

V-1 Status of Radioactive Waste Management

- (1) For the release of radioactive gaseous and liquid waste, licensees for the construction of commercial reactor facilities are obliged to determine emission control target levels in order to achieve the target dose level in accordance with the "Guide for Dose Objectives around Light-Water Nuclear Power Reactor Facilities," and to ensure that these 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 FY1984 "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.

The annual release records of radioactive gaseous and liquid waste and the status of radioactive solid waste management at commercial reactor facilities since FY1974 are 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 amount of radioactive solid waste annually generated and brought into solid-waste storage has been demonstrated, as has the amount of accumulated storage.

The following are the explanations of the items, etc., given in the tables to indicate the status of each plant:

- 1) The radioactivity values of radioactive gaseous waste and radioactive liquid waste have been obtained through the total β -radioactivity counting method, the total γ -radioactivity counting method, the liquid scintillation method and the γ -spectrometry method, etc.
- 2) 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.
- 3) The N.D. in the tables indicates a value below the limit of detection at any time of measurement.

- (4) According to the above data, the released amount of radioactive gaseous and liquid waste in FY1984 at each plant largely remained at the same level relative to the previous fiscal year and was sufficiently lower than the target emission levels at all plants, thereby posing no problem.

The status of radioactive solid waste management posed no particular problem in view of annual transitions and the current management status.