

## 1 Status of Radioactive Waste Management

- (1) For the release of radioactive gaseous and liquid waste, licensees for the construction of commercial light-water nuclear power reactor facilities are obliged to determine emission control target levels so as to achieve the target dose level in accordance with the “Guide for Dose Objectives around Light-Water Nuclear Power Reactor Facilities,” and to make efforts so that these target levels are not exceeded.

Moreover, radioactive solid waste is required to be packed in drums, etc., and stored at the prescribed solid-waste storage facility, etc.

- (2) This document has been compiled from the FY1979 “Report on Radiation Management, Etc.,” as submitted by licensees for the construction of commercial reactor facilities in accordance with the Law for the Regulations of Nuclear Source Material, Nuclear Fuel Material and Reactors (hereinafter referred to as the Nuclear Reactor Regulation Law), and the “Report on Exposure Dose, Etc., of Radiation Workers,” etc., in accordance with an administrative notification.

According to these reports, the released amount of radioactive gaseous and liquid waste was lower than the target emission levels at all nuclear plants.

The annual release records at commercial reactor facilities since FY1970 have been provided in the appendix for reference purposes.

- (3) In compiling the status of radioactive waste management of the plants that possess commercial reactor facilities, the annual release records and the annual emission control levels of radioactive gaseous waste and radioactive liquid waste have been demonstrated for all reactor facilities.

Additionally, the amounts of radioactive solid waste annually generated and brought into solid-waste storage have been demonstrated, as has the amount of accumulated storage.

- (4) The following are the explanations of the items, etc., given in the tables that indicate the status of the plants that possess commercial reactor facilities:

- 1) The radioactivity values of radioactive noble gases in radioactive gaseous waste and radioactive materials (excluding tritium) in radioactive liquid waste have been obtained through the total  $\beta$ -radioactivity counting method, the total  $\gamma$ -radioactivity counting method and the  $\gamma$ -spectrometry method, etc.
- 2) The values of radioactive iodine ( $^{131}\text{I}$ ) has been obtained through the  $\gamma$ -spectrometry method.
- 3) The number of drums of radioactive solid waste is expressed as the equivalent number of 200-liter drums. Other types of radioactive solid waste are large-size equipment, etc., that do not fit in drums. The amount generated and the amount of accumulated storage of this kind are indicated by the estimated equivalent number of 200-liter drums.
- 4) The N.D. in the tables indicates a value below the limit of detection.