyright © [Washington's Blog](#), [Washington's Blog](#), 2013

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Washington's Blog](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca