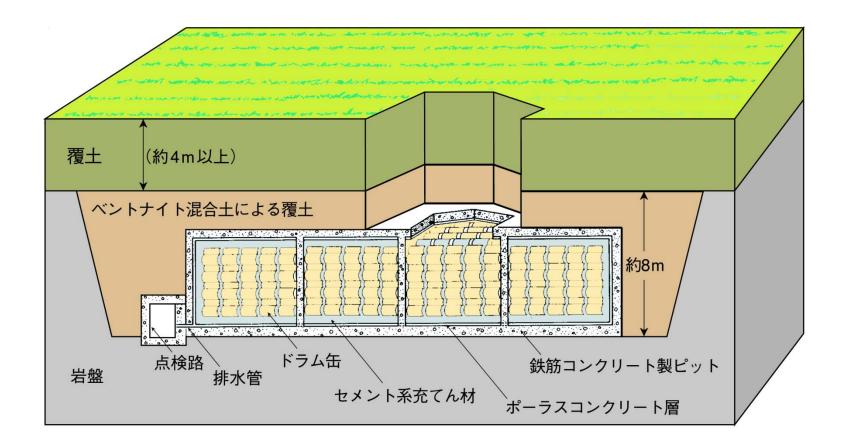
Implementation of International Safety Standards for Radioactive Waste Management into Japanese Regulations

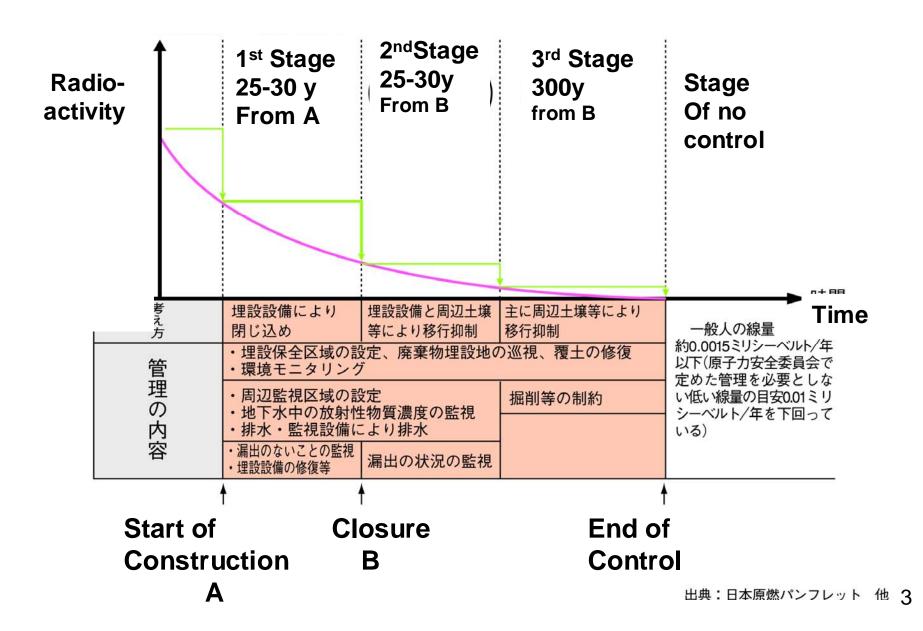
Toshiso KOSAKO The University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Engineering, Nuclear Professional School

Conceptual Figure of Low Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility



出典:原子力安全白書 平成11年版

Conceptual Figure of Step-Wise Control of LLW Disposal



Radiation Safety Standardfor Radioactive Waste Disposal ?

- It's clear ! 10μ Sv/y is a constitution !
- Why? Based on the decision of Radiation Council !

Other Countries: USA 0.25mSv/y, France 0.25mSv/y, Germany 0.3mSv/y

Radiation Council:

Recommendation to every Ministries on the Technical Issue Related to Radiation Protection

Radiation Council: General Administrative Group(Dec. 1987) On Regulation Exclusion Dose to the Near Surface Disposal for Solid Radioactive Waste

Dose limit to the individuals and Regulation Exclusion Dose to the Japanese Near Surface Disposal

 (1) Dose limit to the individuals
 (2) ICRP's view on the individual dose to the regulation exclusion

(3) Regulation exclusion dose to the Japanese near surface disposal

Negligible low dose of radiation control: $10 \,\mu$ Sv/y

(4) Remarks on the regulation exclusion dose

Base: ICRP Pub.46 (July, 1985): "Radiation Protection Principles for the Disposal of Solid Radioactive Waste"

Base:

ICRP Publ.46 (July, 1985)

"Radiation Protection Principles for the Disposal of Solid Radioactive Waste"

Points:

3 Principles of Radiation Protection (Justification, Optimization, Dose limitation)

Rad. Waste Disposal, Long-term, Potential Exposure, Risk Concept

Large Volume Waste > Concept of Exemption, 10 μ Sv/y (Optimization of Protection)

Nuclear Safety Commission

- (1) Basic concept on safety judgment of radioactive waste repository (March, 1988, Rev. 1993, 2001) [1988 Safety Judgment Guideline]
- ② Common important issue on safety regulation of Rad. Waste Disposal (June, 2004)

③Basic concept on safety regulation of low level rad. waste repository (Intermediate report)

④ Near surface disposal of RI and laboratories waste Basic concept on safety regulation of near surface disposal of solid radioactive waste from RI facilities

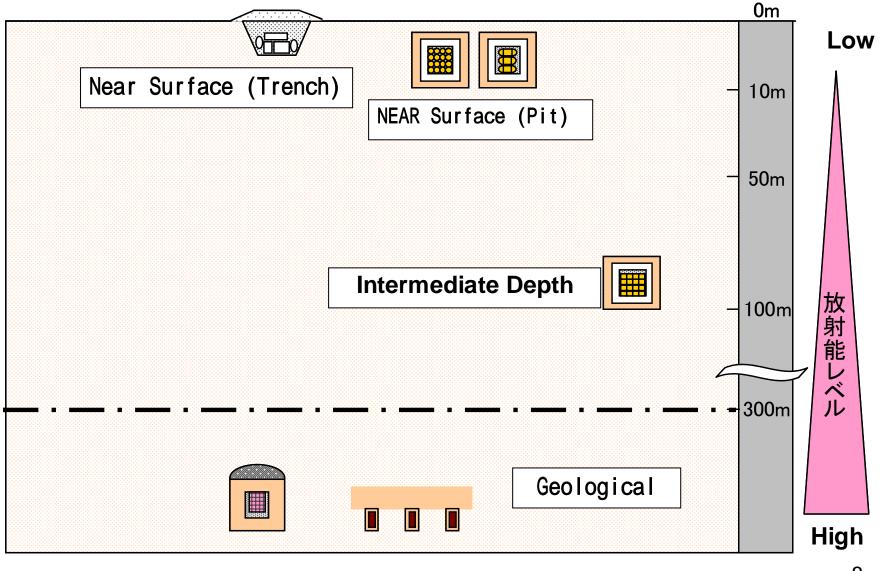
(January, 2004)

Basic concept on safety regulation of near surface disposal of solid radioactive waste from research facilities

(April, 2006)

"The guideline of radiation dose for post closure is the level of no control from the view point of radiation control ."

Types of Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility



Categorization and Regulations of Radioactive Waste Disposal (NSC, AEC, MEXT, NISA etc.)

				AEC									
	廃棄物の区分			<u>「^成丁刀変良式</u> 処分方針				<u>♀±ङ</u> 員会 ┃ 濃度上限値等 安全審査指針				規則	
н				<u>地力力。</u> 報告 (1998年5月)	<u>女主烧耐</u> 報告(暫定) (2000年11月)					今後檢討	新定 (2007年12月)	/////////////////////////////////////	
	 低レベル放射性廃棄 W 	発電所廃棄物	放射能レベルの比較的高いも の [余裕深度処分]	報告 (1998年10月)	報告 (2000年9月)	共 通 り す 報 告 (2004 年 6	報告	報告 (2000年9月)	報告 (2007 年 5 月)	検 討中	制定 (2000年12月)	制定 (2008年3月)	
			放射能レベルの比較的低いも の [浅地中ピット処分]	報告 (1984年8月)	報告 (1985年10月)			報告 (1987年2月、 1992年6月)		報告 (1988年3月)	制定 (1987年3月、 1992年9月)	制定 (1988年1月、 1993年2月、 2008年3月)	
			放射能レベルの極めて低いも の 〔コンクリート等廃棄物〕 ↓浅地中トレンチ処分」				(2007 年7 月)	報告 (1992年6月)		報告 (1993年1月)	制定 (1992年9月)	制定 (1993年2月、 2008年3月)	
			放射能レベルの極めて低いもの (金属等廃棄物)[浅地中ルンチ処 分]				(ウラ ン廃棄 物を除	報告 (2000年9月)		検討中	制定 (2000年12月)	制定	
		長半減期低発熱放射性廃棄物 (TRU廃棄物)		報告 (2000年3月、 2006年4月)	報告	月)	<t< td=""><td></td><td rowspan="4"></td><td rowspan="2">一部検討中</td><td rowspan="3">制定 (2007年12月)</td><td>(2008年3月)</td></t<>			一部検討中	制定 (2007年12月)	(2008年3月)	
		ウラン廃棄物		報告 (2000年12月)	(2006年4月)			(ウラン廃棄 物を除く)				今後整備	
		研究所等廃棄物		報告 (1998年6月)						今後検討			
		RI廃棄物			報告 (2004年1月)						制定 (2005年5月)	制定 (2005年6月)	
	廃棄物の区分			原子力委員会	原子力安全委員会						安全規制	関係法令等	
				処分方針	クリアランスレベルの値						政令*	規則	
	放射性 物質と し必要	原子炉施 設等から	主な原子炉施設 (※試験研究炉を含む)		報告 (1999年3月)								
		発生する 廃棄物等	重水炉、高速炉		報告 (2001年 7 月)		報告 (2004年12月)			制定	制定 (2005年12月)		
		核燃料施 設から発 生する廃	核燃料使用施設 (照射済燃料及び材料を取 り扱う施設)	報告 (1984年8月)	報告 (2003年 4 月)						(2005年5月)		
	のない	棄物等	上記以外の核燃料施設	, Í	検討中							今後整備	
Clearance 」。 ^{9 @洗} 茶 物				今後整備						今後整備			

*核原料物質、核燃料物質及び原子炉の規制に関する法律、放射性同位元素等による放射線障害の防止に関する法律に係る政令。

Radiation Protection Policy of Radioactive Waste Disposal by ICRP

- Related ICRP Publications
 - -Radiological Protection Policy for the Disposal of Radioactive Waste (Publ.77, 1998) Protection Policy for RW as a Whole
 - -Radiation Protection Principles for the Disposal of Solid Radioactive Waste (Publ.46, 1985) Principle for Exemption, Solid Waste
 - -Radiation Protection Recommendations as Applied to the Disposal of Long-Lived Solid Radioactive Waste (Publ.81, 1999) Principle for Long-Lived Radioactive Waste Dispostal

ICRP's Principle of Radiation Protection

✓ 3 Principles for Radiation Protection (Justification, Optimization, Dose Limit) ✓ Protection for Public Dose Limit: 1mSv/y Optimization (ALARA, Dose Constraint) 0.3 mSv/yIntervention (Human Intrusion, around 10mSv) ✓ Adjustment to other guides Exhaust, Draining Guides Site Release standard IAEA-WS-G.5.1 (0.3mSv/y: Unconditional Release)¹¹

Standard for Site Release

IAEA : WS-G5.1

----- 1mSv/y Public Dose Limit

Possible: Conditional Site Release

----- 300Sv/y Doe Constraints

Possible: Unconditional Site Release

Policy of Radioactive Waste Disposal: Dose Constraints

• Control of Public Exposure:

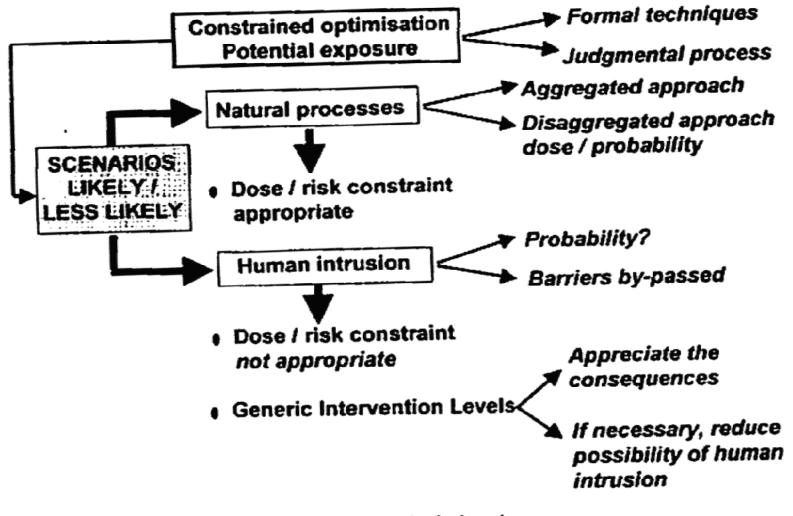
Optimization of Protection using Dose Constraint →Prospective Use for Future Planning

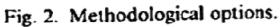
Max. of Constraint : 1mSv/y
 Moderate Value : about 0.3mSv/y

Environmental Model, Metabolism Model for Dose Estimation Seek for Representative & Realistic Model

Avoid to abuse Materials

Choices of Risk Estimation Measures by ICRP Publ. 81





Optimization under Long Term Situation : Natural Process

1) Natural Process

-Seismic Property, Retention capability, Canister Design >> possible to reduce the probability and the amount of exposure -Dose Constraint of 0.3mSv/y Risk Constraint of 10⁻⁵ order

-Aggregated Approach Dose/Probability Approach

←more information

Optimization under Long Term Situation: Human Intrusion

Human Intrusion

-Inevitable under "Concentrate and retain" policy

-Presence of natural resources, Institutional control measures, Selection of repository depth >> Reduce the probability and/or magnitude of exposures

-To use dose and risk constraint is not appropriate

-Existing annual dose around 10mSv/y:

generic reference level below which intervention is not likely to be justifiable

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- Existing annual dose around 100mSv/y: generic reference level above which intervention should be considered

Safety Standards by IAEA

Safety Requirement on Radioactive Waste Disposal

Safety Series No. 111-F "Principle of Radioactive Waste Management"

O Safety Standards Series No. WS-R-1 "Near Surface Disposal of Radioactive Waste" (1999)

 do not exceed an appropriate fraction of Dose limit(1 mSv/y), or its risk equivalent.

 no more than about 0.3 mSv/y(Dose constraint by ICRP) would be appropriate

O Safety Standards Series No. WS-R-4 "Geological Disposal of Radioactive Waste" (2006)

• Dose limit of the Public is 1mSv/y for all practices.

• Do not exceed a dose constraint of not more than 0.3 mSv/y or of the order of 10^{-5} /y risk constraint

O Unification of WS-R-1 and WS-R-4 (2009)

DS354 "Disposal of Radioactive Waste"

- Dose Constraint below 0.3mSv/y
 - or Risk Constraint 10-5/y order

Unintended Human Intrusion at the Stage of post Closure

below 20mSv/y

Conclusion at Radiation Council/General Administrative Group

- Radiation Protection Standards for Radioactive Waste Disposal
- ☆ For Natural Process:

Dose Constraint below 0.3mSv/y or Risk Constraint of 10⁻⁵/y order

☆ Post-Closure Stage:Unintended Human Intrusion

below 20mSv/y

Point Issue No.1

- Q1. Change from 10 μ Sv/y to 300 μ Sv/y is a Relax of Restrictions. Dangerous?
- A1: Base Line is 1mSv/y of Dose Limit for Public. As a Dose Constraint, we have $300 \,\mu$ Sv/y.
- Q2. Is it reasonable in comparison with 1mSv/y of Natural Radiation (External)? And, comparison with other environmental risk?
- A2. The Reason of Dose Limit to the Public 1mSv/y

Point Issue No.2

Q3. "Dose of No Control" is 10 μ Sv/y. So, it is wrong of 300 μ Sv/y use!
A3. 10 μ Sv/y is used in Exemption and Clearance. The key word of controllability is important. Property of Repository: number, over lap, barrier (artificial, natural)

- Q4. Is it tolerable for the safety discussion on Long-Term Uncertainty?
- A4. Dose/Probability Approach, Aggregated Approach, optimization of protection, Special case (Long-term)
 - Isolation, Marker, Moderate institutional control

Point Issue No.3

- Q5. Harmonization to Other Protection Standards?
- A5: +Site Release Dose Standard(Land, Building) Application of Constraint(300 μ Sv/y)
 - +Discharge as one of Rad. Waste Disposals (Exhaust, Draining)
 - +Consolidated Approach to Radioactive Waste
 - **Disposal Safety Standard System**
 - Clearance etc. Graded Approach
 - +Natural Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM)
 - +Rad. Protection to the Public,
 - Protection of the Environment

What we need to do?

- Systematic Risk Expression on the Radiation Protection Standard for Radioactive Waste Disposal
- No need of always decrease of standards.
 Rational, Scientific Change

Emergency: 100mSv >>About 500mSv Weight of Heredity: 0.5>0.25>0.20>0.08

- Graded Risk Level (Big, Medium, Small)
 for Radiation Risk
- The Goal of Safety is NOT ZERO !
 - "As Low"="ZERO Goal"

=" No Use of Nuclear and Radiation"